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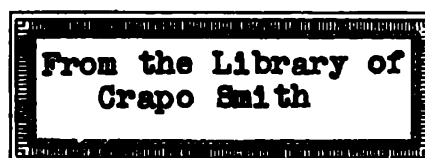
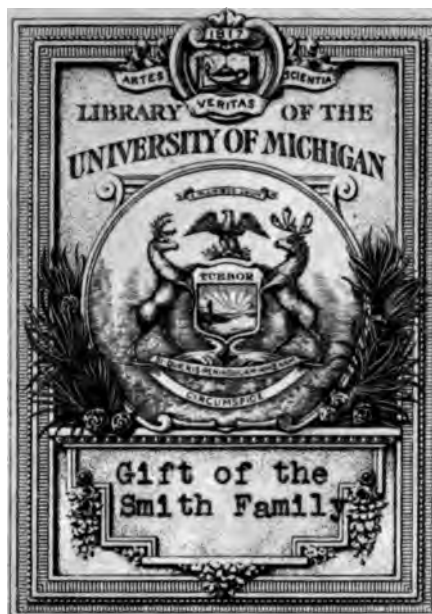
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PART 1.
OF
Biographical
HISTORY
OF Eminent AND
SELF-MADE MEN
OF THE
STATE OF
MICHIGAN.





REPRESENTATIVE MEN OF MICHIGAN.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

ABBOTT, JUDGE JAMES, a life-long resident of Detroit, was born there in 1775; and died March 12, 1858. At the time of his birth, the war of the Revolution was beginning; and Detroit, then in the possession of the British, was but a small settlement of Indians and fur-traders. Born within the space enclosed as the fortified station, he lived to see his native place become a great commercial city. It seems difficult to realize that a single life should have witnessed such changes. At the time of his birth, the entire State of Michigan, except a few little ports along the lakes and rivers, was a dense wilderness. The Indians occupied the forests, and their canoes dotted the lakes and rivers, while the wolf and the wild-cat roamed unchallenged through the forest. Once an important actor in all the interests of the place, Judge Abbott, at the age of eighty-three, had become a unit in its vast population, and was almost lost sight of in the whirl of enterprise. He lived in Detroit under two national sovereignties; and was old enough, at its evacuation by the British, to stand upon the bank of the river, swing his hat, and send a boyish shout of triumph after them. His father was a dealer in furs, and agent for one of the great fur trading companies of those days; and Mr. Abbott grew up in training for that occupation. This was the business of his life; he spent part of the time as agent for the North-western Fur Company, and afterwards worked on his own account. He was closely connected, in his business relations, with John Jacob Astor, and Pierre Chouteau & Co., of St. Louis. He was appointed Postmaster of Detroit about 1808, which office he held until 1832, with some little interruption during the War of 1812. The office of Justice of the Peace was, at that time, an important one, involving varied and comprehensive duties, and extended territorial jurisdiction. This office he held for many years, and from it derived

his title of Judge. He was appointed a Major of militia by General Hull; and performed the duties of Quartermaster-General during the war, also adding to the duties of these positions those of Receiver of the Land-office, fur-trader, auctioneer, grocer, and numerous other minor matters. He married a daughter of Major Whistler, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, while that gentleman was stationed at Chicago, and brought his bride home to Detroit; making the entire journey from Chicago on horse-back. Judge Abbott was distinguished for his close attention to business. He accumulated a handsome property, which he left mainly in the form of real estate, in Detroit. He was scrupulous in his dealings, giving to every one the full measure of his dues, and requiring the same in return. During the last few years of his life, he lived in great retirement, his infirmities precluding any out-door exercise. He died, without suffering, from a gradual prostration and wearing away, as the ripened fruit drops from its stem.

ARNOLD, JOHN MOTTE, D. D., of Detroit, Michigan, was born in South Durham, Greene County, New York, October 15, 1824. His ancestors were English, who settled early in Rhode Island. His father was a Baptist clergyman, who died in 1825. By a series of misfortunes, he lost all his property, and left his family penniless. His invalid widow, with five little children, struggled with severe trials, not the least of which was the ill health of her youngest son, John Motte Arnold. She devoted herself to his care and education until he was eight years old. He was a precocious child, taxing the utmost skill of his instructors with questions upon moral subjects, and

annoying his seniors, for miles around, by borrowing books. When he was nine years old, he signed the temperance pledge, and, by this early decision, escaped the family curse. In 1839 he emigrated with his mother to Michigan, and settled in Oakland County, near Romeo. He taught for several years after his settlement there, and spent every available moment in reading and study. He perused, indiscriminately, poetry, metaphysics, theology, and phrenology; without a tutor, he studied Latin, Greek, Hebrew, stenography, and algebra. At seventeen years of age, he went to a camp-meeting for the purpose of amusement, but was there aroused from his indifference to serious things; and, six months later, joined the Methodist Church. His own convictions, and those of his friends, soon marked him for the ministry, but his utter lack of facility of speech, for many years, made his success doubtful. He left the farm, and devoted five years to study at an academy in Rochester, Michigan, founded by Peter Myres. Here he prepared for college, but was prevented from entering by ill health. In 1849 he entered the Methodist ministry. He was first stationed on a four weeks' circuit, at Litchfield, embracing twenty-two appointments. From there he was stationed, successively, at Port Huron, St. Clair, Flint, Commerce, Dexter, and Detroit, where he now resides. At the close of his pastorate in the Woodward Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, he conceived the project of establishing, in Detroit, a Methodist Episcopal Book Depository for the State; and opened, in a room twelve feet square, in the third story of the Fisher Block, the nucleus of the business which has since grown to such considerable proportions. His former extensive acquaintance with books gave him excellent qualifications for this office. The General Conference of 1864 indorsed the scheme; and he has maintained this important interest of Michigan Methodism until it has reached a sale of sixty thousand dollars per annum. As a bookseller, he has aimed to develop a purer taste, instead of pandering to depraved intellectual appetites, and has demonstrated that success may be attained on this higher plane of business. This Depository is a center for the diffusion of standard and religious literature, and is an important factor of denominational influence in the State. Doctor Arnold has had a controlling influence in forming the tastes and directing the studies of the younger members of the ministry, both of his own and other denominations, many of whom hold him in filial esteem. One of the most important outgrowths of his business and literary enterprise is the *Michigan Christian Advocate*, with the founding of which he has been closely identified. After maintaining for years the practicability of establishing a weekly Methodist journal in the State, he united with others, in December, 1875, to form a joint-stock company for this object. The success

has vindicated the sagacity and merit of its founders. It has attained a circulation of five thousand copies in about three years. Doctor Arnold's relations, as largest stockholder, assistant editor, and business manager of the *Advocate*, give him a distinctive prominence in Michigan Methodism. The various cares and business engagements incident to his position have not, however, disqualified him for the pulpit. For several years he held the position of Sabbath-school agent in his conference; and he is still usually engaged in Sabbath work, either for his own or other denominations. Few men in his profession are better known in the State. In person, he is tall and erect, rugged in features, with a quick, penetrating eye; and, when absorbed in thought, appears to be of a morose disposition. The observer would never infer that he is of a facetious turn of mind, a good story-teller, approachable by the humblest individual, and living in the sympathies of his friends. As a preacher, he is original and suggestive; and, though he lacks any remarkably popular element, one may listen with profit. His talents are exceedingly versatile, rendering him a good conversationalist, an effective debater, and a valuable counselor. He has a wide knowledge of the religious matters of his State, and has filled every office in the gift of the church except that of General Superintendent. As a man, he is above reproach, extremely plain in life and manners, and generous to a fault. Doctor Arnold is a progressive and independent thinker; in this respect, he is in advance of most men of scholastic reputation. The interests of the church are always safe in his hands; and he is readily interested in all reforms and institutions tending to ameliorate the condition of society. He has never taken part in politics, although, during the war, he was earnestly loyal, and made his influence widely felt.

ATKINSON, JOHN, Lawyer, Detroit, of Irish descent, was born at Warwick, Canada, May 24, 1841. His father was James Atkinson, and his mother was Elizabeth (Shinners) Atkinson. Mr. Atkinson received his education at home and in the public schools of Port Huron, Michigan. He graduated from the law department of the Michigan University, in March, 1862, and immediately commenced the practice of law, in partnership with Hon. W. T. Mitchell, of Port Huron, under the firm name of Mitchell & Atkinson. The following July he entered the army as Second Lieutenant, being promoted to the rank of Captain in August. In this rank he served in the 22d Michigan Infantry, in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia, until August, 1864, when he became Major. He was then recalled to Mich-



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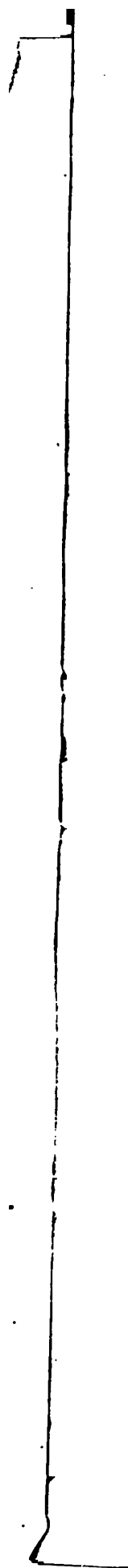
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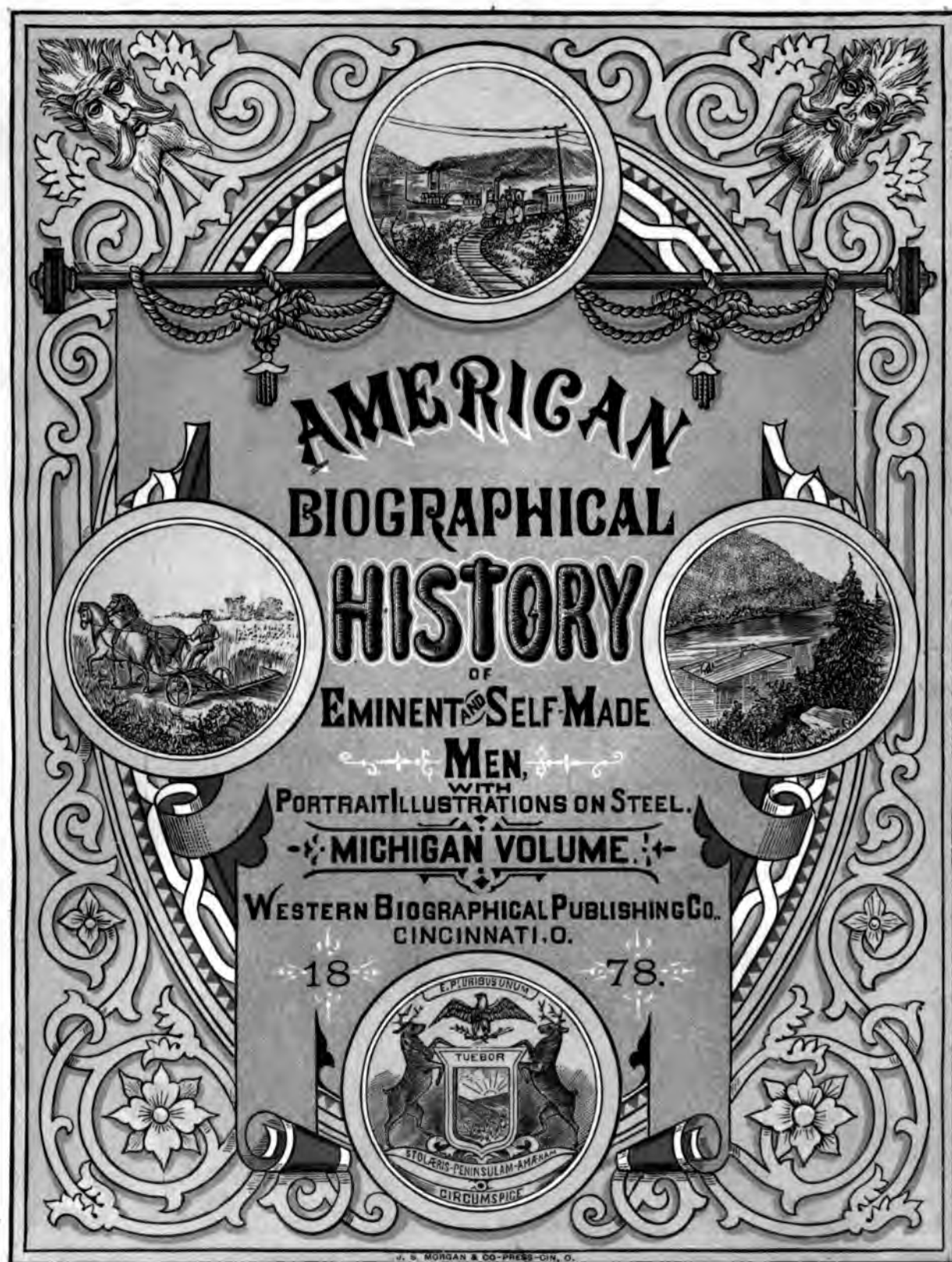
igan to organize the 30th Regiment Michigan Infantry, but, after seven companies had been raised, it was decided to take them to fill up the 3d and 4th regiments, which were then organizing. He was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3d Regiment, and served in Tennessee and Georgia until the close of the war, when he was ordered, with his regiment, to Texas, and served for a short time on General Custer's staff, as Judge Advocate. He was mustered out of service on the 26th of February, 1866. Mr. Atkinson returned to Michigan in May, 1866, and commenced the practice of his profession, in Port Huron, with John S. Crellen and O'Brien J. Atkinson, remaining until the fall of 1870, when he removed to Detroit. From October 1, 1866, to March 4, 1867, he was Collector of Customs, at Port Huron, under the appointment of President Andrew Johnson. In 1870 he was a candidate, on the Democratic State ticket, for the position of Attorney-General; and, in 1872, for State Senator, but suffered a party defeat in each instance. In his religious views, he is a believer in the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. February 1, 1866, he married Miss Lida Lyons, of San Antonio, Texas, by whom he has had five children. Mr. Atkinson is considered one of the most promising lawyers of Michigan. He is a man of untiring industry and research, possessing an indomitable will; and is also a brilliant advocate. His remarkable success is as much due to the straightforwardness and sincerity of his character, as to his fine abilities.

ALGER, RUSSELL A., of Detroit, Michigan, Pine-timber Merchant and Dealer in Pine Lands, was born in the township of Lafayette, Medina County, Ohio, February 27, 1836. When eleven years of age, his parents died. During the next seven years, he worked on a farm in Richfield, Ohio, for the greater part of each year, earning money enough to defray his expenses at the Richfield Academy during the winters. He obtained a very good English education, and was enabled to teach for several winters. In March, 1857, he entered the law office of Wolcott & Upsord, at Akron, Ohio, remaining until March, 1859, when he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of that State. He soon afterwards removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and entered the law office of Otis & Coffinbury, where he remained until the fall of 1859. In that year, owing to failing health, caused by hard study and close confinement to his business, he abandoned the practice of his profession, and removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he engaged in the lumber business. April 2, 1861, he married Annette H. Henry, daughter of W. G. Henry, of Grand Rapids. In August, 1861, Mr.

Alger enlisted in the 2d Michigan Cavalry, and was mustered into the United States service as Captain of Company C. On the 2d of July, 1862, he was wounded in the battle of Booneville, Mississippi. Owing to the part taken in this engagement, he was promoted to the rank of Major; his Colonel, now Lieutenant-General Sheridan, was, at the same time, promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. On the 16th of October, 1862, Major Alger was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 6th Michigan Cavalry; and his regiment was ordered to the Army of the Potomac. June 2, 1863, he was promoted to the Colonelcy of the 5th Michigan Cavalry, his regiment being in Custer's famous Michigan Cavalry Brigade. July 6 he was wounded in the battle of Boonesborough, Maryland. In October, 1864, Colonel Alger's health induced him to retire from the service. He had engaged in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, from the time of the invasion of Maryland by General Lee, in 1863, up to that date, except when absent on account of wounds. He took part in sixty-six battles and skirmishes during the war, and was brevetted Brigadier-General and Major-General "for gallant and meritorious services in the field." He was on private service during the winter of 1863-64, receiving orders personally from President Lincoln, and visiting nearly all the armies in the field. In 1865 he removed to Detroit, Michigan, where he has since been extensively engaged in the long-pine timber business, and in dealing in pine lands. He was a member of the firm of Moore & Alger until its dissolution, when he became the head of the firm of R. A. Alger & Co., the most extensive pine-timber operators in the West. In his political views, he coincides with the Republican party.

BAGG, DR. JOSEPH H., late of Detroit, was born in the village of Lanesborough, Massachusetts, December 2, 1797. His grandfather, Joseph Bagg, with four brothers, served in the war of the Revolution from 1777 to 1781. His father, Abner Bagg, married Miss Eunice Hall, of Lanesborough. Soon after their marriage, they removed to Oneida County, New York, where he bought a large farm, and supplied it with fine stock; although not devoting his entire time to the cultivation of the soil, he was a successful and prosperous farmer. Two daughters and eight sons were the fruit of this union; and, with the respect for a professional life felt by the people of those times, Mr. Bagg decided that his son Joseph should be a doctor. Though averse to this profession, preferring to study law, Joseph Bagg yielded to his father's wishes. When seventeen years of age, he left the homestead, and went to the beautiful little village of Trenton, New York.





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Yours &c
John A. Boyd

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BAGG, JOHN S., Lawyer and Editor, of Detroit, was born at Lanesborough, Massachusetts, in 1809; and died in Detroit, Michigan, in 1870. Although the Puritans of New England, the Dutch of New York, the Catholics of Maryland, and the Cavaliers of Virginia, stand first among the founders of the nation, the men who carried civilization around the great lakes, and across the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, must hold a conspicuous place in the history of the progress of mankind. Among these last, the name of John S. Bagg should be held in honorable remembrance. Owing to the removal of his parents to a new country, his early years were spent in his native place with his grand-parents, where he was surrounded by all the best influences which characterize the homes of intelligent Americans. His training was strict, but not more binding than his natural self-control. Those who knew him at that time state that his instincts were pure, his affections warm, his habits orderly, and his sense of honor high. The Puritan fiber running through his nature showed itself in his morality, business integrity, and devotion to religious and political principles. His demeanor through life was grave and decorous. In his early years, he was beloved in his home and by his playmates;—one of whom, now an old lady, vividly remembers his tenderness for birds, and his indignant protests against the wanton violation of their nests. This quality, combined with his firm principles, formed a nature both gentle and strong. Upon arriving at the proper age, Mr. Bagg entered, as a law student, the office of Judge Robert Lansing, at Watertown, New York, and remained there until he departed for the West. Judge Lansing was noted, both politically and professionally, in New York; and it is to Mr. Bagg's credit that he soon so won the regard of his preceptor as to become his friend and the confidential manager of his business. Mr. Bagg frequently referred to his relations with Judge Lansing as having been of the highest importance to himself; and, shortly before his death, wrote a letter of grateful acknowledgment. While a student in Watertown, he made the acquaintance of Judge Bronson and his wife, who invited him to become an inmate of their home. There he was surrounded by refined social influences which proved of great value. He cherished the utmost affection for Judge and Mrs. Bronson, and, during his subsequent life, referred to his home with them as affording great benefit to him. To Mrs. Bronson's graceful example, he imputed the conquest of his natural timidity in society. While engaged in his legal studies, before his admission to the bar, he was in the habit of contributing to the *Watertown Freeman*,—a newspaper published by his cousin, Thomas A. Smith. In 1834 he received his diploma as attorney-at-law and solicitor in chancery. During that year, the *Freeman* was bought by Archibald Smith, a brother of

its former owner. Its name was changed to the *Watertown Standard*, and Mr. Bagg was installed as editor. In this position, notwithstanding his youth, he exhibited marked ability. In 1835 he resigned and removed to Detroit, Michigan. Soon after, he became proprietor and editor of the *Detroit Free Press*, a paper now famous throughout the United States. Upon the admission of Michigan as a State, he was appointed State Printer, and at once took high rank among those who molded the institutions of the new commonwealth. In politics, Mr. Bagg was a Democrat of the Jacksonian school; and, with all the power of his press, which rapidly gained influence at home and abroad, he upheld and advanced the best doctrines of the best days of the Democracy. He was noted for his careful and honest methods, and his inflexibility of principle. He made the acquaintance of nearly all the leading men in his party. Upon the accession of James K. Polk to the Presidency, Mr. Bagg became Postmaster, and gave thorough attention to the duties of the position until removed by Mr. Taylor. Before this appointment, he had been the sole editor of the *Free Press*. With a small staff of assistants, he had done an immense amount of labor, and, by his industry and sagacity, had made the paper a power in the land. Upon his retirement from the position, he also severed his connection with the newspaper, and removed to the township of Hamtramck. There he purchased a large country place, and devoted his attention to agricultural and horticultural pursuits. In the latter he took much interest, and was especially successful in raising fruit. In this, as in every other vocation of his life, he was assiduous in acquiring useful knowledge. Under Mr. Buchanan's administration, Mr. Bagg held the office of United States Marshal for the district of Michigan, in which he acquitted himself with great efficiency. After the accession of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Bagg retired from official life; but his interest in public affairs never flagged. The civil war, and the subsequent condition of the country, filled him with solicitude. Like many other good men, he feared that American institutions could not bear the strain to which they were subjected by the civil war. Mr. Bagg was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was singularly well informed in theological matters, having studied the history of all the ancient and modern sects. He possessed rare and extensive information upon almost every topic of human interest, and was always willing to impart his knowledge. He was very familiar with the best English writers, and was especially fond of the poets. He was unostentatious and even reserved. As a political writer, his style was terse and logical. In 1847, Mr. Bagg married Frances Wells, of Kensington, Michigan. She is the daughter of Doctor Wells, a gentleman widely known and respected, who is still living.



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Yours &c
John B. Bayne

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Wm W Backus



W. H. H. H. H. H.



at a very advanced age. They have had six children, four of whom survive. This meager sketch can afford no adequate idea of the sterling worth and public services of Mr. Bagg. He not only gave name and position to a great journal, under an adverse condition of an early American settlement, but held offices of public trust, enjoyed the confidence of leading statesmen, and lived as a worthy citizen. He died in 1870, leaving to his family and friends the knowledge that he had born himself justly in all his relations.

BACKUS, WILLIAM WOODBRIDGE, was born September 22, 1836, in that portion of the township of Springwells now constituting the Ninth Ward of the city of Detroit. He was of English descent, and was able to trace his ancestry, in a direct line, back thirty-one generations, to William of Normandy. This circumstance, while it never led him to boast of his ancestry, doubtless had its effect, as an inspiring thought, in that chivalrous standard which was the rule of his life, and the fortitude which sustained him during long years of suffering. In this connection, it is chiefly important as an historical fact, that a known descendant of the Conqueror has so recently lived in Detroit. His father, Judge Henry Tytus Backus, who died at Greenwood, Arizona Territory, July 13, 1877, was a man of great force of character, combined with a genial disposition and a rare gift of pleasing, which endeared him to all who came within his influence. He held many positions of honor and trust. He represented his district in the State Senate, during the term commencing with January, 1861, and was chosen President, *pro tempore*, of that body. He also discharged the duties of Lieutenant-Governor during a portion of the term. In April, 1865, he was appointed, by President Lincoln, Chief Justice of Arizona Territory; and, it is worthy of note, that the signing of this commission was the last official act of Mr. Lincoln, as he was assassinated two hours later. The wife of Judge Backus, who is still living, was, prior to her marriage, Miss Juliana Trumbull Woodbridge. She was the eldest daughter of Hon. William Woodbridge, second Governor of Michigan under the State Government, and a Senator of the United States. He died October 20, 1861, at the age of eighty years. Mr. William Woodbridge Backus was essentially a home man in his tastes, education, and habits. His only school instruction was that received under the tuition of Moses H. Hunter, at Grosse Isle. After leaving school, he took charge of the extensive business affairs of his mother, especially the landed interests in and about Detroit. During the civil war, Mr. Backus organized a military company at Detroit, called the Robertson

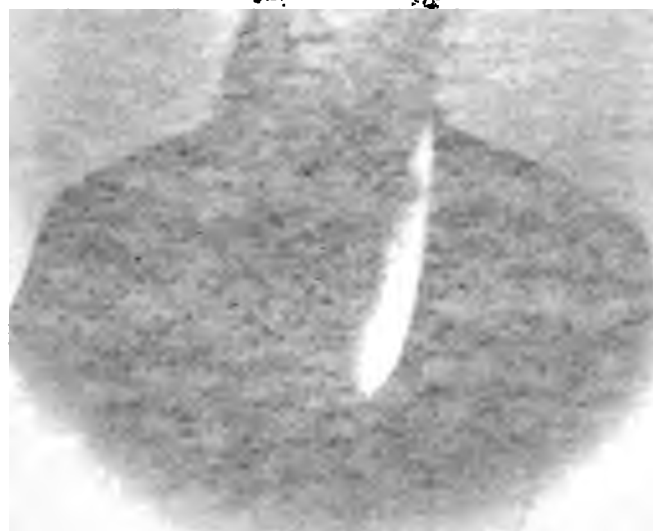
Guards, of which he was an officer. He was also a member of the old fire department of Detroit for ten years. He was a Republican, having acted with that party from the time of its organization, although, during his last years, owing to the physical indisposition under which he suffered, he took little active part in politics. His early religious training was in the Congregational Church; but, later in life, although holding no special connection with any religious body, he was a patron of the Swedenborgian or New Jerusalem Church. For a number of years preceding his death, Mr. Backus turned his attention to the collection of curiosities and relics of every description; and is said to have had the largest private collection in the State. Among the specimens to be found in his cabinet, are a number of rare coins, said to be the oldest in the world; old papers, documents, precious stones, etc. On the 1st of February, 1866, Mr. Backus married Annie Elizabeth Fox, of Detroit, whose father, David Fox, was a native of Halifax, and one of the pioneers of Michigan. He died at Bay City, in March, 1875, at the age of sixty-seven years. The foregoing brief outline embodies the principal events in the public life of Mr. Backus, and forms an honorable page in the record of worthy citizenship. Yet, honorable as this is, his more private record was one of exemplary goodness and true heroism, during years of intense and almost constant suffering, caused by a rheumatic affection. This heroism was not merely of the negative kind, which accepts with philosophical resignation or grim indifference. It was of a more exalted type, not only accepting the trials which had been ordained, but waging a manful, aggressive warfare against them. While thus fighting his hard battles, Mr. Backus found ample time to strike many a goodly blow and bind up many a wound for others. Few besides those directly benefited had knowledge of the compassionate side of his nature. The poor found in him the thoughtful and generous friend; and the struggling never appealed in vain for that sympathy and forbearance which are the best stimulants to sincere endeavor. His genial nature always rose superior to the small annoyances of life; and, despite his almost unparalleled physical sufferings, he never abated his cheerfulness or his cordiality. The grasp of his hand was as earnest, his face was as sunny, and his salutations were as hearty, as if he had never known the pain from which he rarely had release. His nature was equally heroic with the knights who have dared death in battle. Their deeds, however grand and chivalrous, may not outshine the radiance of a life like that of William W. Backus,—a life so beautiful, so suggestive as an example for the future, that all must regard it with affectionate reverence. In the sacred precincts of his home, the attributes of his nature found their highest development. There, indeed, was an atmosphere of elevated domestic life; and there it was

that he best demonstrated his capacity for enjoying and imparting domestic happiness, by procuring every possible means of comfort and pleasure for those who were nearest and dearest to him. It was there, too, that he forgot his own grievous afflictions, and lived with the least suffering possible in his condition. Mr. Backus was released by death, at his home in Detroit, on the 24th of June, 1877. His life was rendered happy, and his sufferings greatly assuaged, by the devoted attention of his wife, who survives him.

BAGLEY, HON. JOHN JUDSON, of Detroit, ex-Governor of Michigan, was born in Medina, Orleans County, New York, July 24, 1832. His father, John Bagley, was a native of New Hampshire; and his mother, Mary M. Bagley, a native of Connecticut. He attended the district school of Lockport, New York, until he was eighteen years old, at which time his father removed to Constantine, Michigan, and he attended the common schools of that village. His early experience was like that of many country boys whose parents removed from Eastern States to the newer portions of the West. His father being in very poor circumstances, Mr. Bagley was obliged to work as soon as he was able to do so. Leaving school when thirteen years of age, he entered a country store in Constantine as clerk, remaining there one year. His father then removed to Owosso, Michigan, and he again engaged as clerk in a store. From early youth, Mr. Bagley was extravagantly fond of reading, and devoted every leisure moment to the perusal of such books, papers, and periodicals as came within his reach. In 1847 he removed to Detroit, where he secured employment in a tobacco manufactory, and remained in this position for about five years. In 1853 he began business for himself as a manufacturer of tobacco. His establishment has become one of the largest of the kind in the West. Mr. Bagley has also been greatly interested in other manufacturing enterprises, as well as in mining, banking, and insurance corporations. He has been President of the Detroit Safe Company for several years. He was one of the organizers of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company of Detroit, and was its President from 1867 until 1872. He has been a Director of the American National Bank for many years, and a stockholder and Director in various other corporations. Mr. Bagley was a member of the Board of Education two years, and of the Detroit Common Council for the same length of time. In 1865 he was appointed, by Governor Crapo, one of the first Commissioners of Metropolitan Police for the city of Detroit, serving six years. In November, 1872, he was elected Governor of Michi-

gan; and, two years later, was re-elected to the same office, retiring in January, 1877. He is an active worker in the Republican party; and, for a number of years, was Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. He is quite liberal in his religious views, and is an attendant of the Unitarian Church. He aims to be able to hear and consider any new thought from whatever source it may come, but is not bound by any creed or religious formula. He holds in respect any and all religious opinions, believing that no one can be injured by a firm adherence to a faith or denomination. He was married, at Dubuque, Iowa, January 16, 1855, to Frances E. Newberry, daughter of Rev. Samuel Newberry, a pioneer missionary in Michigan, who took an active part in the early educational matters of the State, and in the establishment of its excellent system of education. It was principally through his exertions that the State University was founded. Mr. Bagley's family consists of seven children. As Governor of the State, his administration was characterized by several important features, chief among which were his efforts to improve and make popular the educational agencies of the State, by increasing the facilities of the University for more thorough instruction in technical studies; by strengthening the hold of the Agricultural College upon the public good-will; and by making a general change, which has manifested itself in many scattered primary districts. Among others, were an almost complete revolution in the management of the penal and charitable institutions of the State; the passage of the liquor-tax law, taking the place of the dead letter of prohibition; the establishment of the system of dealing with juvenile offenders through county agents, which has proved of great good in turning the young back from crime, and placing the State in the attitude of a moral agent; in securing for the militia, the first time in the history of Michigan, a systematized organization upon a serviceable footing. It was upon the suggestion of Governor Bagley, in the earlier part of his administration, that the law creating a State Board of Health, and also the law creating a Fish Commission in the inland waters of the State, were passed, both of which have proved of great benefit to the State. The successful representation of Michigan at the Centennial Exhibition is also an honorable part of the record of Governor Bagley's administration.

MALCH, GEORGE W., Commission Merchant, Detroit, Michigan, was born May 24, 1832, and is a native of Vienna, New York. He removed with his parents to Michigan in 1835, and settled at Marshall, where they resided until 1848. In the winter of 1849-50, he removed to East Tennessee, where he





Yours Truly
I. C. Barker

Eng'd by E. B. Hall & Son, 11 Barclay St. NY





NIV.
OF
MICH.

at first engaged in the dry-goods business, and, subsequently, in telegraphing. In 1851 he was appointed Superintendent of the Nashville, Chattanooga, and Augusta Telegraph Company, holding the position for one year; at the end of which time, he returned to Michigan, locating in Detroit, where he acted as manager of the telegraph office. Removing to Chicago in 1853, he was manager of the telegraph office in that city for a short time, and afterwards Superintendent of the Southern Michigan Telegraph Company. In 1855 Mr. Balch returned to Detroit, and, upon the reorganization of the telegraph lines and the formation of the Western Union Telegraph Company, during the latter portion of that year, he was appointed manager of the Detroit office. He continued in this position, and as agent for the New York Associated Press, until 1862, when he was made Division Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in Michigan. In 1865 he became Assistant General Superintendent of the same company, and removed to Rochester, New York. Upon the removal of the executive head-quarters, in 1866, Mr. Balch went to New York City; but was thence transferred to Buffalo, in special charge of a division of the company's lines extending through Canada, New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, to Chicago. He severed his connection with the telegraph company in 1867, and returned to Detroit, engaging in commercial pursuits. He constructed the Detroit Central Mills, which he operated four years; after which, he engaged in the grain commission business, and other enterprises. In 1870 he was elected a member of the Detroit Common Council, and in 1871 was chosen President of the same body. He became a member of the Board of Education in 1873; and, during the latter portion of the same year, was elected President, his term of service expiring in January, 1877. Mr. Balch is President of the Detroit Electrical Works, and of the American District Telegraph Company; he is also connected with various other enterprises.

BARKER, HON. KIRKLAND C., Merchant, late of Detroit, Michigan, was born September 8, 1819, in East Schuyler, Herkimer County, New York. He was the second son of Mason Barker, who emigrated from the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts to Central New York, in the beginning of the nineteenth century. He possessed the habits of industry and ready adaptability of his Puritan ancestors. He leveled the forests and built houses until a larger field opened to his energies in the construction of canals and railroads. He became extensively engaged in this work, and has left many evidences of his handiwork in various portions

of the State. He married Elizabeth Ingham, a member of a prominent family in that section of the country, and reared a large family of children. His public contracts took him away from home, and his association with the leading men of the State made him feel the importance of giving to his children more than a common-school education. He died, as he had lived, a consistent Christian, at the age of seventy-three years. His wife survived him some years, and had reached the same age at the time of her death. Of the large family left, the subject of this sketch seemed to be the leading spirit. From early youth, Mr. K. C. Barker possessed a personal magnetism which attracted all who came within the circle of his influence. Many of his youthful attachments clung to him through life. Wonderfully tenacious in friendship, his enmity was of equal strength; and, while he could cheerfully overlook the faults of his friends, he had no charity for the imperfections of his enemies. Thoroughly fearless and independent in his actions and impulses, he would ask no one to share with him the burdens of his misfortunes or mistakes. These early characteristics were developed and strengthened as he advanced in years. He received the rudiments of an English education in the old red school-house of his native village. When fourteen years of age, he attended a manual-labor school, in the town of Whitesboro, a short distance from East Schuyler, where he paid for his board by working a certain number of hours each day. He labored and studied at this school for some time. After leaving it, he entered a store at Frankfort, New York, where he served as clerk for about one year. It was here that he laid the foundation of a business education which seemed to be the key-note to his subsequent success. He then went to Utica, entering a store as clerk. Previous to this, he had felt a desire to try his fortune in the comparatively new country on the western borders of the great lakes; and, when eighteen years of age, went to Cleveland, Ohio, where resided a distant relative, who was Postmaster; here he found a home, a counselor, and a friend. He obtained employment in a public warehouse, where his business ability was soon recognized; and he was often sent to New York in charge of a boat, or as supercargo on the lakes. While acting in this capacity, he became skillful in the management of sail-boats, which secured for him the distinguished honor of being elected Commodore of the Yacht Club on the lakes, holding the title during life. Soon after his connection with the house in Cleveland, he went into the tobacco trade as salesman, making his head-quarters at Logansport, Indiana, and his home in Detroit, Michigan. Having made a large acquaintance while traveling, he concluded to engage in business for himself, and, gathering together his credentials, with a very limited capital, started to New York. At Utica, he called at a well-known tobacco house, and casually men-

tioned his business to New York, when the proprietor proposed at once to let him have all the goods he wanted on his own terms, at the same time suggesting that he take into partnership a younger brother of one of the firm. This arrangement did not prove advantageous, as Mr. Barker was led into a disastrous movement. In connection with the western house, they opened one in New York, and also a factory in Jersey City; but the latter having been consumed by fire, the young firm was involved to the extent of several thousand dollars. The partnership was then dissolved, and Mr. Barker concluded to start anew where he was best known. He soon paid off the indebtedness of the late firm, and established the house of K. C. Barker & Co., which has been a leading one in the United States for the past thirty years. In 1861 he gave his brother, J. I. Barker, who had been traveling salesman in his employment for a number of years, an interest in the business; and, subsequently, took his son-in-law, Charles B. Hull, into the firm. After the death of Mr. Barker, the business management devolved upon Mr. Hull; and the well-earned reputation of the house has not only been maintained, but steadily advanced. The firm is now composed of Mr. C. B. Hull, Mr. J. I. Barker, and Mrs. K. C. Barker. Although Mr. Barker was an active business man, retaining the control of his affairs up to the time of his death, he had resided, for the past eight years, on Grosse Isle, a beautiful place at the mouth of Lake Erie, about sixteen miles below Detroit. He selected this spot, because it afforded him the best opportunity to gratify his love for boating. He always owned the handsomest and fleetest yacht on the fresh waters; and, a short time before his death, brought from New York, where it had been built for him, the finest and largest yacht ever seen on the lakes. By his experience and enterprise in aquatic sports, he gave great impetus to the yachting interests on the lake coast. From early childhood, Mr. Barker was an enthusiastic sport-man, and wished to elevate and ennoble the turf. He became the presiding officer of the Horse Association of America, and a member of the Board of Appeals. He owned a large stud of the most improved imported stock, contributing greatly to the improvement of horse stock in the country. Mr. Barker had no taste for politics; and, although he served several terms as Alderman of Detroit, it was not for emolument nor honor. He was elected Mayor of the city in 1864, and ran ahead of his ticket. He was married, in 1847, to a daughter of Gilbert Bedell, of Ann Arbor, Michigan. At his delightful home, Mr. Barker loved to gather around him congenial friends; and, to his accomplished wife, their guests were indebted for a large share of their enjoyment under his roof. Much of his success in life can be attributed to her early economy and subsequent management in domestic affairs. Mr. Barker met an untimely

death in Detroit River, on the 20th day of May, 1875. It is supposed that he was struck with apoplexy while sailing a small yacht opposite his residence at Grosse Isle. The boat capsized, and when he was taken out of the water, life was extinct. He left a wife, two sons, and a daughter, to mourn his loss. He was buried in charge of the Masonic Fraternity, under an escort of Knights Templar, having been an honored member of the order. Mr. Barker was a man of generous impulses and deeds. Money had no significance with him except as a means for making others happy, and no worthy applicant ever appealed to him in vain.

RINGHAM, HON. KINSLEY SCOTT, late Governor of Michigan, and United States Senator, was born in Camillus, Onondaga County, New York, December 10, 1808. His father was a farmer, and his own early life was consequently devoted to agricultural pursuits; but, notwithstanding the disadvantages relative to the acquisition of knowledge in the life of a farmer, he managed to secure a good academic education in his native State, and studied law in the office of General James R. Lawrence, now of Syracuse, New York. In the spring of 1833, he married an estimable lady, who had recently arrived from Scotland; and, obeying the impulse of a naturally energetic and enterprising disposition, he immediately emigrated to Michigan, and purchased a new farm, in company with his brother-in-law, Mr. Robert Worden, in Green Oak, Livingston County. Here, on the border of civilization, buried in the primeval forest, our late law student commenced the arduous task of preparing a future home, clearing and fencing, putting up buildings, etc., at such a rate that the land chosen was soon reduced to a high state of cultivation. Becoming deservedly prominent, he was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, and Postmaster, under the Territorial Government, and was the first Judge of Probate in the county. In the year 1836, when Michigan became a State, he was elected to the first Legislature. He was four times re-elected, and was Speaker of the House of Representatives three years. In 1846 he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, Representative in Congress, and was the only practical farmer in that body. He was never forgetful of the interests of agriculture, and was, in particular, opposed to the introduction of "Wood's patent cast-iron plow," which he completely prevented. He was re-elected to Congress in 1848, during which time he strongly opposed the extension of slavery in the Territories of the United States, and was committed to, and voted for, the Wilmot Proviso. In 1854, at the first organization of the Republican party, in consequence of his record in

Congress as a Free-soil Democrat, he was nominated and elected Governor of the State, and re-elected in 1856. Still faithful to the memory of his own former occupation, he did not forget the farmers during his administration; and, among other proofs of his zeal in their behalf, he became mainly instrumental in the establishment of the Agricultural College, at Lansing. In 1859 he was elected Senator in Congress, and took an active part in the stormy campaign in the election of Abraham Lincoln. He witnessed the commencement of the civil war, while a member of the United States Senate. After a comparatively short life of remarkable promise and public activity, he was attacked with apoplexy, and died suddenly, at his residence in Green Oak, October 5, 1861.

BISSELL, GEORGE W., Vessel Owner, Detroit, Michigan, is a native of Ohio, and the son of Elijah N. and Florella L. Bissell, who were born in Torrington, Litchfield County, Connecticut. His father was a farmer, and while a young man—after having married—emigrated, about the year 1815, to what was then called the "New Connecticut,"—afterwards known as the "Western Reserve,"—in Ohio, locating at Charleston, Portage County. Here, on February 12, 1821, George W. Bissell was born; the eldest son of a family of six sons and three daughters, having two sisters older and one younger. When he was twelve years old, his father sold his farm; and, purchasing a tract of wild land near Ravenna, Ohio, removed thither, and began the work of clearing another farm; which, by the aid of his sons, was effected when George Bissell reached the age of twenty-one. The education received by Mr. Bissell was limited to what the farm-boy in a newly settled country could obtain in the frontier district school, which he attended at intervals. After having attained his majority, he determined to seek other means of livelihood than those to be obtained on a farm, and left his home, and proceeded to the city of Detroit. Arriving there in 1842, he entered the employment of Watkins & Bissell, who were in the produce and grocery trade,—the junior partner, A. E. Bissell, being his uncle. He remained some four years; and, in the spring of 1846, in company with several other gentlemen, made an expedition to the Lake Superior regions to explore for copper and iron, which had then been discovered to exist in that country in large quantities, the fact creating considerable excitement. The party spent several months in making explorations, coasting from the Sault to Marquette in a Mackinaw boat; located various mining lands, and built several houses on Isle Royale. They returned to Detroit in the fall, after having ex-

hausted all their capital, but without perfecting their title to the land located, which consequently passed out of their possession. In the spring of 1847, with F. W. Backus, he started the produce and commission house of Backus & Bissell. Two years afterwards, his partner retired, and Mr. Bissell conducted the business alone until 1863. Meeting with a fair degree of success, in 1850 he made his first venture in the vessel business, having purchased the brig "Alvin Clark." This having proved financially successful, he began to invest as largely in vessel property as his means would permit; and, in the course of ten or twelve years, became one of the largest ship owners in the city of Detroit. In 1863 he retired from the produce and commission business, and devoted his time entirely to the management of his vessels. He has built ten sailing vessels and two steamboats during this time, and has sent six ships laden with grain, lumber, and staves from the western lakes to Liverpool and return; one of them being the second that made the voyage from Lake Erie to Europe. In 1872 he became a member of the firm of R. A. Alger & Co., in the manufacture of long timber and lumber. They are operating in Alcona County, owning large tracts of pine lands, where they are getting out long timber and logs. They have recently introduced there the new system of logging by steam power, by means of a narrow-gauge railroad running into the woods for the transportation of logs to the lake shore. This has proved a successful system, inasmuch as it enables them to get out timber during the entire year, instead of being obliged to confine their operations to a few months each winter. Politically, Mr. Bissell has acted with the Republican party, but has refused to accept any political office, though he has been repeatedly requested to do so. He has given his whole time and energies to his business, meeting with a reasonable amount of success as a reward. He was married, at Detroit, in December, 1847, to Miss Eliza C. Sanderson, a niece of the late Colonel Levi Cook, of Detroit. They have one daughter now living, who is the wife of James E. Davis, of the firm of Farrand, Williams & Co.

BATTLE, JAMES, of Detroit, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of that city, was born in County Sligo, Ireland, July 19, 1830. His father, John Battle, kept a public-house, but left the Green Isle in 1831, for a home in America, settling first at Toronto, where he was occupied in the commission business until 1838. Removing to Chicago, he engaged in the grocery and provision trade; and, in 1839, carried on the same business at Dresden, on the line of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. In 1842 he sold his stock and invested

his means in pork, which he shipped to St. Catherine's, Canada, where the work then in progress on the Welland Canal created a local demand for provisions, and realized a handsome profit. He settled in St. Catherine's, and died there in 1843. James Battle attended school at St. Catherine's; and, in the spring of 1846, went to Toronto, and engaged as an apprentice with a tin and copper smith. Upon the failure of his employer, at the end of a year, he went to Hamilton, where he worked at his trade for nearly a year; and, in the spring of 1848, came to Detroit. After various adventures and changes, consequent upon hard times and other circumstances, he completed his trade in 1852, and then worked a year in Port Huron. Subsequently, until 1860, he was in Detroit, most of the time in the capacity of foreman of shop, when he engaged in business for himself, carrying it on successfully for fourteen years. Prior to the year 1860, the Detroit Fire Department was composed exclusively of volunteer hand-engine companies, and took rank amongst the most efficient in the United States, being known far and wide for its chivalry and discipline. Mr. Battle became one of its members in 1848; and, after serving in all positions up to that of foreman of his company, he was, in 1860, elected second assistant engineer of the department, then numbering about eight hundred. At this time, the introduction of steam fire-engines made a change in the internal police of the department, and the office of Fire Marshal was created. This officer had charge of the entire wants of the department, including supplies, repairs, etc.; while the Chief Engineer and his assistants had supreme command at fires. In 1861 Mr. Battle was strongly recommended by his friends in the department for Chief Engineer, and was elected over two competitors. The following year, the office of Fire Marshal being vacant, he was designated to perform its duties also, and continued to hold both positions until the spring of 1863, when he declined further service. The pay of the Chief Engineer, prior to 1860, had been seven hundred dollars per year; but, upon the creation of the office of Fire Marshal, it was reduced to four hundred dollars. Mr. Battle, while doing double duty, received two dollars per day, at the same time giving attention to his private business. His old love for the department, however, continued; and he connected himself with one of the hand-engine companies, of which he was elected foreman, and was often called upon at fires to take the place of the Chief Engineer, in the absence of that officer. In the fall of 1864, he was strongly urged by members of the department and by the Mayor of the city to again accept the position of Chief Engineer,—this officer being then appointed by the Mayor and Council, instead of being elected by the department, as formerly. He peremptorily declined, at the salary then paid; but, in January, 1865, his name was sent to the Council by the Mayor, without his knowledge, and

he was confirmed by a unanimous vote. He consented to serve only at the earnest wish of the Mayor, K. C. Barker, that he would do so during the remainder of his official term, and on his promise that he would use his influence to have the salary increased. It was soon after fixed at five hundred dollars per year, the duties of Fire Marshal being performed by another officer,—at that time, Mr. William Champ. Mr. Battle was re-appointed Chief Engineer successively in 1866 and 1867, by Mayor M. I. Mills. In the last-named year, the department passed under the control of the Fire Commissioners, created by act of the Legislature; and, in its reconstruction, Mr. Battle was appointed Chief Engineer and Fire Marshal, which position he still holds. In 1873 it became a question whether he should sacrifice his private business or his official position, as he could not do justice to both; but the Commission voted an increase of salary, making it two thousand dollars, instead of fifteen hundred; and, soon after disposing of his stock in trade, Mr. Battle has since devoted his entire time and attention to the duties of his office. The efficiency of the department is the best eulogy that could be passed upon Mr. Battle's administration; and his long continuance in a line of duty which was first entered upon as a pastime, and his retention and promotion in it without his own seeking, through political changes and against personal ambitions, are the best testimony to his fitness and faithfulness. Mr. Battle was united in marriage, September 12, 1854, to Ann Moran, of Detroit. Eleven children have been born to them, only four of whom—two boys and two girls—are living.

BRADY, GENERAL HUGH, Detroit, Michigan, was born at Standing Stone, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1768, and was the fifth son of John and Mary Brady. His father was a Captain in the 12th Pennsylvania Regiment of the Revolutionary army; and was actively engaged with this regiment until after the battle of Brandywine, when he was ordered home to protect the Western frontier from the ravages of the Indians. He became celebrated as a pioneer and Indian hunter in Western Pennsylvania, as did also his sons,—Samuel, James, and John. Mr. Brady was born during the excitement preceding the war; and was reared at a time when no one was safe from the savage. While yet a boy, he lost his father and two brothers at the hands of the Indians. His mother was left a widow with two sons; and many a time the brothers walked side by side through the field, one on guard with a musket, and the other holding the plow. In this way they raised what crops they could to provide for the wants of the family; and devoted their

leisure hours to mental improvement. At frequent intervals, Mr. Brady joined small parties formed to make raids on the Indians, when they became troublesome or encroached on the settlements. This gave him an early insight into their manners and habits of warfare, and engendered a taste for army life. In 1792 he received, from General Washington, a commission as Ensign in General Wayne's army. He took part in the renowned Indian campaign which wrested Ohio and Kentucky from the hands of the savages, and terminated in a decisive victory, on the 20th of August, 1794. He continued with the army until the following July, when he returned to his home in Pennsylvania, remaining until the winter of 1798-99. He then received, from President Adams, an appointment as Captain; and served with the army until it was disbanded. After spending a few months at home, he became tired of a life of idleness, and, in company with his brother, undertook the improvement of a large tract of wild land which they owned. The land was situated on a branch of the Mahoning River, about fifty miles from Pittsburgh, near the present town of Indiana. During that summer, they built a grist-mill and a saw-mill. All their provisions had to be carried a distance of thirty miles, on horse-back, but the woods abundantly supplied them with game. Mr. Brady remained here until 1807, when, becoming convinced that his fortune could not be made in that enterprise, he removed to Northumberland, where he resided until 1812. The war again called him to the front. He received a commission from Mr. Jefferson, and joined the army of Western Canada, serving with it during the entire campaign, and taking part in all the battles with great credit. He was promoted to the command of the 22d Regiment of Infantry, and received, at the battle of Landy's Lane, a wound which disabled him for further service during the war. Upon the reduction of the army, in 1819, he was transferred to the Colonelcy of the 2d Infantry, then stationed at Sackett's Harbor, New York, where he remained for six years. In 1825 he was placed in command of the Northwestern Territory, having his head-quarters at Detroit, Michigan. He received charge of the various tribes of Indians, and superintended the removal of several tribes to the country west of the Mississippi River. From this period, he became identified with the State of Michigan, as one of her prominent citizens. General Brady rendered valuable service during the Black Hawk War; and did much to allay the troublesome border difficulties known as the Patriot War. At the breaking out of the Mexican War, although having passed the age for active field service, he took a prominent part, superintending the raising and equipment of troops, and shipping supplies to the seat of war. In October, 1805, he married Miss Sarah Wallis. As a soldier, he was eminent for bravery and faithfulness, ever ready to take up the

sword when his country was in danger, and as willing to lay it down at the dawn of peace. As a citizen, he was free from reproach, winning the esteem of all who knew him. It has been said of General Brady, "that he rendered affection and love to his children and grandchildren; kindness and generosity to his kinsmen; cordiality and courtesy to his friends; public spirit and liberality to the community; and his best blood, his sword, and his body to his country." General Brady died in Detroit, April 15, 1851, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. His death was the result of an accident, caused by his runaway horses. He was a man of fine physical appearance, being over six feet in height, and, at the time of his death, as straight as an arrow.

RODIE, WILLIAM, M. D., Detroit, Michigan, was born at Fawley Court, Buckinghamshire, England, July 28, 1823. His father was a native of Perthshire, Scotland. While still a youth, he acquired such a proficiency in horticulture that, at the age of twenty-one, he was appointed horticulturist to the Fawley Court estate. The cholera of 1831 and 1832 affected his business, and he emigrated to America in 1833, and settled on a farm about twelve miles west of Rochester. Doctor Brodie is the eldest of five children. He pursued his studies under the tuition of his father, and attended the district school for two months of each year. At the age of twenty-one, he became a pupil in the collegiate institute of Brockport, New York, where he remained three years, and paid his expenses by working during the vacations. A badly treated accident that befell his brother turned Doctor Brodie's attention towards medicine; and, in 1847, he went to Michigan and became a student in the office of Dr. William Wilson, of Pontiac. While there, he paid his expenses by working in the harvest and hay fields, and serving as clerk in the post-office during the winter. After spending a year in study in Michigan, and a year in Massachusetts and Vermont, he entered, in 1849, the College of Physicians, in New York, and graduated in 1850. He then commenced the practice of his profession in Detroit. From 1850 until 1861, he was surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital. For this and other positions, he is indebted to his valued friend, the late Zina Pitcher, M. D. Doctor Brodie was also surgeon of St. Andrew's and St. George's societies. He was, for some time, Secretary and Vice-President of the American Medical Society; for three years he was editor of the *Peninsular Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, published at Detroit. He was one of the first members, and has been Vice-President and President of the Audubon Society, organized for the purpose of enforcing the laws against the

wrongful killing of game, and for the collection of zoological specimens. In 1850 he became a Mason; he filled, successively, the offices, and became Master of the oldest lodge in Michigan. He also took the degree of Royal Arch Mason. Under the first proclamation of President Lincoln, for three months' troops, Doctor Brodie was commissioned Surgeon of the 1st Regiment Michigan Volunteers. During the first battle of Bull Run, he took charge of the wounded, and narrowly escaped capture. After this term of service he was appointed, by President Lincoln, Brigade-Surgeon, with orders to report to General Fremont, in Missouri. He accompanied the Sixth Division of the army to that State, where it went into winter quarters at Sedalia. For political reasons, this appointment was not confirmed by the United States Senate, and Doctor Brodie returned to Detroit. In 1864 he was elected Alderman of the First Ward of Detroit; in 1866 he presided over the Common Council; he was Chairman, and, for some years, President of the Board of Health. It is to him that Detroit is mainly indebted for the lateral sewer system of drainage, which has made it one of the most healthful cities. Doctor Brodie was one of the first members of the Detroit Medical Society, of which he has been Secretary and President; he has also filled the same offices in the Wayne County Medical Society. He was a delegate from the State Medical Society to the International Medical Congress, and attended the sessions of that body at Philadelphia, in 1876. In November, 1851, Doctor Brodie married, at Pontiac, Miss Jane Whittfield, daughter of James Whittfield, of Monk Sherbourne, Hampshire, England. They have two sons and one daughter. The youngest son is preparing for the medical profession. Doctor Brodie is liberal in his religious views; he is a regular attendant of the Episcopal Church, and has filled the office of vestryman. He is active and earnest, sincere and fearless. He is liberal and honorable in all his dealings, and simple in his mode of living. Doctor Brodie enjoys an honorable reputation, both in professional and private life, and merits the gratitude and esteem of his fellow-citizens for his useful public services.

BEECHER, LUTHER, Capitalist and Real Estate Operator, of Detroit, was born February 16, 1815, at Cheshire, Connecticut. He is the eldest son of Benjamin Dutton and Parmelia (Tuttle) Beecher. His paternal grand-parents were both left orphans during infancy; his grandfather, Benjamin Beecher, being bound to a farmer at the age of seven years. When twenty-one, he went out into the world, his only possessions being a suit of homespun, a Barlow knife, and a Spanish silver half-dollar. Guided by strict religious

principles, he dedicated one-tenth of his income to benevolent purposes during his life; and, prior to his death, made a large bequest of landed estate for charitable objects. The successful career and strong characteristics which mark the subject of this sketch, have their root far back in an ancestry inspired by indomitable energy, and governed by firm principles. Mr. Beecher's father, a mill-wright and machinist, possessed a genius for invention, being the inventor of the revolving grain-cleaning fanning-mill; the automatic button-maker; endless band-saw; automatic water-feeder for steam boilers; endless belt horse-power; steam-ship propellers; and many other machines. As is the case with most inventors, his expenditures in developing his plans kept pace with his income, so that his acquisitions were small. Mr. Beecher's mother was the daughter of a farmer, and her early care and training had much to do with shaping the course of his after life. At the age of nine, he commenced earning his own living, gaining his subsequent education by a hand-to-hand struggle with necessity in the practical school of life, aided by such books as he could obtain, and as he could find opportunity to study. Whether he worked as chore boy; wagon-maker's apprentice; broke up coal, pig-iron, and castings at the New Haven foundry; acted as blacksmith's assistant; or was journeyman to a carpenter and joiner, he was always earnest and faithful. He assisted a mill-wright in building a factory, and in putting up water wheels, shatting, and machinery, for the first large broad-cloth manufactory in Waterbury, Connecticut, acquiring a very good knowledge of the trade. He worked on machinery, and boat and bridge building, designing to become a merchant when the opportunity should offer. During the panic in New York, caused by the cholera, in 1832, an oil merchant and master painter found himself entirely destitute of help; and Mr. Beecher, then a boy of seventeen, obtained a situation with him, becoming a fair painter and glazier, and a very efficient confidential clerk. This position failing him, on account of the proprietor's closing out his business, he became porter in a ship-chandler's store, at twenty dollars per month, handling chain cables, ropes, anchors, ship rigging, and supplies. He remained here several months, and then entered a dry-goods house as porter, with a salary of three hundred dollars, which was doubled the second year, and the third year was made twelve hundred. The house was burned in the great fire of 1836, and Mr. Beecher was the last man to leave the establishment; coming out of the basement with some valuables just as the roof fell in. Declining a very liberal offer from his employers to continue in their business, he purchased a stock of Yankee notions, calico, sheeting, cigars, etc., with which he came to Detroit. Here he sold half his stock for Michigan "wild-cat" money, and proceeded to a



Yours truly
Luther Becher

Engraved by H. B. Hall, Boston, 1877



place near Rock Island, Illinois. Not feeling the fullest confidence in his Michigan money, he traded it, with the balance of his stock, for a farm, a saw-mill, water-power privileges, a two-horse team, a wagon, a promise of a quarter-interest in a country store, and a flock of sheep on the open prairie. After working until spring to improve his purchase, he found his health broken, and his money all gone to men much sharper than any he had ever known. Returning to New York, he constructed a number of hand-grinding grain-mills, and other useful farm implements; and, with a stock of goods bought on credit to the value of about three thousand dollars, returned to Detroit, and opened a store, where he readily sold his goods and machines at a fair profit, and became permanently established in business. He was, for many years, a large buyer and shipper of wool, having shipped the first large lot from Detroit. He rewarded his clerks, and others whom he found worthy, by giving them a partnership interest in his business. He was an operator in real estate, buying and holding for investments. He took an active interest in the purchase and sale of the Michigan Central Railroad, by the State, in 1846. He gave the land, and furnished fifty thousand dollars cash capital, to establish the Detroit Bridge and Iron Works, in the western part of the city, which has contributed so much towards the improvement of that locality. His first wife, Maria L. Williams, to whom he was married in 1845, died in 1850. Her death, and that of two of his children, with care and overwork, caused his health to give way; and, in the spring of 1851, he went to Europe, and visited the World's Fair, at London, and the principal countries on the continent, returning with restored health in the fall. During the trip, he made arrangements for importing goods directly from Europe, which, for many years, gave him advantages not enjoyed by his competitors in trade. In 1852, taking four young men as partners, Mr. Beecher gave up the general dry-goods trade, and established an exclusive trade in carpets, doing business both in Detroit and Chicago. He bought out all the other dealers in the latter city; and, establishing the well-known Carpet Hall there, was, for a number of years, at the head of the largest carpet trade in the North-west. In 1856, having a surplus capital, he was induced to loan both capital and credit to a Western railroad enterprise. His associates being unable to meet their engagements, the whole burden was thrown upon him, and he made the great mistake of risking the entire accumulations of a life-time, together with his business reputation, in an effort to save about one-third of his estate. In raising a sum of something more than five hundred thousand dollars, in a close money market, he sacrificed more than twice that amount in the forced sale of valuable real estate and securities. The panic of 1857, and

the political troubles of 1860-61, with consequent business failures, and loss of confidence, so shattered Mr. Beecher's fortunes, that, in the event of his death, his estate would have been hundreds of thousands in debt. His health and mind almost gave way under this pressure; but, after six months' enforced rest, he again set to work, and, during the past eighteen years, has recovered from former losses, and has, for some time, been the largest tax payer in the city and State. His property, however, is largely unproductive, and consists of branch railroads, Marquette iron rolling-mills, furnaces, mines, docks, and river fronts, hotel property, and other real estate, principally in and around Detroit. Mr. Beecher is a Republican in politics; is in favor of free home-steads, and a home market for our manufacturing industries, and of exporting more than we import; but he is also in favor of ignoring party politics in local elections, and voting for the best men. His clear perceptions in political economy lead him to disapprove the creation of public indebtedness in times of peace, and he therefore opposed making municipal debts in aid of railroads,—which was in such popular favor in Michigan about the years 1867-70,—and a heavy local debt in the city of Detroit for the construction of a park in 1873. He has, however, always favored liberal appropriations for popular education; and his philanthropic nature has made him zealous in his personal efforts for devising some better means of amusement for the working people and their families. He would doubtless, ere this, have carried out some plan for this purpose by use of his own means, but for the difficulties, embarrassments, and losses to which he has been subjected in attempts to do so. He has always been an earnest advocate of temperance, and believes that education, good social privileges, and healthful government, with industry and correct principles, are the best preventives of intemperance. Though his religious principles are of the orthodox New England type, he believes that familiar teaching in the Sunday-schools is more beneficial to the masses than much preaching. In 1852 Mr. Beecher married his second wife, Mary A. Wilkins, daughter of David Wilkins and Anna Wyglie, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, who, for twenty-five years, has brought sunshine and comfort to his home, always aiding him in his work, and in carrying out charitable and benevolent enterprises. In the midst of his multifarious business cares, Mr. Beecher has been a constant reader of newspapers, and thus kept himself thoroughly conversant with the current questions and events of the day. His mind and memory serve him well in conversation and discussion upon all subjects, especially those relating to American and English progress during the past fifty years. It would be useless to attempt to analyze a character like that presented by Luther Beecher. His prominent traits are seen in his works. He has an

indomitable will and energy, unflagging industry, clear perceptions,—especially in the direction of business ventures,—extraordinary executive abilities, and principles firm as granite,—the stuff, in fact, good citizens are made of; to which may be added the sympathetic benevolence of a woman, and the affectionate tenderness of a child, that do not grow old and dull with years, but are always quick and demonstrative, though often imposed upon. "Live and let live," has ever been his business, social, and religious creed.

BATES, GEORGE C., Counselor-at-Law, of Detroit, Michigan, was born in Canandaigua, New York. In 1791 his grandfather, Phineas Bates, removed with his family, from Durham, Connecticut, to Ontario County, New York; and settled in Canandaigua upon about four hundred acres of land. He had four sons,—Stephen, who was the first Sheriff of Ontario County; Phineas P., Sheriff for eighteen years; Asher, who settled at Genesee River, and was the first Sheriff of Genesee County; and David C., for many years under-Sheriff of Ontario County. The second son, Phineas P. Bates, was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was extensively engaged in raising cattle, sheep, and horses; and, as early as 1827, imported a superb Arabian horse, called "Bacorah," in order to improve the breed of his horses. He married Miss Sallie Gould, a native of Lyme, Connecticut. George C. Bates attended the common schools, and worked, in vacations, on a farm, until he was twelve years old. He then went to Middlebury Academy, in Genesee (now Wyoming) County, New York, where, under the teaching of Elder Bradley, of the Baptist Church, he commenced the study of Latin. In 1827 he returned to his home; and, at the Canandaigua Academy, under the instruction of George Wilson and Rev. Ichabod Spencer, prepared for college. In September, 1828, he entered Hobart College, at Geneva, New York, from which he graduated August 5, 1831. In Latin, Greek, *Belles-Lettres*, philosophy, rhetoric, and history, he stood at the head of his class; but, in logic and mathematics, was deficient. August 6, 1833, he entered the law office of John C. Spencer, then the acknowledged leader of the New York bar. There were always six clerks in the office, all of whom were kept closely at work for at least ten hours a day, the rules being very rigid. Mr. Bates remained as the inner clerk, and slept in the office, made fires, swept, carried mails, and copied folios,—sometimes one hundred a day,—until May, 1833. He then left Canandaigua, for Cleveland, Ohio, where he had arranged a copartnership with Stephen A. Douglas, with whom he had formed an intimate friendship during

his academic life. This attachment was never broken, although the two men were bitterly hostile in politics. Upon arriving at Cleveland, Mr. Bates was sea-sick and homesick, and remained but about a week, most of the time in the office of John W. Allen. May 13, 1833, he crossed to Detroit, where his kinsman, Henry S. Cole, then one of the most eloquent members of the bar, was in full practice as one of the firm of Cole & Porter. As Mr. Bates was not yet of age, and could not be admitted to the bar, he went to Monroe, where he became a pupil of Hon. Jefferson G. Thurster, one of his tutors at Canandaigua; and, at the same time, became clerk in the land office of Daniel Miller and Levi C. Humphrey. In October, 1833, he returned to Detroit, and entered the office of Cole & Porter. On the 5th of May, 1834, after an all-day examination by Messrs. Frazer, Withered, and Goodwin, he was admitted to the bar of Michigan. In company with Robert A. Kinsie, he then left Detroit for Chicago, where he spent nearly a month with Lieutenant Kirby Smith, of the 5th United States Infantry, and bought a lot two hundred feet square for two hundred dollars. He had intended to settle in Chicago, but subsequently changed his purpose; and, on the 1st of August, 1834, opened an office in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Detroit, of which he had, in the preceding month, been appointed attorney. The cholera was then raging in Detroit, and the bank was almost deserted during the first two months of his practice, he and the teller being about the only occupants of the building. In June, 1836, Henry S. Cole died, and his partner, Augustus S. Porter, retired from practice; consequently, the business of that firm mostly passed to Bates & Talbott. In 1841 Mr. Bates was appointed, by President Harrison, United States District Attorney for the District of Michigan. He held the office four years, and successfully prosecuted hundreds of Federal officers who had become defaulters under Van Buren's administration. Among them was Henry R. Schoolcraft, former agent for the Chippeway Indians, whose trial occupied a month; it was made deeply interesting by the dozen or more Chippeway Chiefs who were witnesses. Upon his retirement from office in 1845, Mr. Bates received letters of commendation from Elisha Whittlesey, Comptroller of the United States; Peter G. Washington, Auditor of the Post Department; and Charles B. Penroe, Solicitor of the Treasury. During the years 1845, '46, '47, and '48, Mr. Bates was engaged on the defense for nearly every cause against the United States, and his practice was very lucrative. In the fall of 1848, he was nominated for Congress by the Whig party in the First Congressional District, but was defeated by Hon. A. H. Buel, Democratic candidate, aided by Doctor Ormsby, of Ann Arbor, all of whose votes were drawn from the Whig ticket. In the spring of 1849, Mr. Bates was appointed and unanimously confirmed



W. C. B.





Wm. H. & Co. F. & S. N. Y. & C.

Gen. C. Bales



District Attorney, which position he had resigned by the request of President Polk in 1845. For both of his appointments, he was indebted to Secretary Webster and Thomas Ewing. Among his last official acts was the arrest of James Strong, the Mormon prophet, and some eighty of his followers, whom he took to Detroit. The trial resulted in the Prophet Strong's losing all control over his people, and being murdered in 1855 by some men whom he had publicly whipped. Mr. Bates resigned his position in June, 1852, while in California, where he had gone the month previous. He was there retained, by various members of Fillmore's Cabinet, as counsel for the United States. He had a large and remunerative practice, especially in admiralty; and, on his return to Detroit in September, 1856, was in independent circumstances. He was elected on the Whig ticket, for several successive years, Alderman of the First Ward of Detroit. He was appointed a delegate from Michigan to the Whig Convention, at Harrisburg, in December, 1859, and was the youngest man in that body. He voted eleven times for Mr. Clay, and polled the first vote for General Scott for President, which finally led to the nomination of Harrison and Tyler. In the contest of 1852, between Scott and Pierce, he took an active part in California,—giving political addresses with General James Wilson, of Keene, New Hampshire, and General Edwin Baker, two of the most eloquent men in the United States, and both personal friends of Mr. Bates. In September, 1850, immediately upon his return to Michigan, he made speeches for General Fremont in Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin. He was one of the most earnest advocates of Zachariah Chandler's election to the Senate; and, after that event, made the salutatory address at Lansing. In May, 1850, having heartily embraced the Republican platform, he delivered, at Sacramento, the first Republican speech ever made on the Pacific. During this address, Mr. Bates was interrupted by a mob, headed by Judge Terry, Senator Broderick's murderer, and Judge James Hardy, who prepared resolutions denouncing him as a traitor, and threatening to hang him if he ever spoke again in Sacramento. Subsequently, Mr. Bates, as one of the vigilance committee, aided in the arrest of Judge Terry, and stood guard over him for stabbing a policeman. The Judge escaped hanging only because the wound did not prove mortal. In August, 1861, Mr. Bates moved to Chicago, and commenced the practice of law. He was eminently successful until the great fire in 1871, when he lost every thing. He had a large insurance in a noted Chicago company, which paid only one hundred and fifty-three dollars. Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he immediately espoused the cause of the Union; made speeches upon raising the flag over the *Free Press* office, and upon raising the 1st Regiment of Michigan Infantry, in which his son, Captain Kinsie Bates, was the first man to enlist. During the war, Mr. Bates spoke constantly and earnestly in Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, endeavoring to obtain troops, money, and aid of all kinds to uphold the Union. In November, 1871, President Grant, at the suggestion of Judge David Davis, Thomas M. Drummond, and Solicitor-General B. H. Bristow, appointed Mr. Bates United States District Attorney of Utah, which was then almost in a state of revolution. He entered upon his duties, December 1, 1871, and was ordered to his post with all possible dispatch. At this time, the duties of his office were precisely the same as those of the United States District Attorney in Michigan, namely: "To prosecute all suits and crimes against the laws of the United States only."—leaving the Attorney-General and Prosecuting Attorney of Utah to settle other affairs. But the predecessor of Mr. Bates, Charles H. Hampstead, sustained by Chief-Justice James B. McKean, had embraced the doctrine that, as the United States was sovereign in Utah as a Territory, all violations of the Territorial laws of Utah were crimes against the United States, and must be prosecuted in the name of the United States by the United States District Attorney,—a doctrine that, in 1873, the Supreme Court of the United States exploded and stamped out. Acting upon this monstrous dogma, a grand jury, drawn in violation of all the statutes of Utah, had found nearly one hundred indictments, in Chief-Justice McKean's court, against Brigham Young, Major Wells, and Horace B. Stout, former United States District Attorney, for murder, robbery, and other offenses against the local laws of Utah, which were presented in the name of the United States by a pretended United States District Attorney. A petit jury also, summoned in direct violation of all the statutes of Utah, was ready to convict and hang Brigham Young, on the testimony of an apostate and murderer, Bill Hickman, by a solemn judicial farce, and Mr. Bates was called upon to conduct the proceedings. Brigham Young and his people were fully advised that these indictments were valueless under the law; but, as there was no appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States in criminal cases, there was nothing to prevent their execution,—over eighty being imprisoned at Camp Douglas. The Gentile population was, at that time, composed mostly of miners and adventurers, who, urged on by the extraordinary decisions of Judge McKean, actually thirsted for the blood of Brigham Young and his people. Appreciating the situation, Mr. Bates at once opened telegraphic communication with Solicitor Bristow, which led to the continuance of all these cases until April, 1872. In the meantime, Mr. Bates went to Washington, and there, in a civil cause then pending in the Supreme Court (Englebeeth and others *versus* Clinton and others), it was decided, unanimously, that both juries drawn by Judge McKean were utterly null and void,—that they were a

mere mob. Soon afterwards, the same court decided, in the case of Hampstead and Snow, that the United States District Attorney of Utah had no right or authority under the law to prosecute or defend any suit, civil or criminal, for or against the Territory of Utah. Upon the decision affirming the law as laid down by Mr. Bates at the outset, Brigham Young and eighty-two of his people were released, after months of confinement, which had cost his government, for lawyers' fees, etc., many thousand dollars. Judge McKean, feeling aggrieved at the overruling of his decisions, and casting the blame upon Mr. Bates, used his influence with the Administration to have him removed. The Judge, however, was afterwards himself removed for encouraging polygamy. In October, 1873, Mr. Bates became the attorney and counselor of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints, of Utah, by the appointment of George A. Smith. He held this position until November, 1875, and, during that time, with his partner, J. G. Sutherland, successfully defended every civil and criminal suit brought into court against the Mormon leaders. In January, 1877, on account of the bitter feuds still existing between the Mormons and Gentiles, Mr. Bates removed his library, consisting of some sixteen hundred volumes, which he has purchased since the Chicago fire, to Detroit, where he is again practicing his profession. For over forty years, he has been a successful lawyer, and has practiced in all the courts of Michigan and California. Twelve years of the time, he was United States District Attorney in Michigan, California, and Utah; and, although he has earned a large annual income, is now poor. His health and spirits are, however, excellent.

BIDDLE, MAJOR JOHN, formerly of Detroit, was born in Philadelphia, in March, 1792; and died at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, August 25, 1859. He was the son of Charles Biddle, Vice-President of Pennsylvania during the Revolution, and one of the most active patriots of that period. His uncle, Commodore Nicholas Biddle, of the Revolutionary navy, also obtained an enviable reputation. Major Biddle graduated at Princeton College. He afterwards entered the United States army; and, during most of the War of 1812, was a Captain of artillery, and was promoted to the rank of Major. He served with distinction under General Scott upon the Niagara frontier, and was, during a portion of the time, attached to his staff. They continued, through life, on confidential terms. His brother, Major Thomas Biddle, was also in the United States army, and served in the same campaigns; while an older brother, Commodore James Biddle, be-

came celebrated for his conduct in the navy, to which he remained attached through life, and in which he was engaged in many noted enterprises. At the close of the war, Major Biddle was stationed at Detroit. After some years, he resigned, and retired to civil life. In 1819 he married Eliza F. Bradish, of New York, and returned to Detroit, where he purchased the mansion formerly owned by General Hull. He also became interested in lands near Detroit. After the public lands were brought into market, he was appointed Register of the Land-office for the district of Detroit,—which included the whole Territory,—and continued in that office, most of the time, until 1832. In his capacity of Register, he was one of the Commissioners for determining the ancient land claims at Detroit, Mackinaw, Sault Ste. Marie, Green Bay, and Prairie du Chien;—a work involving much labor and many delicate questions. During a portion of that time he was a delegate in Congress from the Territory of Michigan, which included Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota; and was also employed in various functions connected with the Indian Department. He took an interest in the municipal affairs of Detroit, and held some city offices. He was one of the Regents of Michigan University, when it was organized under the Territorial Government, and was subsequently selected to make disposition of such of the lands as were allowed by Congress to be sold. He was also a trustee of various organizations to encourage education in Detroit, and was liberal in supporting seminaries established in that place. He was one of the early vestrymen of St. Paul's Church, the first Episcopal Church organized in the North-west outside of Ohio; and was one of a small number who individually assumed the expense of building a church. Throughout his life, Major Biddle was fond of reading and study. He was a fine scholar, and his thorough knowledge of French, with which he was as familiar as with English, enabled him to become well versed in the history and antiquities of Michigan, including the French settlements. He wrote with facility, and contributed frequently to the information of the public by lectures and other literary works. Detroit was long completely isolated from the rest of the country for more than half the year, and prominent citizens were in the habit of delivering lectures through the winter, which were of much more value than the majority of such productions at the present day. Among other gentlemen who cheerfully co-operated in this work were General Cass, General Henry Whiting, and Mr. Schoolcraft. The *Historical Sketches of Michigan* include articles by these four writers, which cover, in a succinct form, the entire history of the State, and are still regarded as high authority. Major Biddle's style was clear and forcible. Like his distinguished brothers, Nicholas and Richard Biddle, he possessed uncommon aptitude for historical investigation. Whatever he wrote





John Piddoe



H. P. Baldwin

Eng. & Arch. & Soc. & Acad. & Sci.
New York, N. Y.



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was accurate and valuable. He took great interest in political matters. He was chosen President of the convention which framed the Constitution of 1835, and, although he was a Whig, and did not belong to the party in power, he received a majority of the votes in the State Senate for the office of United States Senator. His opponent prevailed, by the vote of the Lower House, which secured him a majority of three on the joint ballot. Major Biddle was subsequently the Whig nominee for the office of Governor. He took an active part in sustaining his fellow-soldier, General Harrison, for the Presidency, and also General Scott, when he was Presidential candidate. In his later life, he spent much of his time on his farm, which covered the site of the present town of Wyandotte, and in traveling. A few years before his death, he became possessor of a large estate in St. Louis, which required much of his attention. On his return from Europe, in 1859, he spent the summer at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, where he died, suddenly, after taking a cold bath. He had a large family, several of whom survived him. Among these were, the widow of General Andrew Porter, William S. Biddle, Major James Biddle, and Edward I. Biddle.

BALDWIN, HENRY P., Detroit, Ex-Governor of Michigan, is a lineal descendant of Nathaniel Baldwin, a Puritan from Buckinghamshire, England, who settled at Milford, Connecticut, in 1639. His father was John Baldwin, a graduate of Dartmouth College, who died at North Providence, Rhode Island, in 1826. His paternal grandfather was Rev. Moses Baldwin, a graduate of Princeton College, in 1757, "and the first who received collegiate honors at that ancient and honored institution." He died at Palmer, Massachusetts, in 1813, where, for more than fifty years, he had been pastor of the Presbyterian Church. On his mother's side, Governor Baldwin is descended from Robert Williams, also a Puritan, who settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, about 1638. His mother was the daughter of Rev. Nehemiah Williams, a graduate of Harvard College, who died at Brimfield, Massachusetts, in 1796, where, for twenty-one years, he was pastor of the Congregational Church. The subject of this sketch was born at Coventry, Rhode Island, February 22, 1814. He received a New England common-school education, until the age of twelve years, when, both his parents having died, he became a clerk in a mercantile establishment. He remained there—employing his leisure hours in study—until twenty years of age. At this early period, Mr. Baldwin engaged in business on his own account. He made a visit to the West in 1837, which resulted in his removal to Detroit in the spring of 1838.

Here he established a mercantile house, which has been successfully continued to the present time. Although conducting very successfully a large business, he has ever taken a deep interest in all things affecting the prosperity of the city and State of his adoption. He was for several years a Director and President of the Detroit Young Men's Society, an institution with a large library, designed for the benefit of young men and citizens generally. An Episcopalian in religious belief, he has been prominent in all matters connected with that denomination. The large and flourishing parish of St. John, Detroit, originated with Governor Baldwin, who gave the lot on which the parish edifices stand, and also contributed the larger share of the cost of their erection. Governor Baldwin was one of the foremost in the establishment of St. Luke's Hospital, and has always been a liberal contributor to moral and religious enterprises, whether connected with his own church or not. There have been, in fact, but few social and public improvements of Detroit, during the past forty years, with which Governor Baldwin's name is not in some way connected. He was a Director in the Michigan State Bank until the expiration of its charter; and has been President of the Second National Bank of Detroit since its organization, in 1863. He was a prominent member of the State Senate of Michigan during the years 1861 and 1862; was made Chairman of the Finance Committee; a member of the Committee on Banks and Incorporations; Chairman of the Select Joint Committee of the two Houses, for the investigation of the Treasury Department, and the official acts of the Treasurer; and of the letting of the contract for the improvement of the Sault Ste. Marie Ship Canal. He was first elected Governor in 1868, and was re-elected in 1870, serving four years,—from 1869 to 1872, inclusive. It is no undeserved eulogy to say that Governor Baldwin's happy faculty of estimating the necessary means to an end—the faculty of knowing how much effort or attention to bestow upon the thing in hand—has been the secret of the uniform success that has attended his efforts in all relations of life. The same industry and accuracy that distinguished him prior to his term as Governor was manifest in his career as the Chief Magistrate of the State; and, while his influence appears in all things with which he has had to do, it is more notable in the most prominent position to which he was called. With rare exceptions, the important commendations of Governor Baldwin received the sanction of the Legislature. During his administration, marked improvements were made in the existing charitable, penal, and reformatory institutions of the State. The State Public School for Dependent Children was founded, and a permanent commission for the supervision of the several State institutions. The initiatory steps toward building the Eastern Asylum for the Insane, the State House of Correction, and the establishment of

the State Board of Health, were recommended by Governor Baldwin in his message of 1873. The new State Capitol also owes its origin to him. The appropriation for its erection was made upon his recommendation, and the contract for the entire work let under his administration. Governor Baldwin also appointed the Commissioners under whose faithful supervision the work was commenced, has progressed, and is now drawing near completion, in a manner most satisfactory to the people of the State. The re-compilation of the laws in 1871, and the geological survey of the State, were also fruits of his administration. He advised and earnestly urged, at different times, such amendments of the Constitution as would permit a more equitable compensation to State officers and Judges. The laws of 1860, and prior also, authorizing municipalities to vote and toward the construction of railways, were, in 1870, declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Many of the municipalities having in the meantime issued and sold their bonds in good faith, Governor Baldwin felt that the honor and credit of the State were in jeopardy. His sense of justice impelled him to call an extra session of the Legislature, and to propose the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment, authorizing the payment of such bonds as were already in the hands of *bona fide* holders. In his special message he says: "The credit of no State stands higher than that of Michigan; and the people can not afford, and I trust will not consent, to have her good name tarnished by the repudiation of either legal or moral obligations." A special session was also called in March, 1872, principally for the division of the State into Congressional districts. A number of other important suggestions were made, however; and, as an evidence of the Governor's laborious and thoughtful care for the financial condition of the State, a series of tables was prepared and submitted by him, showing in detail estimates of receipts, expenditures, and appropriations for the years 1872 to 1878, inclusive. Memorable in Governor Baldwin's administrations were the devastating fires which swept over many portions of the North-west in the fall of 1871. A large part of the city of Chicago having been reduced to ashes, Governor Baldwin promptly issued a proclamation, calling upon the people of Michigan for liberal aid in behalf of that afflicted city. Scarcely had this been issued, when several counties in his own State were laid waste by the same destroying element. A second call was made, asking assistance for the suffering people of Michigan. The contributions for these objects were prompt and most liberal, more than seven hundred thousand dollars having been received in money and supplies for the relief of Michigan alone. So ample were these contributions during the short period of about three months, that the Governor issued a proclamation, expressing, in behalf of the peo-

ple of the State, grateful acknowledgment, and announcing that further aid was unnecessary. Governor Baldwin has traveled extensively in his own country, and has also made several visits to Europe and other portions of the Old World. He was a passenger on the steamer "Ariel," which was captured and bonded in the Caribbean Sea, in December, 1862, by Captain Semmes, and wrote a full and interesting account of the transaction. The following estimate of Governor Baldwin, on his retirement from office, by a leading newspaper, is not overdrawn: "The retiring message of Governor Baldwin will be read with interest. It is a characteristic document, and possesses the lucid statement, strong grasp, and clear, practical sense, which have been marked features of all preceding documents from the same source. Governor Baldwin retires to private life after four years of unusually successful administration, amid plaudits that are universal throughout the State. For many years, eminent and capable men have filled the executive chair of this State; but in painstaking vigilance, in sterling good sense, in genuine public spirit, in thorough integrity, and in practical capacity, Henry P. Baldwin has shown himself to be the peer of any or all of them. The State has been unusually prosperous during his two terms, and the State administration has fully kept pace with the needs of the times. The retiring Governor has fully earned the public gratitude and confidence which he to-day possesses to such a remarkable degree."

RRIGGS, HON. ROBERT V., Lawyer, of Wyandotte, Michigan, was born August 12, 1837, at Potter, Yates County, New York. He received an academic education; and, at the age of nineteen, commenced the study of law in the office of B. W. Franklin and J. S. Van Allen, at Penn Yan, New York. Here he remained until September, 1858, when he was admitted to the bar, at Rochester, New York, as attorney-at-law and solicitor in chancery. He then entered the office of the Hon. John L. Lewis, Jun., at Penn Yan, remaining until the spring of 1859, when he came to St. John's, Clinton County, Michigan, and commenced the practice of law. He delivered the Fourth of July oration the same year; and was elected village Clerk in the spring election of 1860. In the fall following, he removed to Mississippi, and remained until the winter of 1861, when he returned to Michigan, and settled at Wayne. In May, 1864, he removed to Wyandotte, where he still continues the practice of his profession. In December, 1863, he married Miss Nellie K. Morse, at Penn Yan, New York. Since his residence at Wyandotte, Mr. Briggs has held the office of Justice of the Peace for five years, and that of City Attorney for

seven years. He drew up the charter incorporating Wyandotte as a city; and also drafted a code of ordinances for its municipal government. In 1868 he was elected to the Michigan Legislature, as Representative from the Third District of Wayne County. In 1870 he became State Senator, and served for the years 1871 and 1872. While acting as Senator, he was a member of the court for the trial of the impeachment of C. A. Edmonds, Commissioner of State Land-office. Mr. Briggs has always been a Democrat. In 1872 he was a delegate to the convention, at Louisville, Kentucky, which nominated O'Connor for President in opposition to Mr. Greeley. Since this time, he has not taken any active part in politics, but devotes his entire time to the practice of law.

for member of the State Legislature, but was defeated with his party. He was a member of the Detroit Board of Health for three years, this being the only public office he has ever held. Dr. Brumme is a member of the Michigan State Medical Society, and also of the American Medical Association. He was educated as a Lutheran, but his religious views have changed somewhat. He was united in marriage, May 2, 1852, to Emilie Steiniger, daughter of a military surgeon. She died June 30, 1873, leaving three children. In 1875 Dr. Brumme visited his native country, and, while there, married his niece, the widow of lawyer Augustus Henze.

BRUMME, CARL CONRAD GEORGE, Physician and Surgeon, Detroit, was born in the University of Göttingen, province of Hanover, Germany, June 21, 1817. His father, Wilhelm Diehlrich Brumme, was born at Hamburg, Germany, April 4, 1777. His mother, Maria Dorothea Caroline (Machlenspfordt) Brumme, was born May 4, 1783, in Göttingen. His grandfather, on the maternal side, was born December 16, 1726; and died May 2, 1807. He was a gold and silversmith, organist in St. Crucis Church, and City Senator. Two of his ancestors of the same name, who were prominent men of the city, were leaders in the Reformation. Dr. Brumme, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the schools of Göttingen, entering the high school when eleven years of age, and graduating five years later. It was his early desire and intention to study medicine; but, his father having died when he was six years old, and his mother having married again, his step-father, a surgeon and dentist, apprenticed him for a term of six years to learn surgery and dentistry. During this time, he frequented surgical and medical lectures, showing a persistent desire to obtain a knowledge of medicine. His parents finally allowed him to study the profession of his choice. In May, 1840, he was matriculated as student of surgery; and, in the fall of 1842, as a student of medicine. At that time, the term for medical study was four years; but, during the fall of 1843, Prof. Edward von Seibold made him assistant physician in charge of the Royal Lying-in Hospital, the appointment being confirmed by the Government. He retained this position nearly nine years. In June, 1852, he sailed for America, arriving at New York on the 25th of July, and in Detroit, Michigan, July 30th. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he has ever since continued. He is a Republican in his political views, and received the nomination

BRATSHAW, JOSEPH B. II., Banker, of Detroit, was born in Belper, England, in 1814. He is descended from an old English family, whose coat-of-arms adorns the floors of the stone house in which he and his ancestors for several generations were born. In 1819 he emigrated, with his parents, to America, first settling in Annapolis, Maryland. In the following year, they removed to Wheeling, West Virginia, where six years of his boyhood were spent, and where all his school advantages were obtained. He does not remember the time when he was unable to read. His father lost his means by misfortune, and, at an early age, Mr. Bratshaw became the main support of the family. At the age of twelve, he went to Wellsburg, West Virginia, and was employed in the glass-works until he was nineteen. In September, 1833, he proceeded to Zanesville, Ohio, and there wrought in the glass-works for six years. Having accumulated a small capital, as the savings of his weekly wages, he embarked in the grocery business in Zanesville, in 1839. In this he prospered from the outset; and, having in the course of nine years built up a good retail trade, he began the wholesale business in 1848, and established a large house. In the year 1863, he removed to the city of Detroit, and opened a wholesale grocery house, which he continued until 1876. In that year he sold out the business; and, in connection with Joseph Black, and Clarence A. Black, his son, established the banking-house of Bratshaw, Black & Co. His business career of thirty-seven years was a prosperous one, and he retired from commercial pursuits with a fair competence. During his residence in Zanesville, Mr. Bratshaw did all in his power to encourage the growth and prosperity of the place. At the firing upon Fort Sumter, though he had previously been a Democrat, he zealously espoused the cause of the Union, and presided over the first Union meeting held in Zanesville. At this meeting, he made an earnest speech, strongly urging every man who claimed to be a loyal citizen, whether Democrat or Republican, to sup-

port the Government in its effort to preserve the Union. This speech, and his subsequent action, alienated him from the Democratic party, and, from that time, he became an ardent Republican. During the war, he made numerous speeches in the encouragement of enlistments, and contributed liberally for the same purpose. In 1862, while General John Morgan was making raids through Ohio, Mr. Bratshaw helped to raise and equip a company from the First Ward of Zanesville, for the purpose of going out to encounter him, and was elected commissary of the company. His company, with others raised in the vicinity, proceeded about eight miles down the Muskingum River; but, not meeting the Confederate forces, returned again next day. In performing his duties as commissary, he impressed into the service the team and wagon of a disloyal sympathizer, and foraged upon several citizens of that class for his supplies. This expedition was replete with interesting and amusing incidents. In 1861 he was elected County Treasurer of the county of Muskingum, which office he held until his removal to Detroit. Mr. Bratshaw has written many articles for the press, upon finances and matters pertaining to the financial condition of the country. He has, of late years, given special attention to subjects of this nature. During the past year, he has written for the *Detroit Free Current*, a widely circulated commercial paper. Mr. Bratshaw has always been strongly in favor of total abstinence, and is an ardent worker in the cause of temperance. He never drank a glass of liquor; and, when a young man, was an active member of the celebrated temperance order known as the Washingtonians. In the fall of 1875, he was one of the prominent actors and speakers in the "law and order" movement in Detroit, which resulted in the election of Alexander Lewis for Mayor, and the strict enforcement of the State Law for the closing of saloons on Sunday. Lately, Mr. Bratshaw has been a prominent worker in the "Red Ribbon" temperance movement, and has greatly aided the cause by his means and influence. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and, for six years, was Master of Amity Lodge, No. 5, of Zanesville, Ohio. He is now a member of Detroit Lodge, No. 2. He married, in 1840, at Zanesville, Ohio, Susan J. Shimer, a daughter of one of the pioneers of that State. They have two daughters, both married, and residing in Detroit.

BROWN, JUDGE HENRY BILLINGS, Detroit. was born March 2, 1826, at Lee, Massachusetts. His father, Billings Brown, was a manufacturer. His mother was noted as a lady of marked strength of character and clearness of perceptions. The Brown family settled in Massachusetts early in the seventeenth

century, but emigrated, before many years, to New London County, Connecticut. Judge Brown graduated from Yale College in 1856; and then devoted a year to study and travel in Europe. In subsequent visits abroad, he has renewed and enlarged the acquisitions of his early foreign residence. He entered the law school at Harvard, and remained there some time; but finished his law studies in the office of Walker & Russell, in Detroit. He was admitted to the bar in that city in 1860. After a long service as Assistant United States District Attorney, he was appointed, by Governor Crapo, Judge of the Wayne Circuit,—the highest court of general law and chancery jurisdiction at that time in the city of Detroit. The duties of this position he discharged to the satisfaction of the bar and the community. Leaving this office in 1868, he conducted a successful practice in Detroit until his appointment by President Grant, in 1875, to the position of United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan. The varied and responsible functions attached to this position demand breadth of professional attainment, unwearied industry, and high executive qualities. The manner in which these requirements have been met has gained for Judge Brown a very flattering support for advancement to the United States Circuit Bench as successor to its present occupant, Judge Emmons. Judge Brown has always been connected with the Republican party. He married, July 13, 1864, Caroline, daughter of Samuel Pitts, Esq., of Detroit.

BUHL, CHRISTIAN H., Wholesale Hardware Merchant, of Detroit, was born May 9, 1812, in Butler County, Pennsylvania. His father, a leading business man in the community, engaged in general merchandising, farming, etc., and gave his sons a common-school education and a trade as their start in life. Christian H. Buhl, having learned the trade of hatter, started out, at the age of twenty-one, to seek his fortune. After having traveled through some of the then settled portion of the West, he arrived in Detroit in 1833; and there, in company with his brother, Frederick Buhl, opened a hat and cap store,—manufacturing, to some extent, their own goods. This business, in a place so small as Detroit was at that time, was far too limited for the ambitious aspirations of the young merchants. They entered upon the fur trade, which afterwards assumed large proportions, extending throughout the whole North-west. This branch of the business was conducted principally by C. H. Buhl, his brother managing the hat and cap department, which, with the growth of the city and State, was also becoming extensive. About 1842 or 1843, after the failure of the so-

called American Fur Company, their trading-posts falling into the hands of P. Chouteau, Jun., & Co., of St. Louis and New York, the Messrs. Buhl arranged with them for the purchase of furs, on joint account, in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan, and a part of Upper Canada. They carried on a very large fur trade until 1853, when the firm dissolved; F. Buhl taking the hat and cap department, and C. H. Buhl continuing to deal in furs, upon his own account, for two years. He then turned this over to his brother, and formed a partnership with Mr. Charles Ducharme, under the firm name of Buhl & Ducharme, for the purpose of engaging extensively in the hardware and iron business. They purchased the large wholesale houses of Alexander H. Newbold and Ducharme & Bartholomew, and consolidated the two, thus forming one of the largest hardware establishments in the West. After the death of the junior partner, Charles Ducharme, in 1873, Mr. Buhl purchased his interest, and then admitted his eldest son, Theodore D. Buhl, to the firm, which has continued to be one of the most prosperous of the kind in the West. About the year 1863, Mr. Buhl, with several other gentlemen, purchased the works and effects of the Westerman Iron Company, at Sharon, Pennsylvania, one of the most successful in that section. He has ever since been connected with this company, and, having purchased the interest of two of the parties therein, is now one of its principal owners. At about the same time, he bought the controlling interest in the Detroit Locomotive Works, whose affairs were then financially in a bad condition; and, with other gentlemen interested, infused new life and energy into the business, which at once revived, and for some twelve or fourteen years was very profitable, giving employment to hundreds of mechanics. About the year 1863, shortly after the passage, by Congress, of the law to provide for the establishment of National banks, he was one of a number of gentlemen who, for patriotic purposes, started the Second National Bank of Detroit, making it the leading bank in Michigan. At its organization, he was chosen Vice-President, which position he has since held; and, for a considerable portion of the time, has performed the duties of President in the absence of the President, Hon. H. P. Baldwin, from the city, as Governor, and while traveling in Europe. Mr. Buhl has been mainly instrumental in building two lines of railroads,—the Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana, and the Detroit, Eel River and Illinois; was President of both companies for a number of years, and is still President of the latter. During his active business life of forty-five years, in the city of Detroit, he has been one of its leading citizens; has built several elegant blocks and stores for business purposes, and has encouraged and liberally aided all public improvements that have tended to the material welfare and

prosperity of the city. His whole business career has been characterized by energy and industry, which have overcome all difficulties, and placed him in the foremost ranks of the successful merchants of Detroit. He has been a Republican since the organization of that party, though he has never been a strict partisan, nor an aspirant for political honors. The only political office he has held was that of Mayor of the city of Detroit, for the years 1860 and 1861, having been elected on the Republican ticket. He was married, in 1843, to Miss Caroline De Long, of Utica, New York. They have four children—two sons and two daughters. His sons are associated with him in the hardware business,—the eldest, Theodore D. Buhl, being his partner.

BLINDBURY, HON. JOHN, of Detroit, was born February 22, 1806, in the town of Lyon, Wayne County, New York, and was the eldest son of Joseph and Mary Blindbury. His father served in the war of 1812. At the age of twelve, Mr. Blindbury lost his mother, who died of consumption, leaving a family of seven children. This loss was a severe blow, and felt the more keenly because the family was, at this time, in straitened circumstances, and the children required a mother's care and experience. At their mother's death, the younger members of the family became the charge of an elder sister. John Blindbury was early trained to hard work. His education was limited; he had only a few months in the year to devote himself to study, and the district schools were far inferior to those of the present day. At the age of nineteen, in the year 1825, he emigrated to Michigan. His companion was his brother-in-law, James Grunning, who afterwards became Judge of the State. Mr. Blindbury purchased eighty acres of land in the town of Southfield, Oakland County; he erected a log house on his purchase, and then sent for his father's family. After seeing them settled, he began chopping, in the forests of Michigan, at four dollars and a half per acre. Unlike most young men of this day, he considered his time as his father's until he came of age. Nine months before that time, he gave his father a note to cover the value of his labor during the remaining months. After this, he went to what was then known as the Black River country, and entered into the lumbering business, in the employment of A. M. Wadhams. Here he remained about four years, at the end of which time he returned to Southfield, purchased one hundred acres of wild land, erected a log house, and began to clear the land for cultivation. He married, December 2, 1831, Maria Rogers, daughter of Moses and Polly Rogers, residents of Southfield, and granddaughter of John Rogers, who

served throughout the Revolutionary War. They have had three children, none of whom are living. He remained on the farm for six years; when, owing to poor health, he was compelled to leave it. In 1837 he removed to the Grand River road, eight miles out of Detroit, and opened a small hotel. This proved a very profitable undertaking, as many immigrants were then entering the State. He remained in this place nine years, and then opened another inn, two miles nearer the city, remaining eight years and doing a profitable business. While living in the township of Greenfield, he was elected to several offices of trust, acting as Supervisor thirteen successive years. In 1844 he was elected Representative of Wayne County in the State Legislature. In 1850 he sold the hotel, and erected a dwelling-house near by. About this time he was appointed Marshal of Wayne County. In 1852 he removed to Detroit, and erected what was known for many years as the Blindbury Hotel, on the corner of Washington and Michigan avenues, now known as the Antisdel House. Mr. Blindbury was brought up a Methodist, but never united with any church. He held very liberal views on religious subjects. His life was exceedingly upright. In politics, he was always allied with the Democratic party. Mr. Blindbury died on the 1st of March, 1867, leaving a comfortable estate to his widow, whom he made his sole executrix. His life was eventful, and was marked by hard work, energy, and perseverance. His labors were finally crowned with success; and he stands before us in his works, as a representative pioneer of Michigan.

BROWNSON, HENRY F., Lawyer, of Detroit, Michigan, the son of Obertes A. and Sallie (Healy) Brownson, was born in Canton, Massachusetts, August 7, 1835. When he was a year old, his father began preaching in the Masonic Temple, at Boston, and then removed to Chelsea. Here Mr. Brownson attended the common schools until he was nine years of age, when he was sent to the College of the Holy Cross, at Worcester, Massachusetts, and remained there for four years. He then went to the Seminary of St. Sulpice, at Paris, France, returning in 1851, and spending three months at Worcester for the purpose of graduating as Bachelor of Arts. He afterwards attended the university at Munich, Bavaria, remaining until the summer of 1854. In September of the same year, he began the study of law in the office of John P. Healy, at Boston. His father removed to New York, in October, 1855, and Mr. Brownson continued his law studies in that city, with T. James Glover, until September, 1856, when he was admitted to the bar at New York.

Here he practiced his profession until the end of the year 1859. During this time, he assisted his father, as editor of *Brownson's Quarterly Review*, and contributed a number of articles, principally on philosophical subjects. He translated Balmes' *Fundamental Philosophy*, which was first published in 1856. Mr. Brownson went to France in 1860, remaining one year; but returned, as he went, in very delicate health. On the breaking out of the civil war, he joined the 15th New York Volunteer Engineers, as First Lieutenant; he served with that regiment until December, 1861, when he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant of the 3d Artillery of the regular army. He served, during the war, with the Army of the Potomac; and was wounded in the head, at the battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862. For gallant and meritorious services during that battle, Mr. Brownson was made Captain, by brevet. At the battle of Chancellorsville he was shot through the hand. May 3, 1863, he was taken prisoner, and confined in Libby prison, from which place he was liberated and exchanged on the 21st of the same month. For distinguished valor and bravery shown during the battle of Chancellorsville, he was brevetted Major in the United States army. On the 28th of July, 1866, he was commissioned as Captain, and engaged in reconstruction business, in Georgia and Virginia. Upon the reorganization and reduction of the army, in December, 1870, he was transferred, by the War Department, to the 25th Infantry,—a colored regiment serving in Texas and New Mexico. Upon receiving this order, he immediately resigned. In January, 1871, he resumed the practice of law, at Detroit, in partnership with Philip J. D. Van Dyke, with whom he is still associated. In politics Mr. Brownson has always been a Democrat. He married, on the 8th of January, 1868, Josephine Desnoyers Van Dyke, of Detroit. They have six children,—four sons and two daughters. Mr. Brownson enjoys a lucrative law practice, and is as much a student as when he first began the reading of Blackstone.

BURNS, JAMES, Retired Merchant, Detroit, was born November 10, 1810. He left his home in Lewis County, New York, at the age of nine years, and started in life for himself. In 1826 he commenced to learn his trade as carpenter and joiner, in Turin, New York. Subsequently, he attended the Lowville Academy, studying in the winter, and in the summer working at his trade. In 1834 he removed to Detroit, Michigan, where he pursued his vocation as carpenter and joiner for one year. During the succeeding year, he traveled on horseback over a large part of the wilds of Michigan, buying largely of the available lands, for himself and others. He afterwards became



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Truly Yours
James Burns



E. A. Brush

Eng^d by B. B. Ball & Sons, 13 Barclay St. N.Y.





in hand



clerk in the dry-goods business for Olney Cook, with whom he became partner after two years. April 20, 1838, he married Aurilla A. Bacon. The dry-goods house of Cook & Burns, which, for seven years, transacted its business in a store on Jefferson avenue, where the old Masonic Hall now stands, was, during that time, one of the best known houses in Detroit. Subsequently, Mr. Cook retired, and T. L. Partridge was taken into the partnership, under the firm name of James Burns & Co. In 1850 the business was removed to Woodward avenue. For twenty years, the firm of James Burns & Co. carried on a successful trade in Detroit. In 1866 Mr. Partridge retired, and Mr. Lucien A. Smith was admitted as partner, the firm becoming Burns & Smith, which continued until 1874, when Mr. Burns retired, having been in the dry-goods business in Detroit for nearly forty years. In 1861 the Legislature organized the municipal boards of Detroit, and Mr. Burns was appointed by the Mayor, C. H. Buhl, a member of the first Board of Review. As such, he served the citizens of Detroit twelve years, having been nominated and re-nominated by five successive Mayors, and appointed by five successive Councils of different political principles from his own. This position he resigned in 1873, when he was elected to the Legislature, and served two years. As a member of that body, he was appointed upon the Committee of Ways and Means, and on many of the most prominent special committees, and strove to make himself useful rather than conspicuous. In the same year, he erected what is known as the Burns Block, on Griswold street, in Detroit; and, in 1877, the Buhl & Burns Block, on Woodward avenue, on the site of the old Odd-Fellows' Hall. In 1876 he was appointed, by the Governor of Michigan, a member of the Board of Control of the State Public School, situated at Coldwater, Michigan. In 1877 he was elected President of the Board, and still retains that position. Mr. Burns and his wife have been members of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church of Detroit for forty years,—longer than any other married couple in a membership of over seven hundred. During this time, the location of the church has been changed three times,—each time being moved northward on Woodward avenue, as the city grew in that direction. Mr. Burns has filled many of the most prominent positions in the church, and has given largely towards its support. As a business man, Mr. Burns' unfailing characteristics have been industry and integrity. As a citizen, he has taken a spirited part in every thing that tended to the prosperity of the city, doing much towards its material improvement by the erection of fine buildings, and contributing freely of his means to worthy and benevolent enterprises. In his demeanor, he is plain and unassuming; and, in all his relations to society, he is the type of a generous, whole-souled, Christian gentleman.

BRUSH, HON. EDMUND A., who died at Grosse Point, near Detroit, Michigan, on the 10th of July, 1877, was one of the oldest American natives of Detroit, and his life may be said to have covered almost the entire history of that city. He was born in the latter part of the year 1802. His father, Colonel Elijah Brush, was a graduate of Dartmouth College, who, having first settled in Marietta, Ohio, removed thence, about the year 1798, to Detroit. There he subsequently married Mrs. Adelaide Askin, whose father had for many years been a leading merchant in the last-named city. In 1806, Colonel Elijah Brush received a conveyance of the Askin farm, subsequently known as the Brush farm, and occupied it until the time of his death; after which his widow, with her children, continued to reside upon it for many years. Colonel Brush was the first Attorney-General of Michigan Territory, and held that office up to the time of his death, which occurred in December, 1813. He left four children,—three sons and a daughter,—of whom Edmund, the subject of the sketch, was the eldest. At the time of his father's death, Mr. Brush was but a lad, not yet through with his preparatory studies. In 1814, he entered Hamilton College, in company with Peter Desnoyers, of Detroit, who still survives him. He there completed his collegiate course and received his degree. Throughout his life, he retained a love for classical literature. He also spoke French fluently, which gave him great influence among the old settlers of Detroit, a majority of whom were French. After he had completed his college course, he returned to Detroit, where he entered into active duty in the care and development of his father's estate. He was associated with General Lewis Cass, who, in 1823, appointed him City Register. His handwriting fills a considerable number of the early books of registered conveyances. He was afterwards admitted to the bar of the Territory, although he never became a general practitioner. He was a member of the somewhat noted expedition conducted in the year 1826, by General Cass and Colonel McKenny, to the Upper Lakes, in which arrangements were made with the Indians for allowing mineral explorations. Mr. Brush, from his earliest manhood, took an important part in the municipal affairs of Detroit, and in all its local concerns. The town was incorporated as far back as 1802, and in 1815, becoming a city, it was then, and for many years after, the emporium of the great Northwestern fur trade, and the center of Indian affairs. Mr. Brush helped to organize the volunteer fire department, in which he served, and took great pride. He was also, for one or more terms, Recorder, when no compensation was attached to the office, and the amount of labor was by no means inconsiderable. In 1852, when it became necessary to enlarge our city water-works, and a Board of Water Commissioners was appointed and organized

by the Legislature, Mr. Brush was among the first named on this Board, and continued in it for upwards of sixteen years. His services in this capacity have been universally regarded as valuable; and his whole career, as wise and judicious. Mr. Brush continued all through his life to watch closely our municipal politics and legislation, and was always ready to bear a part in all schemes designed for the common welfare; many public abuses were effectually thwarted by his timely interference. At the time of his death, he was still considering this subject, hoping to devise some plan by which the best citizenship could be, by law, commanded into the public service. It failed of practical maturity; but, had Mr. Brush been spared a year or two longer, there is little doubt but he would have done something which would have greatly benefited the municipality. He was a friend to all projects for facilitating travel and transportation to and from the city, and devoted no small amount of time to the furtherance and development of our first railroad routes. The improvement and enlargement of the city incidentally enhanced the value of his extensive real estate; and, in the sales made from it in late years, he compelled purchasers to erect substantial and handsome buildings, the effect of which is now quite apparent on that portion of his farm which lies in the northern part of the city. Mr. Brush had some peculiarities in his way of doing business, but was never hard upon his tenants where they acted in good faith toward him; and, it is said, never enforced a forfeiture. Through his long life, he retained, to a large extent, his early tastes and habits. He was not only a reader, but a student and thinker on all public affairs. Not a partisan in politics, he was still a man of fixed and decided opinions. In conversation, he was instructive as well as entertaining, and enjoyed much the genial society of cultivated men. Where he gave his affections, they were strong and sincere, and he heartily enjoyed the society of his friends and acquaintances. His attachment to his own family was especially strong. He was happily married to Miss Eliza Cass Hunt, the accomplished daughter of General John E. Hunt, and a niece of Mrs. General Cass. By this marriage, five children were born to him, who all reached early manhood and womanhood; but all of whom, save one, died before their father. This one alone survives to bear and transmit the family name. The early deaths of these children fell like pitiless blows on the heart of their father, who loved them intensely; and it is feared his grief contributed largely to hasten his own death. These children were: Edmund Erskine, the eldest; Lillie, the youngest; Adelaide, the eldest daughter, the wife of William G. Thompson; and Eliot Hunt Brush, the youngest son, who died within a year after his admission to the bar. The married daughter, Mrs. Thompson, leaves a young child, and these, with the widow of Mr.

Brush, are now the only representatives of this once promising family. Mr. Brush's death occurred very suddenly at his summer residence at Grosse Point. He never appeared better, or seemed more to enjoy life, than an hour before his death; and, after rallying a little from a struggle occasioned by retarded action of the heart, he ran up stairs to his bed-room, where he laid himself down, never again to rise. Mr. Brush was widely known and esteemed, not only throughout the State, but throughout the country, and his death was lamented by a large circle of sorrowing friends. It will be long before his name and memory can be blotted from the history and records of the city of Detroit.

BRUSH, ELIJAH, Lawyer, late of Detroit, was born at Bennington, Vermont. His father was a Colonel in the Revolutionary War, and took part in the battle of Bennington, where he was the first man inside the enemy's works. To complete his education, Mr. Brush was sent to Dartmouth College, where he graduated. He then began the study of law, and was duly admitted to practice. His father gave him one hundred dollars, and he at once directed his steps Westward. He settled in Detroit, Michigan, which was then a garrison village of about five hundred inhabitants, and commenced the practice of his profession. He engaged in the first test case—involving the right to hold slaves—that was ever tried in Michigan. In 1810 the military force at Detroit consisted of United States troops in garrison at Fort Le Noy,—previous to 1813 called Fort Shelby,—and the volunteers which Colonel Brush had organized into a battalion known as "The Michigan Legion." In the spring of 1812, General Hull sent his baggage by water, in advance of his march to Detroit, which was delayed at Malden; and this was rendered more serious by the news of its seizure. But the movement served to warn the garrison and the inhabitants. Upon learning of the seizure of his baggage, General Hull crossed to the Canada side in force, but soon returned. In the course of a few weeks, his command was increased by the addition of three Ohio regiments, commanded by Colonels McArthur, Cass, and Findlay; the 4th United States Infantry, under Colonel Miller; and the 1st Michigan Regiment of Infantry, under Colonel Brush,—the "Legion," previously commanded by him, had been transferred, together with detached companies, to Major Witherell. This was the condition on the 1st of August, and the expectation of an attack from the Canada side gathered strength every day. On the morning of the 16th, Colonels Cass and McArthur took up their line of march for the purpose of relieving Colonel Brush, who was reported to have



Wm. F. Johnson, Esq. N.Y.

Yours Truly
F. Buhl

1. *Pharmaceuticals*—The pharmaceutical industry is the largest of the three industries, with sales of \$10.5 billion in 1990. The industry is highly concentrated, with the top 10 firms accounting for 60% of sales. The industry is also highly innovative, with a high rate of R&D spending.

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$\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}_1 \cup \mathcal{F}_2$ is a \mathcal{G} -family of \mathcal{F} -subsets of \mathcal{F} if and only if \mathcal{F}_1 and \mathcal{F}_2 are \mathcal{G} -families of \mathcal{F} -subsets of \mathcal{F} . Furthermore, if \mathcal{F}_1 and \mathcal{F}_2 are \mathcal{G} -families of \mathcal{F} -subsets of \mathcal{F} , then $\mathcal{F}_1 \cap \mathcal{F}_2$ is a \mathcal{G} -family of \mathcal{F} -subsets of \mathcal{F} .

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been attacked at the river Raisin. Having reached the river Ecorse, they were ordered by messenger to return; the expected attack had been made on Detroit. Early the following day, Colonels Findlay and Brush were ordered to take their commands to the edge of the woods west of the town, there to repel the Indians in the British service. Colonel Miller, in command of the 4th United States Infantry, which manned the fort and garrison, had suddenly been taken sick. To the amazement and consternation of the Americans, the white flag was run up and the fort surrendered. Colonel Brush was sent to Quebec, in the following winter, as a prisoner of war. Reaching Toronto,—then known as the town of York,—he met his brother-in-law, a British officer, through whose interposition he was paroled, and sent inside the American lines. In October, 1813, with General Harrison's troops, Colonels Brush and Cass re-entered Detroit, and, in the course of the following week, the former entertained his brother-officers, including Commodore Perry and others, by giving a celebration dinner-party at the Brush mansion. Colonel Brush married a daughter of John Askin, of Detroit. He died in the winter of 1813, from exposure in attending the funeral of a brother-officer. Colonel Brush knew no personal fear, but was daring even to rashness. Many incidents might be related of his bravery in defending fugitive slaves and in conquering the Indians.

BUHL, FREDERICK, Hatter and Furrier, of Detroit, was born in Western Pennsylvania, November 27, 1806. His parents were natives of Saxony, and emigrated to this country previous to their marriage. Mr. Buhl is the second son in a family of eleven children; he enjoyed very few educational advantages, owing to the irregularity of the schools in that then new country. When sixteen years of age, he went to Pittsburg for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the jeweler's trade, but ill health forced him to devote himself to other pursuits. In 1833 he came to Detroit, Michigan, where he formed a partnership with his brother, C. H. Buhl, and opened a hat store, the firm name being F. & C. H. Buhl, which remained in existence twenty years. At the end of this time, his brother retired, and Mr. Buhl continued in and increased the business until he became one of the largest shippers of furs in the country, as well as an importer and manufacturer of every thing pertaining to furs. The firm is now F. Buhl, Newland & Co. Mr. Buhl has occupied many positions of trust and honor, having been Alderman and Mayor of the city; Director of the State Bank; President of the Fort Wayne and Elmwood Railroad Company; President of the Michigan Depart-

ment of the Life Association of America; Director of the Second National Bank of Detroit; and Trustee of Harper Hospital. He has found leisure amid the cares of business to travel quite extensively through Europe and the United States. Mr. Buhl was married, in 1836, to Miss Beatty, of Butler County, Pennsylvania, by whom he has had five children. The eldest son, Captain F. A. Buhl, entered the army on the breaking out of the civil war; he was wounded, and died at Annapolis, Maryland, in September, 1864.

CASTER, ELISHA E., Minister of the Gospel, Detroit, was born in Galen, Wayne County, New York, March 19, 1836. His father, Christopher W. Caster, was a native of Redfield, Oswego County, New York; but, when quite young, removed to Western New York, where he remained until 1850. He resided in Ohio from 1850 to 1851, and then removed to Oakland County, Michigan, where he still lives. Elisha E. Caster is the fifth of nine children, all of whom lived to mature age. He attended the district schools and academies of New York and Michigan until he had reached his twentieth year. He was an attentive scholar, and especially fond of history. Following in the footsteps of his father, he learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner, and became a first-class workman. In 1853 he was converted, under the preaching of Rev. William Birdsall. Six months after, he received a license as an exhorter; and, in 1856, as a local preacher. One year from that time, he entered the traveling connection of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1857 he was appointed pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Byron, and was engaged, during seven years, at Corunna, Owosso, Bay City, and Marquette,—the discipline of the Conference, at that time, allowing only two years at each place. In 1864 he took charge of the Garland Street Church, at Flint, entering upon his duties with an ability and enthusiasm which resulted in a great increase of his congregation. In the winter of 1855-56, his labors were rewarded with a revival of more than ordinary interest, so that it became impossible to seat all who attended the services. From Flint he went to Lafayette avenue, Detroit, where he labored zealously for three years, and received into the Church more than two hundred converts. He next went to Jefferson Avenue Church, where he remained three more years, meeting with equally good success. From 1874 to 1876 he labored with the people at Romeo, during which time their new church was completed, at a cost of sixty thousand dollars. He would have remained the third year, had he not been called, by a delegation, to the church at East Saginaw. He went to that place, where

he has since been laboring with a zeal which has gained a large and influential congregation. He joined the Masonic Fraternity in 1800, and is a Knight of the Red Cross. In 1865 he became an Odd-Fellow, and is a member of the Encampment. He is a member both of the Good Templars and the Sons of Temperance. He is a Republican, and has often been urged to make political speeches, but has refused. He has devoted much of his time, for the last four years, to lecturing on temperance and other popular subjects, and is a fine speaker as well as a ready writer. For several years he has been a correspondent of numerous papers and journals. He possesses those powers of concentration and fluency which enable him to preach without manuscript, and frequently without notes. He was married in June, 1853, to Miss Hattie L. Wilbur, a graduate of Spring Arbor, and a lady of fine literary attainments. They have two daughters.

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CHANDLER, HON. ZACHARIAH, of Detroit, was born in Bedford, New Hampshire, December 10, 1813. He received an academical education. In December, 1833, he removed to Detroit, Michigan, where, shortly after, he engaged in the dry-goods business, and in a few years became a prosperous merchant. In 1851 he was elected Mayor of Detroit, and, in 1852, was the Whig nominee for Governor of Michigan. He made a vigorous canvass and ran far ahead of his ticket; but the Democracy held unbroken sway in the State until after the advent of the Republican party. In 1857 Mr. Chandler was elected to the United States Senate, as a Republican, to succeed General Lewis Cass, Democrat, and took his seat, March 4, 1857. Among the distinguished men in the Senate, at that time, were William P. Fessenden, Hannibal Hamlin, John P. Hale, Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, William H. Seward, Preston King, Simon Cameron, Benjamin F. Wade, R. M. T. Hunter, James M. Mason, David C. Broderick, Andrew Johnson, John J. Crittenden, John Bell, Stephen A. Douglas, Samuel Houston, Jefferson Davis, Robert Toombs, John Slidell, and Judah P. Benjamin. In the House of Representatives were Anson Burlingame, Nathaniel P. Banks, Francis E. Spinner, E. D. Morgan, Erastus Corning, Reuben E. Fenton, Galusha A. Grow, John Covode, Henry Winter Davis, Charles J. Faulkner, James L. Orr, Alexander H. Stephens, L. Q. C. Lamar, George H. Pendleton, Samuel S. Cox, John Sherman, Joshua K. Giddings, Horace Maynard, Schuyler Colfax, E. B. Washburne, Owen Lovejoy, F. P. Blair, Jun., William A. Howard, and John F. Porter. The principal speeches made by Mr. Chandler during the administration of President Buchanan were those in opposition

to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution; in opposition to the annexation of Cuba to the United States; and in favor of appropriations for the construction of a ship canal through the St. Clair Flats. He also made a vigorous protest against the character of the standing committees of the Senate, which, while that body was under Democratic control, were generally composed of six Democrats and one Republican. Mr. Chandler was re-elected in 1863, and again in 1869, and thus served in the Senate eighteen years. In December, 1861, upon the motion of Mr. Chandler, after considerable discussion in Congress, a joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, consisting of three Senators and four Representatives, was appointed; its first business being to inquire into the causes of the defeat of the Union forces at the battles of Bull Run and Ball's Bluff. The chairmanship of the committee was tendered to Mr. Chandler, who declined to accept, and nominated Senator Wade for the position. This celebrated committee, when first organized, consisted of Senators Wade, of Ohio; Chandler, of Michigan; Johnson, of Tennessee; and Representatives Gooch, of Massachusetts; Covode, of Pennsylvania; Julian, of Indiana; and Odell, of New York. It was continued until after the close of the war, many changes taking place among its members from time to time. Mr. Chandler remained on the committee, but declined at any time to become Chairman, although he was the guiding spirit. As soon as the Republicans gained ascendancy, Mr. Chandler was made Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and held the position until the expiration of his third term, March 3, 1875. He was one of the most earnest supporters of President Lincoln's administration, as well as of that of President Grant, and possessed the firm friendship, esteem, and confidence of Presidents Lincoln and Grant, and Mr. Stanton. Mr. Stanton was appointed to the Supreme Bench upon the request of Mr. Chandler, on the same day that the request was made. July 16, 1862, Mr. Chandler delivered his greatest speech in the Senate. It was in relation to the conduct of the war. Its most notable feature was his severe criticism of General McClellan's military career as Commander of the Army of the Potomac, which doubtless hastened the transfer of General Grant to that command. From the time of his entrance into public life, Mr. Chandler was an active, prominent, and skillful politician, and, when his advice was followed, party success was generally assured. He has always been an advocate of protective tariff for the encouragement of home manufacture. He has earnestly advocated and often secured aid from the Government in the construction and repair of improvements in rivers and harbors. He was among the foremost of those who favored the overthrow of slave-power, the preservation of the integrity and honor of the country, and the protection by law of all the





J. C. Hawthorne

were his intellectual ability, and that quality which is comprehensively described as superior goodness. His special study was metaphysics, and his acquirements attracted the most scholarly men of Detroit to his shop, while his reputation with this class was as wide as the continent. He collected a large library; on the abstruse topics of which it mainly treated, one of the largest and best-selected in the country. He wrote much, although his modesty restrained him from offering his productions to the public. The North-western University of Chicago, in recognition of his literary attainments, conferred upon him the degree of A. M., June 20, 1852. A religious man, and a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he was never tinctured with bigotry. He was truly catholic in spirit and in heart. He was a simple-minded, great man; and true greatness is always wedded with simplicity. He died without reproach, and without an enemy. His pastor, Rev. W. X. Nide, in a modest though touching eulogy on the occasion of his burial, paid this tribute to the native graces of the good man: "We rejoice that our brother has entered into rest. Heaven to him must have proved gloriously welcome. He always seemed out of place in this rude world. So sensitive was his nature, so ethereal his spirit, that the world, with its strifes, its vain pursuits, its low ambitions, ever jarred painfully upon his feelings. Let us rejoice, therefore, in the triumph he has won, glorifying that God who gives to all souls their beauty and strength."

CHAPIN, DR. MARSHALL, of Detroit, was born in Bernardstown, Massachusetts, February 27, 1798. He was the son of Dr. Caleb and Mary Chapin. His ancestors, for more than two hundred years, had lived in and about Springfield, and the Connecticut River Valley. He was one of a family of nine children, and was brought up in the frugal, industrious habits of those early times. His father owned a farm, and he assisted in the work; obtaining such education as was possible during the winter months. A removal, which the family made to Caledonia, New York, was an experiment which succeeded only in scattering the boys from home. Mr. Chapin attended a medical course at Geneva. He also studied some time with his uncle, Dr. Cyrenius Chapin, of Buffalo, New York, and graduated at the age of twenty-one. In 1819 he established, with the help of his uncle, the first drug store in Detroit, Michigan, then a town of only five hundred inhabitants. He had medical care of the fort; and, soon after his arrival at Detroit, was invited to dine with Governor Cass. A fire broke out on the roof while they were at dinner, and the young doctor's coolness and presence

of mind in extinguishing it brought him into favorable notice, and he was no longer a stranger. Citizens came forward to encourage him, and to seek his counsel. Doctor Chapin married in 1823, and, two years later, built a comfortable home for his family. Besides his professional labors, he gave due attention to the drug and grocery store, which was the foundation of the wholesale establishment now carried on by T. H. Hinchman & Sons,—the latter gentlemen are grandsons of Dr. Marshall Chapin. In 1831, and again in 1833, he held the office of Mayor of Detroit. But it is as the good physician of that place in 1832, and again in 1834, that his name will ever be held in grateful remembrance. During those years, when the cholera was so fatal to residents of Detroit, Doctor Chapin worked night and day at the bedside of the sick and dying. While the scourge lasted, he seldom took more than two hours' sleep in the twenty-four. He was one of the few successful physicians in staying the progress of the disease; and hundreds of the poor looked upon him as their preserver. He invariably refused all compensation for his services, from those not readily able to pay. His naturally delicate constitution gave way under the great demand made upon it; he was attacked by a fever, which affected the brain, and it was many months before he rallied. A year of rest and good nursing enabled him to enjoy three years of comfortable health. In 1838 the fatal symptoms made their appearance which ended a life of great usefulness and promise. He died December 26, 1838. Rich and poor crowded to pay their last respects to a man universally beloved and lamented. "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favor rather than silver and gold."

CONANT, HON. SHUBAEL, Merchant, Detroit, Michigan, was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, August 1, 1783. He was apprenticed to the business of watch-making, at North Hampton, and became thoroughly familiar with that trade. When twenty-six years old, he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and July 5, 1810, came to Detroit with a stock of goods and opened a store on Jefferson avenue. Mr. Conant remained in business there until the surrender of the city to the British in 1812. He was a sergeant in Captain Solomon Sibly's company of militia at that time, and was one of those who vigorously protested against the surrender. Amid the confusion which ensued upon the occupation of the city by the British and Indians, business became very insecure, and, at the suggestion of his partner, Mr. Conant packed and stored their stock of goods, and left for New England. He remained there



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Yours truly

Henry Chapman

Original from the University of Michigan





until the victory of Perry on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813, rendered it evident that the American rule would be permanently and securely established over the Northwest. Mr. Conant returned to Detroit in 1813, and became connected with Colonel Stephen A. Mack, under the firm name of Mack & Conant. For several years this firm did as large a business as any house west of Albany, and contracted with the Government for supplying the different posts on the frontiers. In the prosecution of this trade, they made large advances to the Government, as well as to persons holding claims against it; and, owing to the delay and losses occasioned by the action of the Government in connection with these claims, they were finally compelled to make an assignment for the benefit of their Eastern creditors. Mr. Mack dying insolvent, the duty of paying the debts of the firm devolved on Mr. Conant; who, after years of toil and personal sacrifice, discharged every claim in full. After closing his commercial career, Mr. Conant acted as agent for the noted firm of Davis & Centre, of Albany, New York, in the purchase of furs. By his business skill, he managed to amass considerable means, and, at his death, left a large estate. He was the builder of the "Michigan Exchange" hotel, the block on Jefferson avenue, which bears his name, as well as other buildings of less prominence. He was a firm believer in the Christian religion, and a member of the Presbyterian denomination. At the time of his death, which occurred in 1867, he was connected with the Fort Street Presbyterian Church, and, in his daily life, bore witness to the faith which he professed.

CHIPMAN, JUDGE HENRY, was born July 25, 1784, in Tinmouth, Rutland County, Vermont; and died at Detroit, Michigan. He was one of the early settlers of the Territory, and, in various capacities, performed the full part in shaping its affairs. His father, Judge Nathaniel Chipman, after serving honorably as an officer during the American Revolution, was chosen to represent Vermont in the United States Senate. He was also Chief Justice of the State for many years. He was a man of solid learning and sound sagacity; and was as much resorted to by his neighbors, to settle their difficulties in a friendly way, as he was trusted in his public functions as a distinguished statesman and jurist. He was one of the earliest writers upon law in the United States, having published, not only text-books and reports, enriched with valuable annotations and treatises, but also a work on the *Principles of Government*. This belongs to a class of productions called out by the new and peculiar political conditions of the United States, which have been very

influential in shaping the affairs of the country. He married Miss Sarah Hill, an estimable lady of Vermont. Judge Henry Chipman had a profound respect for his parents, and his whole career was influenced by his father's teachings and example. It was his good fortune to receive a thorough education. He entered Middlebury College, and graduated in 1803, before attaining his majority. This college had already a high reputation, and Judge Chipman left with solid acquirements and scholarly tastes, which were a source of comfort and enjoyment through all his life. He was present at the commencement exercises of 1866, and was then the sole survivor of his class. On that occasion he received the degree of Doctor of Laws. Immediately after graduating, he began the study of law, and, in due time, was admitted to the Vermont bar. His unsparing devotion to study had been too much for his physical strength, and his health failed. In hope of amendment, he removed to the West Indies, and resided four years in Jamaica. During that time his constitution became so invigorated that the remainder of his life was more than commonly free from sickness. On returning to the United States, he first settled in Charleston, South Carolina. From there he soon removed to Walterborough, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. The South Carolina bar was then, as since, eminent, and Judge Chipman became intimate with the leading lawyers,—Huger, Pettigrew, and their cotemporaries. His most cherished friend was James L. Pettigrew, a gentleman known throughout the United States, not only for his legal accomplishments, but for his unflinching love for the Union. This was unshaken by the trials to which he was subjected, first, during the nullification troubles, and, afterwards, during the more painful times of secession, when he stood solitary in his political fidelity. So long as they both lived, he and Mr. Chipman were strongly attached to each other. They found increasing pleasure in a frequent interchange of correspondence, upon affairs of mutual interest. As age crept upon them, and their circle of old friends became narrower, this intercourse became more and more valued; and, in the changes which party politics introduce all over the country, they found their harmony of sentiment very pleasing. Such lasting friendship is as rare as it is honorable. While settled in Walterborough, Mr. Chipman formed the acquaintance of Miss Martha Mary Logan, to whom he was afterwards married. She was the daughter of John Logan, a wealthy planter of South Carolina, and was a remarkable woman. Her appearance was striking, and her intellectual and moral superiority made her respected and influential. She was warm-hearted and benevolent, of generous sympathies and strong attachments. She read much, observed carefully, and was informed on public questions as completely as on matters of literature. She was a clear and

ready writer, and was especially brilliant in conversation. Such a woman could not fail to be a worthy mistress of her household, and a mother who won the strong affection, as well as filial respect, of her children. She lived to a good age, and died in the full vigor of her faculties, beloved and lamented. Mr. Chipman first visited Detroit, in company with his father, in 1823. Michigan Territory was then the extreme outpost of civilization in the North-west. The population, exclusive of Indians, was less than fifteen thousand, and Detroit had no more than fifteen hundred people within its limits. Its business, however, was very large, as it was the center of the fur and Indian trade of the North-west. The society of the place was intelligent and cultivated, and Mr. Chipman had the sagacity to see the great promise for its future. He, therefore, decided to settle in Detroit, and, in 1824, moved there with his family. Soon after his arrival, he became associated with Mr. Seymour in publishing the *Michigan Herald*, an ably conducted and popular newspaper. Mr. Chipman's editorial labors did not interfere with his professional industry, and he soon became well established as a lawyer. He gave up his interest in the paper when he was appointed Chief-Justice of the Court of Wayne County, which was then the court of ordinary general jurisdiction. In 1827, on the death of Hon. John Hunt, he was appointed a Judge of the Territorial Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy. At the expiration of the term, he was re-appointed by President Adams, and held the office until 1832, when he was left out for political considerations. His colleagues on the bench were Solomon Sibley and William Woodbridge, both men of eminence. His judicial record was honorable in all respects. For several years after leaving the Supreme Court bench, Judge Chipman remained in public life, attending to his practice and devoting more or less of his time to writing for the press. Upon the organization of the Whig party, he became an active member, and used his utmost means for advancing its principles. He continued to labor for it until it was disbanded, upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and in anticipation of the Presidential election of 1856. He strongly denounced the Congressional action which repealed the compromise. The new party arrangements involved associations which were, in some respects, disagreeable to him, and he thereafter voted independently. He was among the few in his own State who voted for Bell and Everett, in the election of 1860. Upon the breaking out of the civil war, in 1861, he placed himself, unconditionally and zealously, on the side of the Union; and, in spite of the physical infirmities of advancing age, entered heartily into all measures within his reach for helping the country and the army. Judge Chipman wrote with great ease and rapidity, but his critical taste and desire to be accurate rendered extemporaneous speaking somewhat irksome, and he preferred writing to speaking. His political views were settled and his opinions well defined. In 1841 he was made Judge of the District Criminal Court, comprising, within its jurisdiction, Wayne and some of the adjacent counties. He held the office until it was abolished. This was his last public position, and, after relinquishing it, he continued the practice of law until his age rendered it burdensome. He furnished articles for the press as often as circumstances called for them, and never gave up the habitual use of his pen. At an early period of his life, Judge Chipman became identified with the Episcopal Church, and was, during a large part of the time, either a member of the vestry of St. Paul's, or a trustee of the Mariner's Church. The latter was formed, with his advice and assistance, by one of his old friends and clients. Judge Chipman had nine children, three of whom died in childhood. His oldest son—Henry Logan Chipman—became a Lieutenant in the navy, and died at the age of thirty-two. He was not only a brave and good officer, but a man of genius, and a writer of much promise. The only remaining son,—John Logan Chipman,—a man of eloquence and recognized power, is a member of the Detroit bar. The daughters have inherited the qualities of their parents. In spite of the apparent frailty of his constitution in early life, Judge Chipman became a hale and vigorous man, and lived to a good old age. He was of medium height, solidly, though not heavily, built, and of erect carriage. He had clear, bright, blue eyes, and a countenance whose expression, though dignified, was usually earnest and animated. He was a man of genuine old-fashioned courtesy, hospitable and friendly, of great, though unostentatious, benevolence. He had perfect control of his temper, and always guarded his expressions. To the day of his death, he never lost his enthusiasm upon subjects which interested him. Except for the maturity of judgment and experience which came from his long and observant life, there was nothing in his style or conversation to indicate the lapse of years. He was tolerant of all honest differences, and thought that views which were worth holding needed no apology for being expressed.

CRAPO, HON. HENRY HOWLAND, Governor of Michigan from 1865 to 1869, was born May 24, 1804, at Dartmouth, Bristol County, Massachusetts; and died at Flint, Michigan, July 22, 1869. He was the eldest son of Jesse and Phoebe (Howland) Crapo. His father was of French descent, and was very poor, sustaining his family by the cultivation of a farm in Dartmouth Township, which yielded nothing beyond a mere livelihood. His early life was conse-



Henry H. Croapo.

quently one of toil, and devoid of advantages for intellectual culture; but his desire for an education seemed to know no bounds. The incessant toil for a mere subsistence upon a comparatively sterile farm had no charms for him; and, longing for greater usefulness and better things, he looked for them in an education. His struggles to secure this end necessitated sacrifices and hardships that would have discouraged any but the most courageous and persevering. He became an ardent student and worker from his boyhood, though the means of carrying on his studies were exceedingly limited. He sorely felt the need of a dictionary; and, neither having money wherewith to purchase it, nor being able to procure one in his neighborhood, he set to work to compile one for himself. In order to acquire a knowledge of the English language, he copied into a book every word whose meaning he did not comprehend; and, upon meeting the same word again in the newspapers and books which came into his hands, would study out its meaning from the context, and then record the definition. When unable otherwise to obtain the signification of a word in which he had become interested, he would walk from Dartmouth to New Bedford for that purpose alone; and, after referring to the books at the library, and satisfying himself thoroughly as to its definition, would walk back—a distance of about seven miles—the same night. This was no unusual circumstance. Under such difficulties, and in this manner, he compiled quite an extensive dictionary in manuscript, which is believed to be still in existence. Ever in the pursuit of knowledge, he obtained possession of a book upon surveying; and, applying himself diligently to its study, became familiar with the theory of this art, which he soon had an opportunity to practice. The services of a land surveyor were wanted, and he was called upon, but had no compass, and no money with which to purchase one. A compass, however, he must and would have; and, going to a blacksmith's shop near at hand, upon the forge, with such tools as he could find in the shop, while the smith was at dinner, he constructed the compass, and commenced life as a surveyor. Still continuing his studies, he fitted himself for teaching, and took charge of the village school at Dartmouth. When, in the course of time, and under the pressure of law, a high school was to be opened, he passed a successful examination for its principalship and received the appointment. To do this was no small task. The law required a rigid examination in various subjects, which necessitated days and nights of study. One evening, after concluding his day's labor of teaching, he traveled on foot to New Bedford, some seven or eight miles, called upon the preceptor of Friends' Academy, and passed a severe examination. Receiving a certificate that he was qualified, he walked back to his home the same night, highly elated in being possessed of the ac-

quirements and requirements of a master of the high school. In 1832, at the age of twenty-eight years, he left his native town, and went to reside at New Bedford, where he followed the occupation of a land surveyor, and occasionally acted as an auctioneer. Soon after becoming a citizen of this place, he was elected Town Clerk, Treasurer, and Collector of Taxes, which office he held until the form of the municipal government of New Bedford was changed,—about fifteen years;—when, upon the inauguration of the city government, he was elected Treasurer and Collector of Taxes, a position which he held two or three years. He was also Police Justice for many years. He was elected Alderman of New Bedford; was Chairman of the Council Committee on Education; and, as such, prepared a report upon which was based the order for the establishment of the Free Public Library of New Bedford. On its organization, Mr. Crapo was chosen a member of its first Board of Trustees. This was the first free public library in Massachusetts, if not in the world; the Boston Public Library, however, was established soon afterwards. While a resident in New Bedford, he was much interested in horticulture; and, to obtain the land necessary for carrying out his ideas, he drained and reclaimed several acres of rocky and swampy land adjoining his garden. Having properly prepared the soil, he started a nursery, which he filled with almost every description of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, flowers, etc. He was very successful in their propagation and growth, and took much pride in the result of his experiment. At horticultural fairs in Boston and elsewhere, he exhibited from his grounds one hundred and fifty varieties of pears of his own propagation, and one hundred and twenty varieties of roses. In this, as in every thing that he undertook, he always worked intelligently, and for the best results; seeking the best methods, and looking for information to the highest authorities. The interest he took in the subject brought him into communication with the most eminent horticulturists of the country; and the desire to impart as well as to acquire knowledge soon led him to become a regular contributor to the New England *Horticultural Journal*, a position he filled as long as he lived in Massachusetts. As an indication of the wide reputation he acquired in that field of labor, it may be mentioned that, after his death, an effecting eulogy to his memory was pronounced by the President of the National Horticultural Society, at its meeting in Philadelphia, in 1869. During his residence in New Bedford, Mr. Crapo was also engaged in the whaling business, which was then the great specialty of local enterprise. A fine barque built at Dartmouth, of which he was part owner, was named the "H. H. Crapo," in compliment to him. Mr. Crapo also took an active interest in the State militia, and for several years held

a commission as Colonel of one of the regiments. In speaking of the intimate relations of Mr. Crapo with the interests of New Bedford, the *Evening Standard* of that city says:

"No man connected with our municipal concerns ever had, to a greater extent than Mr. Crapo, the confidence of the people. He was exact and methodical in all matters of record; conscientious and laboriously persistent in the discharge of every duty; clear in his methods and statements in all that appertained to his official transactions. He left, at the end of his long period of service, all that belonged to his department as a financial or recording officer so lucid and complete that no error has ever been detected, or any improvement made upon his plans."

He was President of the Bristol County Mutual Fire Insurance, and Secretary of the Bedford Commercial Insurance, companies, in New Bedford; and, while an officer of the municipal government, he compiled and published, between the years of 1836 and 1845, five numbers of the New Bedford Directory, the first work of the kind ever issued there. Mr. Crapo removed to Michigan in 1850, having been induced to do so by investments made principally in pine lands,—first in 1837, and, subsequently, in 1856. He took up his residence in the city of Flint, and engaged largely in the manufacture and sale of lumber at Flint, Fentonville, Holly, and Detroit, becoming one of the largest and most successful business men of the State. He was mainly instrumental in the construction of the Flint and Holly Railroad, and was President of that corporation until its consolidation with the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company. He exhibited a lively interest in the municipal affairs of Flint; gave his hearty support to the cause of popular education; and was elected Mayor of that city after he had been a resident of the place only five or six years. In 1862 he was elected State Senator to represent Genesee County, and took rank among the leading men of the Michigan Senate. He was Chairman of the Committee on Banks and Incorporations, and a member of the Committee on Bounties to Soldiers. He at once became conspicuous as a legislator; his previously acquired experience and knowledge of State and municipal affairs admirably fitting him for legislative duties. In the fall of 1864, he received the nomination, on the Republican ticket, for Governor of the State, and was elected by a large majority. He was re-elected in 1866, holding the office two terms, and retiring in January, 1869. During the four years he occupied this office, he served the State with unflagging zeal, energy, and industry. The features which especially characterized his administration were his vetoing of railway aid legislation, and his firm refusal to pardon convicts imprisoned in the penitentiary, unless upon the clearest proof of their innocence, or of extreme sentence. Subsequent events and experience have proved, conclusively, that his action in vetoing

railway aid bills, passed by the Legislature of 1867, was of great benefit to the State financially; and his judgment in that matter has been generally approved. While serving his last term as Governor, he was attacked with the disease which terminated his life within one year afterwards. During much of this time, he was an intense sufferer, yet often while in great pain gave his attention to public matters. A few weeks previous to his death, which occurred July 23, 1869, a successful surgical operation was performed, which seemed rapidly to restore him; but he overestimated his strength, and, by too much exertion in business matters and State affairs, suffered a relapse, from which there was no rebound. The *Detroit Tribune* closes an obituary notice with the following tribute to his worth:

"In all the public positions he held, Governor Crapo showed himself a capable, discreet, vigilant, and industrious officer. He evinced wonderful vigor in mastering details, and always wrote and spoke intelligently on any subject to which he gave his attention. Michigan never before had a Governor who devoted as much personal attention and painstaking labor to her public duties as he did. His industry was literally amazing. He was not a man of brilliant or showy qualities, but he possessed sharp and remarkably well-developed business talents, a clear, practical understanding, sound judgment, and unfailing integrity. In all the walks of life, there was not a purer man in the State. So faithful, so laborious, so unselfish, so conscientious a man in official life is a blessing beyond computation in the healthful influence which he exerts in the midst of the too prevalent corruptions that so lamentably abound in the public service. We have often thought, that, in his plainness, his honesty, his fidelity to duty, and in his broad and sterling good sense, Governor Crapo closely resembled the lamented Lincoln. He was a man of the people, and most worthily represented them. His decease is an occasion for public mourning. The State has very few men like him, and can ill afford to spare such an eminently useful citizen. His death will be profoundly deplored throughout our Commonwealth, and a general sympathy will be sincerely extended to his bereaved family."

In the prosperity of the city of Flint he was deeply interested, and his old love for agriculture and horticulture was further stimulated by his removal to a more fertile section of the country. He had an especial fondness for landscape and ornamental gardening; and, attached to his residence in Flint, he had upwards of an acre of land which he took great pride in cultivating. In the town of Gaines, he possessed a farm of about eleven hundred acres, most of which he reclaimed from swamps by a system of drainage that he planned. Extensive improvements upon the farm were made by him from year to year, and it has now developed into one of the finest in the State. Here he made an effort to improve the breed of cattle and sheep, importing Hereford, Short Horn, and Devon cattle; and South-down, Cotswold, and Leicester sheep. The farmers, recognizing the interest he felt in agricultural pursuits,

elected him, in 1863, President of the Genesee County Agricultural Society, which position he held for a year. During the last years of his life, he was a regular contributor of articles on agricultural topics to the *Albany Country Gentleman*. A Flint correspondent of a Detroit paper, in announcing his death, says:

"To say that his death has cast a gloom over our entire city, inadequately expresses the deep sorrow depicted on every countenance. He has now not only the respect, but the affections, of our citizens. While the State at large will regret his loss as an eminent and upright public officer, we mourn his untimely end as an energetic, influential citizen, a wise counselor, a prime mover in the prosperity of our city, and a kind neighbor, who ever stood ready to aid the unfortunate. With his administration of State affairs, the public are familiar; it needs no eulogy at our hands. Suffice it to say, that he assumed control at a very critical period, being near the close of the war, when all public affairs were in a very unsettled condition, and when the resources of the State were being taxed to the greatest extent to meet the demands of the General Government. That we emerged from the great contest with a proud record, ranking with the highest for aid and counsel rendered the Government, was attributable, in no small degree, to the foresight and indomitable energy displayed by our lamented ex-Governor, who so well took up and carried forward the patriotic and untiring efforts of his predecessor in the gubernatorial office. The brave boys who sustained the glorious reputation of our State during the last year of the war, learned to love and respect him for the almost parental affection shown them; we know they will always revere his memory, and in this they will be joined by all who knew him."

In the early part of his life, Mr. Crapo affiliated with the Whig party in politics, but became an active member of the Republican party after its organization. He was a member of the Christian (sometimes called the Disciples') Church, and took great interest in its welfare and prosperity. Mr. Crapo married, June 9, 1825, Mary Ann Slocum, of Dartmouth, a young lady only one year his junior. His marriage took place soon after he had attained his majority, and before his struggles with fortune had been rewarded with any great measure of success. But his wife was a woman of great strength of character, and possessed of courage, hopefulness, and devotion; qualities which sustained and encouraged her husband in the various pursuits of his earlier years. For several years after his marriage, he was engaged in teaching school, his wife living with her parents at the time, at whose home his two older children were born. While thus situated, he was accustomed to walk home on Saturday to see his family, returning on Sunday, in order to be ready for school Monday morning. As the walk, for a good part of the time, was twenty miles each way, it is evident that at that period of his life no common obstacles deterred him from the performance of what he regarded as a duty. His wife was none the less conscientious in her sphere; and, with added responsibilities and increasing requirements, she labored faith-

fully in the performance of all her duties. They had ten children,—one son and nine daughters. His son, Hon. William W. Crapo, of New Bedford, is now Representative to Congress from the First Congressional District of Massachusetts.

CASS, LEWIS, of Detroit, was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, October 9, 1782. His ancestors were among the early pioneers of New Hampshire. His father, Major Jonathan Cass, joined the Patriot army the day after the skirmish at Lexington, and fought for the independence of the struggling colonies on the fields of Bunker Hill, Trenton, Princeton, Germantown, Saratoga, and Monmouth. Like all the men of the Revolution, Major Cass felt the importance of educating the generation that was to guide the fortunes of the new Republic, and spared no pains in preparing his son for the high career which his youthful genius and ambition seemed to promise. In the academy of Exeter, that venerable school in which so many great men have received their first literary impulses, he not only acquired a knowledge of the classical languages, but formed habits of study which rendered him a ripe scholar. After teaching school for some time in Delaware, where his father was stationed under General Wayne, he set out, in his nineteenth year, for the North-western Territory, to find a new home. He crossed the Alleghanies on foot, and found himself in the heart of a wilderness whose solitude was almost undisturbed. The boy adventurer grew up with that Territory; and, in fifty years, saw it covered by five powerful States, and inhabited by five millions of people. He studied law with the late Governor Meigs, and was admitted to the bar in 1802. His success was rapid and decided, and in four years he was in the Legislature of Ohio, where he soon rose to distinction. The following year he was appointed, by Jefferson, Marshal of Ohio, and continued to fill this office, with great ability, until the War of 1812. At this time he resigned his commission; and, at the head of the 3d Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, marched to the frontier. He was the first armed American to land on the Canada shore; and, had his early successes been followed up by General Hull, our armies would have been spared a year of humiliation. When ordered by his General to give up his sword to a British officer, he broke it in despair and indignation. For his gallant services, he was appointed a Brigadier-General in the army of the United States. The brilliant victory of Commodore Perry having swept the enemy's fleet from Lake Erie, the American army, under General Harrison, in the autumn of 1813, landed once more in the enemy's country, determined to wipe out the disgrace of Hull's cowardly surrender. Driven

from point to point by the victorious columns of Harrison, the British General at last took a strong position on the banks of the Thames, where he concentrated his tried battalions, with the bloody Tecumseh and his two thousand murderous savages. The triumph of our arms was complete; Proctor fled, and Tecumseh was slain. General Cass, who had contributed so much to render the campaign successful, had his full share of the perils, the heroism, and the glory of the day. In the dispatches of the commanding General, his name was associated with Perry's, who fought with him side by side. The victory of the Thames left General Cass the military guardian of Michigan, of which he became civil Governor. At the close of the war, he removed with his family to Detroit, where he commenced that long series of civil services which won for him the gratitude of the West. To his judicious counsels, persuasive eloquence, unwearied exertions, fearless adventures, and generous patriotism, that vast and powerful region owes much. In the year 1820, Mr. Calhoun, who was then Secretary of War, approved of an expedition which was proposed by Governor Cass, to explore the sources of the Mississippi, and establish friendly intercourse with all the Indian tribes. His negotiations had begun in 1815, and they were continued under seven successive administrations. He was renominated on the expiration of his term of office, and each time was unanimously confirmed by the Senate, without a single remonstrance from the large territory over which he presided. During this long period, he negotiated twenty-one treaties with the Indians of the North-west, and thus secured peace and prosperity to those brave but fading races, and undisturbed progress to their conquerors. In 1831 he was called, by General Jackson, to the position of Secretary of War. Of all the cabinet of that great man, Cass remained longest in office, and possessed Jackson's entire confidence. In 1836 he left the War Department for the mission to France. He was abundantly qualified for that high station; and, in the discharge of its duties, rendered signal service to his own country, and gained the respect and admiration of Europe. During this period, the Quintuple Treaty became the question of European cabinets. This was intended, by Great Britain, to impart to her assumed naval supremacy the sanction of the great Powers of the continent, thereby making a law for the ocean that would give her the right of searching our vessels at sea. Mr. Cass was determined to defeat the project. In 1842 he made a formal protest against the ratification of the treaty by France, and wrote a pamphlet on the "Right of Search," which was read by every statesman in Europe. The scheme of the British ministry was annihilated. During his mission, he visited the south of Europe and the eastern shores of the Mediterranean. At those shrines, which will forever be sacred to the

scholar and Christian,—the city of Romulus and the city of David,—he found a few months of grateful repose. On his return to his native city, he met great tokens of regard from the nation he had represented, from institutions of science and learning, and the great West and its advancing millions. When the great patriot of the Hermitage felt that he was drawing near his end, General Cass visited him at his home, and the parting scene was filled with the tenderness of a final separation. In 1845 he was elected to the United States Senate, and for three years was one of its brightest ornaments. During the days of trial, he stood firmly by the Constitution. With Clay, Webster, Houston, and other statesmen, who were worthy to have sat with our fathers around the early council fires of the Republic, he could not be tempted to give up to party what belongs to mankind. In May, 1848, on his nomination as a candidate for the Presidency, he resigned his position in the United States Senate. After the election of his opponent, General Taylor, to that office, the Legislature of his State, in 1849, re-elected him to the Senate for the unexpired portion of his original term of six years. When Mr. Buchanan became President, he invited General Cass to the head of the Department of State, which position he resigned in December, 1860. He devoted some attention to literary pursuits, and his writings, speeches, and State papers would make several volumes; among which is one entitled, *France; its King, Court, and Government*, published in 1840. He died in Detroit, June 17, 1866; and will long be remembered as the most eminent and successful statesman of Michigan.

COOKE, MAJOR-GEN. PHILIP ST. GEORGE, United States Army, was born in Loudon County, Virginia, June 13, 1809. His father was Dr. Stephen Cooke, a well-known physician of that region; and his mother, Catherine Esten, was a sister of Chief-Justice Esten, of Bermuda (West Indies), whose memoir appears in *Appleton's Cyclopædia*. At the age of fourteen, he was appointed cadet in the United States Military Academy, at West Point, and graduated July 1, 1827, receiving his commission as Second Lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry. He joined his regiment at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, in November of the same year, remaining on duty there ten months. In 1829 his company acted as escort to one of the Santa Fe caravans; and, on the 3d of August, while Lieutenant Cooke was officer of the guard, a sudden charge was made upon the camp by about five hundred Comanches. He asked orders to meet the charge, and did so at the head of thirty-six men, and passed through and scattered the savages. During the Black Hawk War, he was acting

Adjutant of his regiment, and in the battle of Bad Axe, led the reserve, consisting of three companies, into action. At the close of the war, he was appointed Adjutant by General Atkinson. In 1833 he was appointed First Lieutenant of Dragoons, and marched that winter from Jefferson Barracks to Fort Gibson, a distance of five hundred miles. After serving on the South-western Expedition, in 1834, he was promoted to a Captaincy of the First Dragoons, — 31, 1835, and detailed on recruiting service. This was, however, a life entirely too dull and inactive; and, in February, 1836, he applied for orders to join his company. Receiving these, he marched from Fort Gibson to Nacogdoches, Texas. From this date until 1845, Captain Cooke was constantly with his company on the frontier, engaged in garrison duty, or on long marches against the various tribes of hostile Indians. In 1834, while commanding four companies of dragoons, for the protection of the Santa Fe trade, he saved the caravan by capturing and disarming a large force under commission from the President of the young Republic of Texas. For the courage and hardihood manifested in these perilous enterprises, Captain Cooke and his companions were mentioned with commendation by the General-in-Chief in his reports. Captain Cooke was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers in 1846; and marched overland with the force of General Kearney, which secured New Mexico and California to the United States during the Mexican War. Resigning his commission in the volunteer service, he was promoted, February 16, 1847, to the rank of Major of the Second Dragoons, then in Mexico; and, four days later, was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel, for meritorious conduct while in California. In 1848 he commanded the rear guard of the victorious army which, under General Scott, on its retirement from the City of Mexico for embarkation at Vera Cruz, had compelled a peace at the Mexican capital. In 1853, while in command of the Second Dragoons, in Texas, he led an expedition against the Lipan Indians, driving them across the Rio Grande. On July 15, of the same year, he was promoted to the full rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and ordered to New Mexico. In the winter of 1854, he defeated the Jacavilla Apaches, after a pursuit of one hundred and fifty miles, through deep snows, over a mountainous and broken route, and was mentioned by General Garland with especial praise, in general orders, June 21, 1854. In 1855 Colonel Cooke commanded the Second Dragoons, and two companies of mounted artillery and infantry, in the Sioux War; and, in the battle of Blue Water, his command being detached, he encountered the enemy, pursued and defeated them, inflicting a loss of seventy-nine men. In the Kansas troubles of 1856-57, he commanded the forces in the field. General Smith, in his reports of September 10, October 14, and November 11, 1856, refers in terms of the highest praise

to "the great energy and discrimination displayed by Colonel Cooke during moments when the want of either of these qualities might have led to the most fatal and extended disaster." He marched with his command to Utah, in 1857, remaining there during 1858; and, on June 14, 1858, was commissioned Colonel of his regiment. In 1859 and 1860 Colonel Cooke was engaged, by order of the War Department, in compiling a new system of cavalry tactics, and went abroad, during the Franco-Austrian War, for the purpose of studying the European systems. The tactics thus prepared were adopted for the United States service. In the summer of 1861, the military Department of Utah, of which Colonel Cooke was then in command, was discontinued, and he marched the troops to Washington, arriving there in October. He was here promoted to the position of Brigadier-General, but found himself lower in rank than a large number of volunteer officers. It would seem that General Cooke's long service ought to have established him in full confidence with the Government, but the fact of his Southern birth occasioned a feeling of distrust not surprising, so that he was not placed in those important commands for which his skill and bravery—of which the Government stood in such need—had so eminently fitted him. He commanded a division of regular cavalry at Washington, up to March, 1862, when he took the command of the cavalry reserve of the Army of the Potomac; and participated in all the important engagements of McClellan's Peninsula campaign. He had command of the cavalry forces in the battle of Gaines' Mill. In several accounts of the close of that battle, a singular injustice seems to have been done him, apparently founded on the official report of General Fitz-John Porter, which has never been published,—he being soon after cashiered. A sufficient negative is given to these by the impartial testimony of disinterested parties. In a letter from Prince De Joinville to Duc D'Aumale, on the day following the battle, and published in the newspapers at the time, he says: "The fusillade and cannonade were so violent that the projectiles, striking the ground, raised a permanent cloud of dust. General Cooke at that moment charged at the head of his cavalry, but that movement did not succeed, and his horsemen on the return only increased the disorder. He made every effort, aided by all who felt a little courage, to stop the panic, but in vain." In a letter of General Merritt, dated February 15, 1868: "I thought at the time, and subsequent experience has convinced me, that your cavalry, and the audacity of its conduct at the time, together with the rapid firing of canister at short range by the battery mentioned, did much, if not every thing, to prevent the entire destruction of the Union army at Gaines' Mill." A letter of Colonel Martin, Adjutant-General, United States army, dated March 24, 1870, says: "It is my opinion that,

but for the charge of the 5th Cavalry on that day, the loss in the command of General Fitz-John Porter would have been immeasurably greater. Indeed, I believe that the charge, more than any other thing, was instrumental in saving that part of the army on the north side of the Chickahominy. You were the last general officer of Porter's command to leave the field on the left,—General Porter himself leaving before you did. You had, therefore, an excellent opportunity to see what was going on." From 1864 to 1866, General Cooke was Superintendent of Recruiting Service; and, in April, 1866, took command of the Department of the Platte. He was brevetted Major-General, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the civil war; and, in accordance with the law, was retired, October 29, 1873, after forty-six years of continuous service. As a young man, General Cooke cultivated literary tastes. He studied law as a pastime during his military service in the West, and was admitted to practice, first in Virginia, and, in 1850, by the Supreme Court of the United States. He contributed somewhat to various magazines, a number of his sketches having been collected and published, in 1850, under the title: *Sons and Adventures in the Army; or, Romance of Military Life*. He has lately published a work, entitled, *Conquest of New Mexico and California*, which, singularly in this day of many books, filled an unoccupied place in American military history. As the author was a prominent actor throughout, a personal interest and piquancy are added to the historical value of the work. General Cooke was married, in 1830, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to Miss Rachel Wilt Hertzog, the daughter of a Philadelphia merchant. They have four children. The eldest, John R. Cooke, served in the Confederate army, in which he reached the rank of Brigadier-General. The eldest daughter was the wife of General J. E. B. Stuart, also of the Confederate army. General Cooke, now in the evening of his days, surrounded by the comforts of home, and enjoying the peace of domestic life, has richly earned the privilege of bequeathing to his posterity the record of a well-spent life, devoted to his country's service, and untainted with aught of dishonor.

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CAMPAU, JOSEPH, late of Detroit, was born in that city, February 20, 1769; and died there July 23, 1863. "Famous, always, among men, are the founders of States," said Hon. William M. Evarts, in his oration, delivered in Philadelphia, July 4, 1876. But it is frequently necessary to look behind the mere political structure for the real foundation of the State, and it is frequently unjust to look for the real founders of the State to the men whose names appear the more

prominently in its political administration. The men who go to our new Territories in official capacities, their salaries provided by the Federal Government, and their safety guaranteed by its military power, stamp the impress both of their names and characters upon the civil institutions of the upspringing State. While it is a political necessity that they do this, they are frequently less entitled to honor by the exercise of moral courage, energy, public spirit, and devotion, than others whose names appear less conspicuously in the public annals. The State has its foundation, not only in its political life, which is the expression of underlying forces, but also in its religious, social, and commercial institutions. Recognizing these factors in the life of our Peninsular State, the name of Joseph Campau appears so prominently as to give him a clear title to having been one of its founders. As such, he exercised a greater influence than any other man upon its early development and progress, for a period of more than sixty years. Mr. Campau was "to the manor born." His father, Marquis Jacques Campau, born in 1730, was also a native of Detroit, his father having arrived there in 1701, as Private Secretary to M. de la Motte Cadillac. He fought under Montcalm, at Quebec; and distinguished himself in the battle on the Plains of Abraham, in 1759, which decided the fate of that city, and of the French possessions in America. The mother of Joseph Campau was Catherine Menard, a relation of the early French missionary of that name. She was a native of Montreal, and was educated under the refining influences of the religious establishments in that city. Mr. Campau was essentially a Frenchman, both by descent and education; and, as a scion of the French nobility that controlled the early settlement of Detroit, he maintained, throughout his life, the social checks and peculiarities of the old school. He was a man of liberal views,—making no distinction on account of creed or nationality; was unassuming in manners; and, though a man of few words, was always generous, charitable, and courteous. His education, up to his tenth year, was received at home under the instruction of his mother, and such religious teachers as the frontier post afforded. When ten years old, he was sent to Montreal, where he remained five years at school, returning, in 1786, an accomplished young Frenchman, and a welcome addition to the small but aristocratic society of the town. His father having died during his absence, he became clerk for Mr. McGregor, then a merchant in the town of Sandwich. He held this position until he had acquired some means, when he made a contract with the British Government to build a fort at Malden. He accumulated, for the purpose, a large quantity of lumber and material, only to see his enterprise frustrated, the fruit



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of his savings swept away by a flood, and himself left penniless. He re-entered the service of his old employer; but, shortly afterwards, commenced trade on his own account, thus beginning a career of unvarying success. He bought his goods chiefly in Montreal, but sometimes in Boston, being the first to open a trade between that city and Detroit. In his visits to Boston and Montreal, he induced many enterprising people to come and settle in Detroit. He became a buyer and seller of real estate, purchasing uncultivated lands especially, improving and building upon them; and then selling or leasing them, fully stocked, on easy terms to settlers, thus greatly facilitating the settlement of the country. The cost of clearing the land averaged about fifty dollars per acre, and the building improvements reached from three to four thousand dollars on each piece of property. In his dealings with his tenants, most of whom were poor, and some of whom occupied the same farm for two and three generations without paying any rent, he was always lenient. When their payments became due, and they were, for some good reason, unable to pay, instead of sending them threatening messages, he would visit them himself, and assure them that the kind Providence who had entrusted so much property to his care had taught him "to do unto others as he would that others should do unto him." His books show uncollected rents and dues of over two million five hundred thousand dollars. He had seventy-four farms or plantations, the greater number of which were in the vicinity of Detroit. He had, however, lands in other parts of this and in adjoining States, and there was scarcely an organized county in Michigan, at the time of his death, in which the name of Campau did not appear upon the title deeds there recorded. He left an available estate, mostly landed, valued at over three million dollars. Mr. Campau was interested largely in stock-raising, especially horses, cattle, and sheep. At one time, he had over five hundred horses. Himself descended from the Norman-French stock, he took especial pride in the Norman horse, which, with its remote Arabian blood, was imported from Normandy, and from which has sprung the popular breed of horses now used in Canada and the North-west. He was a member of the "Board of Trade Britannic" as early as 1798. In 1812 he was connected with the Northwestern Fur Company, with John Jacob Astor, James Abbott, and I. G. Schwarz. Mr. Campau was never an aspirant for public or official honors. He held the office of Trustee for the town of Detroit in 1802; and was appointed Captain, and, subsequently, a Major, of militia, by Governor Hull. In 1812 he was ordered to muster his regiment for immediate service; but the occasion passed without the necessity of ordering him to the front. Mr. Campau's business enterprises were

multifarious, requiring not only constant personal activity, but great executive ability. In 1809 he erected, and for many years operated, a large distillery; at the same time conducting ten branch stores in the Territory. He was also one of the original stockholders in the first banking institution in the city,—the Territorial Bank,—of which his nephew, General John R. Williams, was President. Mr. Campau and Mr. Williams were also associated in various other business enterprises, among which was the establishment, in 1831, of the *Democratic Free Press*, a weekly paper, which has developed into the *Detroit Free Press*, of to-day. They purchased, for the purpose, the material then used in the publication of the *Oakland Chronicle*, in Pontiac. He was also a stockholder in the Detroit and St. Joseph Railroad, now the Michigan Central. Mr. Campau was equally comprehensive and liberal in his benevolent and social enterprises and in his business relations. In 1806 he built, at his own cost, the first school-house in Detroit; and, in the same year, contracted for the erection of St. Ann's Church. He was a member of a debating club, which included the prominent men of the town, and which held its meetings in his office. He materially aided in the establishment of Detroit College, in 1817. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and took a leading part in the establishment of that society in the North-west. Without hope of reward, he ransomed many white men who had fallen into the hands of the Indians. He was liberal to his relatives, providing for their education and comfort. He was, at one time, the owner of several negro slaves, purchased in Montreal, whom he subsequently freed. In 1808 Mr. Campau married Adelaide Dequindre, daughter of Antoine Ponchartrain Dequindre and Catherine (Desriviere) Lemoindiere. A brother of Mrs. Campau, Major Antoine Dequindre, won distinction in the battle of the Monguagon, in 1812. Mrs. Campau died May 29, 1862. They have left nine children. Mr. Campau occupied his homestead (No. 140 Jefferson avenue, Detroit) from 1796 to the time of his death, in 1863. The house was destroyed by fire in 1805, but was immediately replaced by the present structure, costing, at that time, seven thousand dollars. Situated on the site of the head-quarters of Cadillac, the associations of the place invested it with interest in the estimation of Mr. Campau. This feeling is not only respected, but shared, by those of his children having control of that part of his estate. It is probable that the "Campau Mansion," although now in the heart of the city, and an unpretending edifice compared with those adjoining, will stand as long as a Campau remains. In the rear of this homestead, and on the river front, Mr. Campau subsequently built a store-house and dock for the accommodation of his boats, of which he had several in the Montreal trade. The homestead has been

used, since Mr. Campau's death, as a repository of family relics, and an office for the settlement of the estate. The surviving children are Daniel J., Denis J., Theodore J., James J., Alexander T., Adelaide, Catherine D., Emily, and Matilda V. The sons—Theodore J., and Denis J.—were appointed administrators of his estate. The funeral of Mr. Campau was probably the largest ever witnessed in Detroit; and was attended by the entire Masonic Fraternity, municipal officers, members of the bar, the La Fayette Association, and citizens, with the leading men of the city as pallbearers. He was buried in Elmwood Cemetery, with Masonic honors, July 27, 1863.

COX, WILLIAM G., M. D., of Detroit, was born April 2, 1831, at Middlebury, Schoharie County, New York. His parents, Charles and Willmut Cox, were members of the Society of Friends, erroneously called Quakers. In 1836, they removed to Orleans County, Western New York, where they lived to the advanced ages of eighty-eight and eighty-two, respectively. They were strictly of the old school in their character and habits, and were among the pioneers of the antislavery party. Their influence still lives in their son's religious and political views. He worked on his father's farm until he was nineteen years of age, meanwhile receiving an academic education at Albion, New York. He then commenced the study of medicine, which he had previously determined upon, being influenced, no doubt, by the fact that an elder brother had already graduated from a medical course, and was practicing in Virginia. Being, for the most part, dependent upon his own exertions, he determined to teach and pursue his studies at the same time. Accordingly, in the spring of 1851, he went to Princess Anne County, Virginia, where he taught school, and studied medicine under the direction of his brother, Dr. Isaac Cox, then of Pleasant Ridge, in that county. After two years spent in this way, he returned to Albion, New York, and immediately engaged in teaching, keeping up his medical studies under the direction of the old family physician, Dr. J. W. Randall. After one year, in the spring of 1854, he removed to Kalamazoo County, Michigan, where he again taught and studied; and, in 1855, went to Ann Arbor. There he continued study under Professor Denton, and taught one year; and, in the fall of 1856, entered the medical department of the University. He was the first one to take a full course of analytical and applied chemistry, together with practical pharmacy, at that time optional studies, in the institution. He then chose the neighboring city of Ypsilanti for a location, and built up an extensive and

successful practice. Always courteous in manner, genial and sympathetic in nature, he won the esteem of a large circle of friends and patrons. In the spring of 1871, he removed from Ypsilanti to Detroit, as a field affording a wider range for professional labor, and has there a large practice. Having been brought up a Friend, he is a firm believer in the orthodox faith, but is tolerant in his views. He has been a staunch Republican from the organization of that party. He believes thoroughly in free government, free institutions, free speech, free press, and the right of suffrage to persons of all classes and races. December 18, 1862, he married Miss Josephine S. Bagg, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Joseph H. Bagg, one of the pioneers of Detroit, whose sketch will be found elsewhere in this work. March 10, 1868, two children—Charles Rush and Jessie Willmut—were born to them. Both are strong, healthy children, and have a commendable love for school, and talent for music.

CROUL, JEROME, of Detroit, Michigan, Merchant, Tanner, and Belt Manufacturer, was born at Lyons, New York, March 19, 1829. He received his early education in the public schools of his native place, and graduated from the high school at the age of fifteen. His father died the same year. Being thrown upon his own resources, he went to Rochester, New York, and spent two years in learning the trade of a machinist. He then became clerk in the office of Hon. Aaron Erickson, a large wool dealer in Rochester, where he remained two years. When twenty years of age, he removed to Detroit, Michigan, and, in partnership with J. E. Parsons, of Rochester, under the firm name of Parsons & Croul, engaged in the wool and sheep-skin trade. At the end of five years, this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Croul formed a new one with his brother, William H. Croul, under the firm name of Croul Brothers. In addition to their wool business, they engaged in tanning leather. They leased a tannery for five years; and then erected the large building they now occupy, at the junction of Bloody Run with the Detroit River. In the fall of 1869, and the following winter, they erected a four-story brick building, fifty-one by one hundred and twenty feet, on the corner of Bates and Atwater streets, which they use for a leather store and belt manufactory. They have made a specialty of the manufacture of leather belting, and supply hundreds of establishments in Michigan and elsewhere. Mr. William H. Croul died February 18, 1875; and, a year after, Mr. Jerome Croul purchased his interest and became sole proprietor. Mr. Croul was one of the original members of the Detroit Light Guard, which was organized in 1855. In 1861 the greater num-



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ber of the members enlisted for the war. Mr. Croul took command of the company, numbering eighteen men, recruited it to eighty, and held the command two years. In 1862 he was appointed, by Governor Blair, a member of his military staff, and held the position during Governor Blair's, and a part of Governor Crapo's, administration. Mr. Croul was a member of the Military Contract Board from 1862 until its dissolution, when he was transferred to the State Military Board, on which he remained ten years. In the days of the volunteer Fire Department, he was for many years an active fireman. He was Vice-President of the old Fire Department, and for two years its President. In April, 1873, he was appointed, by Mayor Moffat, a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners of Detroit; and, after serving four years, was re-appointed by Governor Lewis for another term, which he is now serving. He has taken a deep interest in these matters, and has aided materially in bringing the department to its present degree of efficiency. Mr. Croul was one of the organizers of the Wayne County Savings Bank and the Safe Deposit Company, and is a Director of the former, and Vice-President of the latter. He is also a Director of the Michigan Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and of the Detroit Gas-light Company. In politics, he was a Whig, and has been an ardent Republican since the formation of that party. While he has worked earnestly for the interests of his party, he has never aspired to political office. Mr. Croul is an energetic, hard working, cautious business man, and his success is due entirely to his own exertions. He married, in Rochester, New York, in 1856, Ellen Parsons, daughter of Hon. Ezra M. Parsons, a prominent citizen of that place. They have two sons and one daughter now living. The eldest son, Frank, graduated from the Pennsylvania Military Academy, in the summer of 1877; and subsequently became receiving teller in the Wayne County Savings Bank. The youngest son, William, is a cadet in the Michigan Military Institute, at Orchard Lake.

CHITTENDEN, WILLIAM J., of Detroit, was born at Adams, Jefferson County, New York, April 28, 1835. He received his education at the Jefferson County Institute, at Watertown, New York. About the year 1853, he removed to Detroit, and secured a position in the Post-office, which he held about two years, while Colonel Brodhead was Postmaster. He then returned to his home at Watertown, New York, and occupied a position as clerk in a bank for some two or three years, when he again started for the West. He arrived in Detroit in 1858; became a clerk in the Russell House, the leading first-class hotel in that city,

and remained in that position for six years. In 1864 he formed a partnership with Mr. Charles S. Witbeck, and they became proprietors of the Russell House, and have continued its management up to the present time. By devoting his whole time and attention to his business, he has been eminently successful as a hotel proprietor; has won an excellent reputation for his house; and has become widely known throughout the State and country at large. He was married, January 18, 1864, to a daughter of General Alpheus S. Williams, of Detroit.

CROFOOT, MICHAEL E., of Pontiac and Detroit, was born in Florida, Montgomery County, New York, on the 14th of March, 1822; and is the son of Charles and Louisa Crofoot. When he was seven years of age, his father removed to Constableville, Lewis County, where he remained for some years. Mr. Crofoot's early educational advantages were confined to the public schools. His great desire was to be able to support himself by teaching. In 1836 he went to Rome, New York, to live in the family of B. B. Hyde, a canal collector. Here he remained two years, doing chores and attending the public school. He then returned home, engaged in farm work, and attended school a portion of the time, until 1838, when he began teaching to earn the means necessary to finish his education. As soon as he was able, he entered the Temple Hill Academy, at Geneseo, New York, and took a two years' course. In 1841 he undertook the study of medicine, that being the only profession open to his limited means. He continued his studies for about one year, when he engaged to teach at Gates, Monroe County, about four miles from Rochester, New York. In the spring of 1843, acting under the advice of Mr. Monroe, an officer of the school district, and a warm personal friend, Mr. Crofoot entered, as a student, the law office of General H. L. Stevens, then one of the most prominent lawyers of Rochester. He continued his law studies there for a period of three years, teaching school during the winter seasons; he also attended to several suits in the Justices' Courts, and some matters in the Police Courts, for which he received some small compensation. In the spring of 1845, General Stevens had business which called him to Michigan, and soon after removed his family to Pontiac, Oakland County, engaging in the practice of law. Mr. Crofoot continued at Rochester in earnest pursuit of his studies. Seven years of preparation were then required to gain admission to the bar, yet four years might be allowed for the study of the classics. During the fall of 1845, he was persuaded by General Stevens to remove to Pontiac. In the winter of 1846, he was admitted to the bar, since which time he has continued in the regular practice of the law. In 1848 he was elected to the

office of Probate Judge for Oakland County, and was re-elected in 1852, serving his eight years. In 1862 he became Prosecuting Attorney; and, in 1864, was re-elected to the same position. Mr. Crofoot has been connected with most of the public enterprises in Pontiac, and has given much encouragement and attention to the public schools. He is interested in the Oakland County Agricultural Society, of which he has been an officer for some years. He is now a member of the Board of Building Commissioners for the Eastern Asylum for the Insane, situated at Pontiac, and has been appointed a member of the Board of Trustees for the administration of the asylum after its completion. He believes in the divinity of Jesus Christ, and in the Biblical doctrines, with no sectarian connection or prejudice. He is an attendant of the Episcopal Church. He married, on the 29th of October, 1849, Miss Annie E. Fitch, of Bloomfield, New York. They have three sons and three daughters. Mr. Crofoot is distinguished as a trial lawyer, and in putting in the evidence applicable to the issue. Although he now has an office in Detroit, he still retains his residence in Pontiac.

COOTS, WALTER H., of Detroit, Sheriff of Wayne County, was born in England, in 1833. He came, with his parents, to this country in 1844, and resided in Brooklyn, New York, until he became of age. After attending school two years, he spent eight years in a provision store; and, in 1854, settled in Detroit. He established himself in the City Hall Market, and carried on a successful business until he assumed the duties of Sheriff of Wayne County, on the 1st of January, 1877. He has always been deeply interested in political matters, and is an ardent Republican. As the Republican nominee for Sheriff, he was elected in a Democratic County by a small majority, receiving nearly three thousand votes ahead of his ticket. Mr. Coots has three times become a member of the Common Council of Detroit, and has served in that capacity five years. He also served a term of three years as member of the Board of Sewer Commissioners of the city of Detroit, and remained on duty until the Board was replaced by the Board of Public Works. In 1854, at Syracuse, New York, he married Miss Fannie Weldon, of England.

DICKINSON, DON M., of Detroit, was born at Port Ontario, Oswego County, New York, January 17, 1846. His mother was a daughter of Rev. Jessoriah Holmes, a Puritan, who was widely known and respected for his profound learning and unostentatious piety. Her ancestors came from Wales,

and, at an early day, settled in Pomfret, Connecticut, near the scene of General Putnam's wolf-den exploit. His father, Colonel Asa C. Dickinson, whose seventy-six years of activity have not yet blunted his extraordinary mind, is a native of Nottingham, England; and early settled in Stonington, Connecticut. In 1848 Mr. Dickinson's parents removed to Michigan, where he has continued to reside. As a boy, he was an earnest student, careful and thoroughly practical. He was richly endowed with natural genius, but was, nevertheless, patient and laborious. He was never satisfied to accept a conclusion until he had mastered the reasoning through which it was obtained. After passing through the public schools of Detroit, he spent one term under a private tutor, and then entered the University of Michigan. He graduated from the law department; but circumstances prevented his taking a full classical course. He was now thoroughly imbued with the spirit and philosophy of the law; and, as soon as he became of age, entered upon its practice in Detroit. His mind, combining, in a peculiar degree, the qualifications for a successful worker in the profound and beneficent science,—law,—would not allow him to treat it as a mere mechanical system. His early habits of patient, thorough, and intelligent research; his intense application, and excellent judgment, rapidly secured the confidence of the foremost business men in the city, who intrusted to him the protection of their large and important commercial interests. Such has been his fidelity, and the success of his honorable management, that he enjoys the esteem of every business man in Detroit, as well as of the influential men of other business centers. At the same time, he occupies a distinguished position among his professional brethren, who rejoice at a success so worthily won. His generosity leaves no room for jealousy; his fairness, no cause for carping; and his inbred courtesy demands kind regard. The primary cause of his success is his unswerving integrity. The right never appeals to him in vain for a defender, and the wrong never finds in him an advocate. He has aided largely in molding the bankruptcy law in Michigan, especially in the Eastern District of the State, where he is regarded as the leading practitioner. In politics, he is an earnest Democrat. He was Secretary of the Michigan Democratic State Central Committee, during the Greeley campaign of 1872; and was an ardent admirer of Horace Greeley. Mr. Dickinson's energy, clear judgment, and personal magnetism, were immediately recognized; and, in politics, as well as in law, he is eminently a worker. At the approach of the Presidential campaign of 1876, there was a universal demand, on the part of the Democrats of Michigan, that Mr. Dickinson should be Chairman of the State Central Committee, and manager of the campaign. He accepted the position with reluctance,



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Photographed by J. M. Smith, N.Y.

Don W. Dickinson

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but in obedience to his view that no citizen is justified in avoiding public duty to which he is called unsolicited. The wisdom of their choice was proved by his political management. His personal sacrifices during the campaign were very great. The cause of his party in the State was almost hopeless from the beginning; but, being bold, fearless, intelligent, and inspiring, Mr. Dickinson encouraged the faint-hearted, and made an active worker of every available Democrat. He knew the strength and weakness of his party, and what to do or leave undone in every part of the State. By systematizing and giving proper direction to the efforts of his friends, he procured the largest Democratic gain in any State in the Union,—thus securing one of the most wonderful campaigns this country has ever known; and showing that, as a political organizer, he has no superior in the United States. Mr. Dickinson married, June 15, 1869, Miss Frances L. Platt, a lady of superior culture and great strength of character. She is a daughter of Doctor Platt, of Grand Rapids, and a granddaughter of the late Doctor Brigham, of Ann Arbor. Mr. Dickinson is still young,—the youngest of the really influential men of the West. With his cultured mind, generous heart, unsullied reputation, and masterful purpose, he is destined to stand among the guardians of the country.

DEWNEY, HON. JAMES STODDARD, of Detroit, was born in Broome County, New York, December 21, 1831; and is the son of Seth and Mary (Kellogg) Dewey. In 1838 the family removed to Lapeer County, Michigan. Here Mr. Dewey received such elementary instructions as the common schools then afforded; and subsequently prepared for college at an academy in Almont, in the same county. His father died in 1848, leaving his family in very limited circumstances; and Mr. Dewey was compelled to earn the money necessary to complete his education. He worked first in a saw-mill, then on a farm, and afterwards acted as clerk in a dry-goods store in Almont, and Detroit. He finally accumulated sufficient means to enter Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, and graduated from this institution in July, 1858. His uncle, Orange N. Stoddard, with whom he lived during the four years of his college course, was Professor of Natural Science and Philosophy in the university; and Mr. Dewey assisted him in experimental chemistry and philosophy before the various university classes. In the fall of 1858, Mr. Dewey was employed as assistant principal in the high school at Pontiac, Michigan; and, at the same time, began the study of law. The following year, he entered the law office of Hon. M. E. Crofoot; in 1860 he was admitted to the bar, and formed a partnership with his

former tutor. Mr. Dewey was City Justice of the Peace in Pontiac for nearly four years. In 1867 he was elected Circuit Judge for the Sixth Judicial Circuit, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Sanford M. Green. In 1870 he was elected for the full term of six years; but, the salary proving inadequate, he resigned, September, 1873, and removed to Detroit, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. During his term of office, he held court in the county of Genesee, exchanging with Judge Turner, of that circuit. At the close of the term, the bar of that county, at a special meeting called for that purpose, passed a series of resolutions highly commending the ability and fairness of his judicial decisions, and courteous demeanor on the bench. Previous to his second election, the bar of St. Clair County, one of the counties in his circuit, resolved to support him for re-election without regard to political parties; and passed a series of resolutions expressing, in high terms, their confidence in his integrity, fitness, and capability; their great respect for his unblemished reputation, and their appreciation of his courteous and dignified demeanor. In 1871 he was elected compiler of the State laws, by the Legislature in joint convention assembled, and completed the same in 1872, with a complete index; aside from his duty as compiler, he added to the margin of the statutes citations of over two thousand adjudicated cases bearing upon the text. Judge Dewey has taken the Chapter degrees of the Masonic Fraternity; but motives of public policy induced him to retire from active membership when he took his place upon the bench. He has always been a staunch Republican; and is a warm supporter of the civil service and other reforms advocated in the Cincinnati platform of 1876. January 22, 1862, he married Mary G. Mollyneaux, eldest daughter of Samuel R. Mollyneaux, Esq., of Oxford, Butler County, Ohio. They have had three children.

DAVIS, WILLIAM, Inventor, Detroit, Michigan, was the son of a Welsh weaver who emigrated to this country in the year 1800, and settled in Pittsburg, where he commenced the manufacture of cloth by hand looms. Here Mr. William Davis was born, in 1812. At the proper age, he served an apprenticeship in his father's factory, devoting his evenings to study. At the age of eighteen, he entered college, and graduated when he was twenty-one, intending to enter the ministry. After preaching six months in Pittsburg, and teaching a country school in the Alleghany Mountains, he was forced, by continued ill health, to seek some outdoor occupation. He turned his attention to market-gardening, and conducted this business successfully for

several years. While engaged in horticulture, he removed to Columbus, and cultivated what is now known as the Goodale Park. While there, he kept the famous pleasure resort, Northwood, three miles from Columbus. In 1853 Mr. Davis established himself in Detroit, Michigan, and became interested in pisciculture; he then set earnestly to work to invent some means by which fish, meats, and fruits could be preserved for transportation in the warm season. His efforts were crowned with success. He invented a refrigerator, and a refrigerating car, in which the temperature is always near the freezing point. This car has been in use for a number of years past for transporting meats, fish, and fruits over the whole country. Mr. Davis is also the inventor of an apparatus for freezing fish, which has proved useful and profitable. In politics, he was an old-line Whig, and is now a staunch Republican. At the beginning of the civil war, in 1861, he organized, at Detroit, the first Union League Club formed in the State, and was its first presiding officer. He never held any public office. In 1833 he married, in Pittsburg, Mary Ann Sumner. He died, in Detroit, in 1868, aged fifty-six, leaving a widow and six children.

DICKINSON, MOSES FIELD, Detroit, Michigan, was the only son of Captain David and Mary Ann Field (Warner) Dickinson. Their two daughters,—Mrs. Mary Ann F. Clark, of Hubbardston, Massachusetts; and Mrs. Sarah W. Raymond, of Westborough, Massachusetts,—are still living. Mr. Dickinson was born at Petersham, Massachusetts, on the 18th of September, 1800. He attended the Amherst Academy, where he pursued the ordinary English branches of study, evincing a special fondness for mathematics and penmanship. Born and reared on a New England farm, his tastes were of the simplest kind; the time that remained after performing his duties was devoted to study and the practice of penmanship. After leaving school, Mr. Dickinson went to Enfield, where he served in the capacity of clerk for Woods & Co., merchants and manufacturers of woolen goods. Here he remained for several months, at the end of which time he returned home and engaged in teaching school; he also gave instructions in stenography, and practical and ornamental penmanship, as opportunity offered. In 1829 he devised and published a stenographic system. He afterwards went to Boston, entering the dry-goods house of James Brewer, where he remained for a short time, and then removed to Hardwick, acting as clerk for S. F. & E. Cutler. In September, 1831, he came to Detroit, and was employed by Phineas Davis & Co. A few years later, he went into business for himself, opening a store for the sale of all kinds of shelf and house-furnishing

hardware, and the manufacture of tin and copper ware. After twenty years of continued mercantile success, Mr. Dickinson retired from active business life. The cultivation and care of his ten-acre city lot, and forty acres of pasture and meadow land, together with the care of a large amount of real estate in the city, occupies his entire time and attention. From childhood he accepted the teachings of the Christian religion, except in the formal union with a church. Although a regular attendant of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Detroit, the kind and urgent admonitions of bishop and rector had never touched his heart as did the few words of his daughter Harriet; under God, these led to his conversion and baptism a month before his death. One morning, learning that his family had assembled in his room to witness the baptism of his infant grandchild, he answered with quiet simplicity, "I should like to be baptized." The ordinance was administered, first to the aged grandfather, who was not able to raise from his chair, and then the infant grand-son. On the 27th of September, 1831, Mr. Dickinson married Maria Loraine Wesson, only daughter of Rev. William B. Wesson, of Hardwick, Worcester County, Massachusetts, where, for several years, he was pastor of the Congregational Church. Mr. Dickinson's family comprised thirteen children,—six sons and seven daughters,—of whom four sons and four daughters survive him. His career has been more strictly private than that of most men of his capacity and energy. He was a Democrat, but took no more active part in politics than was involved in casting his vote. The positions of Fire Warden, Moderator of the School District, Justice of the Peace, member of the Board of Education, and Commissioner on the plan of the city, were the only public offices he ever held. He was one of the original owners and Directors of the Grand River Street Railroad. Mr. Dickinson was a dignified, courteous gentleman, reserved in his manners, and not given to self-assertion. Domestic in his tastes, he did not care to mingle in general society, yet keenly enjoyed an occasional visit with old friends. The inviolable rules of his whole life were, never to speculate, never to indorse a note, and never to owe a dollar. His death occurred April 7, 1877.

HILLMAN, COLONEL LOUIS, of Detroit, Michigan, City Clerk, and Representative in the Legislature, in 1877-78, was born December 25, 1830, in the city of Friedrichshafen, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany. In the year 1849, being then a journeyman tanner, he took an active part in the Revolution in Germany; and, in the fall of the same year, considered it expedient to remove to the United States of America.



E. H. Drake



COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES

of the United States of America
do hereby certify that the following
is a true and correct copy of the
original as the same appears on the
records of the said company.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto
set my hand and the seal of the
said company at the City of New York
this 1st day of January, 1901.

Secretary of the Company

of the United States of America

do hereby certify that the following

is a true and correct copy of the

original as the same appears on the

records of the said company.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto

set my hand and the seal of the
said company at the City of New York
this 1st day of January, 1901.

dience to the Lord's commandments. Upon moving to Detroit, in 1853, he was baptized and confirmed, together with his family, by Rev. Jabez Fox, then pastor of the New Church in that city. From that time, he labored zealously for the propagation of the doctrines of the New Church, believing that they are adapted to many minds that find it impossible to acknowledge the other forms of dogmatic belief. He took a warm interest in the affairs of the church in his city and State, and was in an eminent degree instrumental in the upbuilding of the present prosperous condition of the New Church Society in Detroit. In his extensive practice, called often to administer to the heart and mind as well as the body, his clear and intelligent faith gave him power to speak words of counsel and administer comfort that will be ever cherished in the memories that are dearest to very many. At the death-bed, and by the mourning wife and mother, he talked of the spiritual world and the life after death, with a familiarity and confidence, with an intelligence and conviction, that reassured and comforted even where it sometimes astonished. From such talks, many still date the departure of their fear of death, and the dawn of a satisfying and trustful conception of the life hereafter. Doctor Drake was a Democrat in his early life, but became interested in the Free-soil agitation, and, at the formation of the Republican party, became an earnest and firm advocate of its principles. His life, however, was principally devoted to his profession, in which he was highly esteemed abroad as well as at home. He refused the proffered honor of a professorship in the Homeopathic College at Chicago, preferring the cares and pleasures of practice. His death occurred at Ypsilanti, Michigan, November 16, 1874, on the fifty-third anniversary of his birth. He had been called thither for consultation, and, having returned to the depot to take the last train for his home, was standing upon the side-track, not anticipating the switching of the train. He was struck by the rapidly approaching engine, and instantly killed. It is the lot of few, indeed, to leave behind them a more honored name, cherished with more grateful affection by young and old.

DUDGEON, FREDERICK A., late of Detroit, Michigan, son of Anthony McReynolds Dudgeon, was born in Detroit, Michigan, May 26, 1849. He prepared for college in the schools of his native city; and, having graduated at the high school, completed a course of study at the Michigan University, whence he graduated in 1869. While a student, he was one of the editors of the *University Magazine*, and improved himself a writer of great merit. After graduation,

he went to Leavenworth, Kansas, engaging in business there with his uncles, Jerome and Justus Ingersoll; he afterwards removed to Valley Falls, in the same State. From early boyhood, he was endowed with earnest piety; and, in the new settlements of Western Kansas, he continued the missionary work which he had begun as a student of the university. The numerous emigrants with whom he dealt, found in him a friend who considered their interests as well as his own. Having decided to close his business in the West, he returned to his home on Grosse Isle; his presence was marked by the opening of St. James Chapel, in which he led the devotional exercises. Upon the morning of May 20, 1875, about a week after his return from the West, he embarked with his friend and neighbor, Hon. K. C. Barker, and two sailors, in an open river yacht, for a sail of ten miles down the river. When but a mile distant, and in a direct line from their homes on Grosse Isle, the boat suddenly sank from sight. A strong wind and rough sea prevailed, and, before assistance could reach them, all on board were drowned. On receipt of the news of his sudden death, the college society of which he had been an honored member, and the Great Bend, Kansas, Masonic Lodge, passed appropriate resolutions to the memory of their deceased brother. We quote two stanzas from a poem written upon the occasion of his death, by a member of the Michigan bar:

"From the deep waters, up the shining strand
Unseen by mortal eyes,
His steady feet have reached the promised land
Where the green heights arise,
Glad with immortal flowers, unearthly bright,
Blooming and fragrant in the golden light
Of day that never dies.
O gentle soul! O heart, so pure and brave!
How oft, with vision clear,
Thy quickened sight has seen the broad wings wave,
The crystal walls appear.
For thee no sound of dread the billows bore,
But broke in music on the lovely shore
That seemed forever near."

DUDGEON, ANTHONY McREYNOLDS, of Detroit, was born January 8, 1818, at Stewartstown, county of Tyrone, Ireland. He was the oldest son of Joseph Dudgeon and Lydia McReynolds. His father was a native of Dublin, and a prominent citizen of that locality; his mother was a daughter of Anthony McReynolds, a leading lawyer in the courts of Dublin, and the north of Ireland. The family were of Scotch Protestant origin. Mr. Dudgeon left his native country at the age of eighteen, and came at once to Detroit, where, for several years, he was attached to the American Fur Company. He was afterwards successful in

business enterprises, and, for a number of years, was at the head of the firm of Dudgeon, Lewis & Graves, in the forwarding and commission business, at the foot of Woodward avenue. Though Mr. Dudgeon was never an aspirant for political honors, he was elected Alderman of the Fourth Ward in 1854. He became President of the Board of Aldermen in 1855; and, in 1858, represented Wayne County in the State Senate,—having for his colleagues the late Colonel Brodhead and Mr. Barns, then the editor of the *Detroit Tribune*. The records of the Legislative session of 1859 bear witness that in sound judgment, and devotion to his official duties, Mr. Dudgeon had no superior, and few equals, in that body. In 1845, he married Miss Harriet Ingersoll, a daughter of Judge Justus Ingersoll, of Detroit. In 1855, Mr. Dudgeon, having prospered in business, retired from active life. At this time he purchased an estate, and erected a beautiful residence on Grosse Isle, where his later years were passed in the quiet enjoyments of the home circle, which were of a literary as well as social character. In 1869, on the organization of the Republic Insurance Company of Chicago, with a capital of five millions, he went to that city, assumed the duties of Auditor, and soon became President of the company. When the great fire of 1871 terminated the business of the company, Mr. Dudgeon exerted himself to meet its large responsibilities; remaining in Chicago nearly a year for that purpose. In all affairs of a public or private character, his quick perception, united with a conscientious performance of duty, commanded the esteem of the community in which he resided. His honorable and successful business career, extending over a period of twenty years, fitly places his name among the representative business men of the past generation. His private life was upright and exemplary, distinguished by many quiet and unostentatious acts of charity. He was a man of powerful physique, and strong constitution; fond of out-door sports and recreations; possessing a genial spirit, in which was developed, to a marked degree, the faculty of winning and retaining friends. In religious belief, Mr. Dudgeon was an Episcopalian. His death, which was as peaceful as his life was useful, occurred at Grosse Isle, December 22, 1875.

DUNCAN, HON. WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN, of Detroit, was born in Lyons, New York, May 18, 1820. His father's family removed from Lyons to Rochester, New York, when he was about five years of age. In the latter city his earlier years were spent, and he received there the advantages of a common-school education. At the age of twenty-one, desiring to engage in some employment for himself,

which might lead him into active business, he accepted the position of steward on one of the passenger steamers then plying on the lakes, remaining until 1846, when he became engaged in a similar occupation on Lake Superior. Any one familiar with the vast commerce which is now seen upon Lake Superior, and who knew Mr. Duncan, will find it difficult to realize that he was present and engaged in the enterprise of taking the "Julia Palmer," the first side-wheel steamer that ever floated on the lake, across the portage of Sault Ste. Marie. In 1849 Mr. Duncan became a permanent citizen of Detroit, and engaged in the business of a brewer and maltster. Detroit was then a comparatively small city, and Mr. Duncan grew with its growth. He brought into business life great personal activity, strict devotion to his chosen pursuits, prudence, sagacity, and never-failing energy. These qualities ensured his success, and enabled him to lay the foundation of what became an ample fortune. Mr. Duncan early attracted the esteem of his fellow-citizens, and was pointed out as a suitable candidate for political preferment. He was elected Alderman in 1853, and served in that capacity five years. He was the first President of the Common Council, after that office was created by an amendment to the city charter. Mr. Duncan was always a Democrat, and his personal popularity and services to the City Council led to his nomination, in 1861, for the office of Mayor. To this post he was triumphantly elected, and served during the years 1862-63. His administration was distinguished for careful attention to city affairs, rigid honesty, frugality, and his particular efforts and influence in favor of the war for the Union. In the fall of 1862, he was chosen as a State Senator from the Second District, and filled the office during the years 1863-64. In 1865 Mr. Duncan retired from active business, his impaired health requiring that he should enjoy more recreation and rest. From that time until his death he gave his attention to the management of his large estate, and was a director in several financial and manufacturing corporations. He visited Europe twice, for health and recreation. Ever having manifested a deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of Detroit, after he had retired from active business life his fellow-citizens did not cease to honor him by calling into public employment his intelligence and foresight. In the spring of 1873, upon the organization of the Board of Estimates, a body which has a large control of the municipal expenditures, he was chosen a member at large. In the fall of 1873, the unanimous voice of his party selected him a second time as its candidate for Mayor, but the condition of his health compelled him to decline. Mr. Duncan was a notable example of the sound and practical business qualities which lead to success, and of the personal habits and character which retain public esteem. His

energy, integrity, and courtesy early gave him a high place in the community in which he lived. His popularity never waned, and his friends indulged the hope that his life would be spared for still higher duties in business and political life; but, in the prime of his manhood, the insidious destroyer terminated his useful life, December 19, 1877.

DUPONT, CHARLES, of Detroit, Michigan, was born February 12, 1842, in Detroit, Michigan. He is the son of Charles and Clarissa (Simoneau) Dupont. His father was of French ancestry, and one of the early settlers of Detroit,—having resided there for more than forty years. He received his early education in the public schools of his native city. At the age of eleven, he entered Mr. Holmes' dry-goods store as cash boy, and afterwards accepted a situation as roller boy in the *Free Press* office. Upon leaving this place, he became a sailor on the old steamer "Forest Queen," under Captain Cattrell. At the outbreak of the civil war, he was serving as an apprentice to his uncle in the drug business; and, although but seventeen years of age, he enlisted, as a private, in the 4th Michigan Infantry. This regiment was soon ordered to the front; and took part in the battles of Bull Run, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Hanover Court House, and Walnut Church. At the battle of Gaines' Mill, Mr. Dupont received a bullet wound that fractured his jaw, and resulted in the loss of the right eye. He was left on the battle-field, reported killed, and was captured by the enemy and confined in Libby prison. He was exchanged four months later; and, on returning home, at once engaged in raising the 13th Michigan Independent Battery of Light Artillery. For this service, he was commissioned First Lieutenant by Secretary Stanton. In June, 1864, he received a commission as Captain. When the Confederate Generals, Breckinridge and Early, made their raid on Washington City, Captain Dupont was placed in command of Fort Stevens, with a large body of artillery and infantry troops. During the two days' fight before Washington, on the 11th and 12th of July, 1864, President Lincoln and the Cabinet viewed the combat from the bomb-proofs of Fort Stevens, and Captain Dupont was personally complimented by the President on the excellence of his artillery practice. His battery was afterwards mounted as cavalry, in preference to twenty-two other regular army batteries, and detailed to hunt guerrillas in Maryland and Virginia. After the assassination of President Lincoln, a detachment of Captain Dupont's command captured the conspirators, Atzerodt and Mudd. Captain Dupont was mustered out of service, with his battery, July 1, 1865,

and returned to his home in Detroit while yet in his minority,—having attained a distinction seldom reached by a mere boy. He had commanded, at one time, one thousand four hundred men and over one hundred officers, he being the youngest of all. After leaving the army, he served as post-office clerk under William A. Howard. He then became Assistant Assessor in the Internal Revenue Department, under the administration of President Johnson. For six years, he was clerk in the City Assessor's office, and State collector for the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company. In 1874 he was elected Register of Deeds on the Democratic ticket; in the administration of this office, he so won the esteem and approbation of his fellow-citizens that, in 1876, he was again elected, for the term which expires in 1879.

DUFFIELD, GEORGE, D. D., of Detroit. This distinguished man, who has left his impress upon the people of Michigan to as marked an extent, perhaps, as any other one of its citizens, deserves a much fuller history than can be condensed into the limits of our allotted space. As a scholar, preacher, patriot, and friend, he was earnest and strong; and, as an advocate of the best interests of the people, irrespective of rank, color, or condition, it may be safely said that he had no superior in the State of Michigan. Thirty of the best years of his life were given for the building up of sound sentiment on all questions that involved the highest welfare of the people; and the seed which his brave hand sowed broadcast, not only in the city of his home, but throughout the North-west, has borne and is still bearing abundant and precious harvests. He was born in Strasburg, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, on the 4th day of July, 1794; and the spirit of his birthday's independence seemed to have impressed his entire life. His father, for whom he was named, was the son of the celebrated Rev. George Duffield, of Revolutionary memory; who, in conjunction with Bishop White, was Chaplain of the first Congress of the United States, and, at the same time, pastor of the Pine Street Presbyterian Church, of Philadelphia. His fame as a preacher and a fearless and eloquent advocate of liberty is well known to all students of American history. The father of the subject of this sketch was at one time a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, and, for nine years, Comptroller-General of Pennsylvania under the gubernatorial administration of the distinguished statesman, Thomas Mackean. His son, George Duffield, of whom we write, early showed great aptitude for study, and graduated with honor from the University of Pennsylvania, when but sixteen years of age. In June,





Sincerely Yours &
D. Betts Duffie





1811, he took his degree; and, in the autumn of the same year, entered the Theological Seminary of New York, then under the care of the celebrated John M. Mason, D. D. There he spent four years; and, on the 20th of April, 1815, yet lacking a few months of his majority, he was licensed to preach, by the Presbytery of Philadelphia. From that day until the day of his death, full three and fifty years, he continued faithfully, vigorously, and earnestly to preach the Gospel. In the year 1817, in the city of New York, he married Isabella Graham Bethune, daughter of D. Bethune, Esq., a prominent merchant of that city, and granddaughter of the widely known Isabella Graham, whose memory is still fragrant in the churches of Scotland and America. The late George W. Bethune, D. D., the distinguished orator and lecturer of New York, was a brother of the lady whom Doctor Duffield had chosen for his wife. Doctor Duffield's first settlement was at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, over the same Presbyterian Church which had formerly enjoyed the pastoral care of his grandfather. Here he remained a settled pastor for about nineteen years, when he accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, formerly under the care of Thomas H. Skinner, D. D. His connection with this church lasted but two years, when he was called to the Broadway Tabernacle, of New York City, where he remained during the month of October, 1838. He then became settled pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Detroit, at that time a large church and the only one of that denomination in the city. Shortly after his arrival in the State, he was appointed one of the Regents of the State University, where his scholarship, experience in collegiate affairs, and earnest devotion to the cause of popular education, enabled him to do much to shape and promote the interests of this now widely known institution of learning. In those days, no one man did more effective service for our then youthful university than did Doctor Duffield, as the records of the institution amply disclose. The character of the man of whom we write was that of an untiring investigator after truth, both scientific and moral; an earnest advocate of revealed truth; a determined and obstinate friend of liberty, civil and religious; a strong ally of all engaged in the cause of education and social reforms of every kind; and a sympathizing friend of the distressed in every grade of life. A man, unostentatious in his habits, yet of the highest culture, capable of leading in the most learned circles of science, theology or general literature, and still not ashamed to yield his society to the very lowliest of the poor. With a will which expelled all fear, even in the presence of overwhelming opposition, he was still as tender-hearted and sympathetic as a woman. He was largely versed in the learning of both ancient and modern languages, reading with ease no less than ten or twelve, and speaking several. His preaching was greatly enriched by his

tireless researches in the mines of ancient learning, so that he was continually bringing before his people and the public treasures both new and old. The motto of his family, which he carried upon his seal, was broad and noble: *Deo, rei publicæ, et amicis, esto fidelis*,—"To God, your country, and your friends, be ever faithful." Fully did he appreciate its injunctions, and faithfully did he live up to its mandate, even to the end of his honorable career. On the 24th of June, 1868, while apparently in perfect health, and engaged in giving welcome to the delegates of the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, then assembling in Detroit, and, when scarcely half through his address, his voice faltered, and, with the expression: "My head reels, I must stop," he fell into unconsciousness, in the arms of General Howard, of the United States army. He was borne to his own home, where, on the 26th of June, 1868, he died, lamented not only by the people of the West, but, to a large extent, by those of the whole country. Among those who knew him well he will long be remembered as a man of great learning; strict purity of life; high and holy purpose; conviction strong as walls of granite; and a will which, though held under the control of conscience and judgment, was of that type which we sometimes characterize as Roman; for scarcely in the palmiest days of Rome could there have been found, among patricians or plebeians, one whose firmness was greater than his. As a patriot, no one was in advance of him when the hour of danger dawned. Then his clarion voice was heard, waking and rallying the citizens to the defense of the country. When the national life was threatened, during the dark days of the civil war, he put the banner of his country into the hands of his two sons and sent them, at the head of a Michigan regiment, to the field of battle. He never, even in the darkest day, lost courage or hope; but, by speech, prayer, and personal example, inspired others with his own indomitable spirit. He was the stay and the staff of thousands of loyal hearts, for his patriotism was of no ordinary type; it was such as his country could and did rely upon; and of the same inflexible character as that of his Revolutionary ancestor. In conclusion, we may say of Doctor Duffield, that he was one of those who lived "in the age when men were men, and not ashamed of Heaven."

DUFFIELD, D. BETHUNE, Detroit, Michigan, son of George Duffield, D. D., and Isabella Graham (Bethune) Duffield, was born in Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, where he resided with his parents until their removal to Philadelphia in 1835. He early entered the preparatory department of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, and was fitted to enter

the Freshman Class at twelve years of age, but was excluded under the rules which restricted applicants to fourteen. He early manifested a talent for languages, both ancient and modern, and is still regarded as one of the best scholars of his day; especially in Greek and Latin, though familiar also with French and German. He remained at school in Philadelphia until 1836, when he entered Yale College. He came to Detroit in 1839, and became, for a time, a student in the office of Bates & Talbot. In 1843 he graduated from the Yale Law School, at New Haven, when still under age. The following year he spent in the Union Theological Seminary, of New York; but, his health becoming affected, he returned to Michigan, where, in the fall of 1843, he was admitted to the bar. In the spring of 1844, he formed a law partnership with George V. N. Lothrop, which continued until 1856; when, the latter essaying a venture into the political field, the partnership was dissolved, although the two members of it have continued in the practice of their profession, side by side, ever since. He was early elected City Attorney; and then one of the Board of Education, where he served with great usefulness for thirteen or fourteen successive years, in several of which he acted as President of the Board. During this time, he recast the whole course of study in all the departments and grades of schools, basing his action upon careful experiment continued through a period of two years; his plan remained unchanged for many years thereafter. He is also credited with having originated and established, not without much opposition,—though well supported by two or three other members of the Board,—the High School of Detroit. In 1855, contemplating a visit to Europe, he declined re-election to the Board, and has never been an active member since, although in full sympathy with its work. After his withdrawal, it was proposed to name one of the school buildings for him, which he declined to have done; but, subsequently, during his absence from the city, the Board gave his name to the Union Building, on Clinton street, which is still known as "Duffield Union School." For a number of years he was a co-worker in the cause with such men as Hon. James V. Cample, Samuel Barslow, Levi Bishop, William D. Wilkins, and others whose names have been identified with the early history of the schools. Mr. Duffield still continues in the active practice of his profession in Detroit, and his career has been marked by industry, ability, and integrity. In politics, he was a Whig from the time he cast his first vote for Henry Clay until the formation of the Republican party, which he at once joined, and of which he has since remained an active and leading member. Not a single Presidential campaign has passed, in which he has not earnestly and eloquently advocated his party candidates, freely giving his time and service to the work. He was especially active during the war in sup-

port of the Government, and the cause of the Union. He has, however, persistently refused to participate in the struggle of State or national politics, preferring to follow his profession. In addition to the labors incident to a large professional practice, Mr. Duffield finds opportunity to lend a helping hand to almost every work that has for its object the welfare of the masses. He has ever been an active friend of Sunday-schools, particularly of mission schools, of which he was one of the earliest advocates. He has lately devoted himself earnestly to the work of the "Red Ribbon" movement, having been chosen its first President, and enjoyed not only the respect, but the sincere affection of its eight thousand members. He has also lately originated and caused to be incorporated what is known as "The People's Tabernacle" of Detroit; an association designed to give the poor the privilege of a free Church and free Gospel. All sectarianism is absolutely excluded from the scheme by the terms of its articles; and, sustained by some of the most prominent citizens, it is fulfilling admirably the purpose designed by its incorporators. Mr. Duffield enjoys, not only throughout our State, but throughout the East and West, a reputation for high culture in *belles-lettres*; having been classed as early as 1860 among the prominent poets of the West. In Coggeshall's volume, entitled *Poets and Poetry of the West*, the author says: "His poems, while often more the result of spontaneous expression than elaborate labor, evince a degree of poetical talent which promises eminence among the writers of the North-west, if not a still wider sphere." Not a few of his fugitive pieces have been published in the various Eastern collections of poetry; some without his name, others with his initials merely, while others are openly credited to him. He was, while quite a youth, a contributor to the magazine, published by Willis Gaylord Clark, known as the *Knickerbocker*; and has continued not unfrequently to write for others of later date. Though often solicited, he has firmly refused to publish his poems, and the only ones which appear in print are the few gathered in the work already mentioned. His "National Centennial Poem," written for and delivered at the celebration of July 4, 1876, in Detroit, is preserved in the volume, *Michigan and the Centennial*, compiled and published in that year, by S. B. McCracken. With his professional brethren, Mr. Duffield has always stood in the front rank; as well for legal attainments as for industry and fidelity, and for that high professional courtesy which is equally characteristic of the true legal gentleman. Among the eminent members of the Detroit bar, there are many who are his seniors in years; but, as Secretary of the Bar Association for some years past, he has held a position next to its President, who is chosen from among the oldest and most distinguished of its members. In his professional labors he is prompt, punctual, clear, and decisive, and is a constant worker; his literary labors forming an

agreeable pastime. His intellectual traits and habits follow the law of descent, as he represents the fourth generation in our American annals, distinctly in the line of professional life; his grandfather, Rev. George Duffield, having been Chaplain of the Continental Congress, and one of the prominent and eloquent advocates of liberty in the city of Philadelphia, during the war of the Revolution.

RMMONS, H. H., late of Detroit, was born in New York; and, after acquiring the rudiments of a good education at the common schools, he became an assistant in the office of his father, who was the editor of a paper. He studied law; was admitted to the bar of that State; and soon afterwards settled in Detroit, where his father was already located as a lawyer, and with whom he became associated in the practice of their profession, about the year 1840. In 1843 his father died, and, in the year following, Joseph A. Van Dyke became his law partner. Although devoted to his profession, in which he had an extensive practice, he paid some attention to politics. He acquired distinction, during a period of commotion in Detroit, by defending the right of an American Protestant clergyman to preach against Catholicism, Irish repeal, temperance, or secret societies, or whatever he conscientiously believed to be injurious to the welfare—temporal or eternal—of his fellow-citizens. In 1853 his health became somewhat impaired by application to business, and he partially retired from active professional life; although his services were yet in frequent demand by the railroad companies of the State, whose business he had made a specialty. Early in 1870 he was appointed, by the President, Circuit Judge for the State of Michigan. He died in 1877.

EDWARDS, WILLIAM SHERMAN, of Detroit, was born at Ephratah, Fulton County, New York, August 23, 1835, and is the third son of Henry and Elizabeth (Cook) Edwards. His great-grandfather, Tallmadge Edwards, was the founder of the glove business, at Gloversville, New York, which has since reached great magnitude, and has resulted in the growth of a prosperous town, from which comes the chief supply of this article to the whole continent. His other great-grandfather, from whom he derives his name, was a Sherman of New Lebanon, New York, and a relative of Senator John, and General William T., Sherman. His grandfather, John Edwards, was a member of the Twenty-fifth Congress, which Benton (*Thirty Years' View*, Vol. II., page 29) declared to be the ablest body of the kind that ever assembled as a Congress. The mother of William S. Edwards, a true type of a noble

Christian womanhood, is a daughter of Casper B. Cook, who was a Captain in the war of the Revolution. Henry Edwards, the father of our subject, was extensively engaged in farming, milling, and manufacturing, at Ephratah, and was known as the most prominent and successful business man in that section of the country. William Edwards attended school in his native village, improving every opportunity for study with a keen relish, until sixteen years of age; when, his father having become Director in a projected railroad from Troy to Utica, he engaged as Assistant Engineer. After the survey was completed, he returned home, with the intention of pursuing his studies further, contemplating teaching school to defray his expenses, but his father persuaded him to remain at home, considering his services peculiarly valuable in assisting him to superintend the details of his business; although he never received any remuneration for his services, and in all his subsequent career had to depend upon his own resources. He attended Union College, taking a Civil Engineering course; but, before completing his studies, his father met with severe losses by fire, and William, against his inclination, was compelled to return home to assist him in business. He still desired to renew his studies; and, his father having yielded to his wish, he was about to do so, when an application was made to him to defend a man for assault with intent to kill. This he performed ably, the result being an acquittal. The event suggested to him the idea of following the legal profession; and, in due time, he entered the State and National Law School at Poughkeepsie, remaining one term. He completed his studies at the Albany Law School, where he was admitted to the bar after an examination before the Supreme Court. He removed to Hillsdale, Michigan, May 1, 1858, and there entered the office of Judge Wilson, for the study of common law practice; and, in August following, was admitted to practice in Michigan. He soon after formed a co-partnership with Judge Stacy, which continued for five years. For the next two years, he was in partnership with James S. Galloway, under the firm name of Edwards & Galloway. In 1865 he married Hattie J. Van Evra, of Canajohaire, New York. In 1873 he removed to Detroit, where he had already obtained a large practice in the United States Courts and others, which soon required the services of several assistants. In 1874 he established a branch office at Grand Rapids, under the name of Edwards & Thompson; this continued two years, and was succeeded by Edwards & Doran, which firm is still in existence. In February, 1878, he formed a copartnership, in Detroit, with F. H. Chambers, ex-Prosecuting Attorney, under the firm name of Edwards & Chambers. He has made chancery, real estate practice, and collections, throughout the States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, a specialty. He acts as

attorney for some of the largest mercantile houses in the country, in claims aggregating hundreds of thousands of dollars. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and has been presiding officer in the Lodge, Chapter, Council, and Commandery; and, in the State, has been District Deputy Grand Master, and Thrice Illustrious Grand Master. He was brought up under the influence of the Reformed Church, but has since become a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in which he is an active worker. He has held the official positions of vestryman, warden, treasurer, and secretary, and has been a delegate to the State Convention for years. He has never held public office; but, being located in the banner county of the Republican party in Michigan, and having been Chairman of the Democratic County Committee many years, and a delegate to two National and several State Conventions, he has often been called upon to defend Democratic principles; and has always done it in a frank, honorable, and consistent manner. During the last campaign, he did effective work both in Michigan and New York; and wherever he appeared, his speeches received the highest commendations from the press, regardless of party feeling, because of the candid and fair presentation of the political situation. He has made the political history of the country the subject of much thought, pursuing it with the same zeal that a scientist does a favorite study. In the language of one of his friends, "he is a perfect encyclopædia of political knowledge." He has an earnest and convincing delivery, and his speeches appeal directly to the reason and judgment. He is an enthusiastic admirer of Shakspeare, and takes much pleasure in reading to his friends selections from the great poet's works. Close application to business, an earnest and conscientious study of his clients' interests, and a methodical arrangement of all details of his practice, have been the secrets of his success, and entitle him to a position among the self-made men of his State. His life illustrates forcibly to young men what concentration of purpose, together with indomitable perseverance and pluck, will accomplish. In personal appearance, he is above the average height, of strong physique, sharply cut features, with a decidedly intellectual cast of countenance, indicating strong will-power.

FARNSWORTH, HON. ELON, one of Detroit's oldest citizens, was born at Woodstock, Vermont, February 2, 1799; and died March 24, 1877, aged seventy eight years. Although belonging to a past generation, the name of Chancellor Farnsworth was almost as familiar to the younger portion of the community as to those who knew him during

his prime; and the former class will mourn his death as sincerely as the latter. His history is largely the history of Michigan, for he was closely identified with many of its most important interests. His father, a farmer in moderate circumstances, gave him what was then considered a good education in the New England schools. His thirst for knowledge was remarkable; and, with commendable courage and thoroughness, he surmounted all obstacles. He always retained the habit of study; and during the most active part of his professional career was a constant reader. He removed to Detroit in 1822, being then twenty-three years old, and began the study of law with Judge Sibley. When that distinguished gentleman was appointed to the Territorial bench, Mr. Farnsworth was enabled to continue his studies with Mr. Whitney, who had been Judge Sibley's partner. Mr. Farnsworth became a very able lawyer; and, upon the death of Mr. Whitney, succeeded to the business of the office. His fame rose rapidly, and, when still a young man, his professional opinions were considered of great weight. Indeed, he was looked upon as almost infallible in legal matters. He reached conclusions by a process which those who knew him superficially called intuition; but he was an indefatigable worker, and never gave an opinion involving a difficult legal question until he had exhausted all available sources of knowledge. His extraordinary memory here stood him in good stead, and his methodical habit of thought, which had been cultivated in early life, enabled him to accomplish a large amount of work in a short time. In 1830 he married Miss Blake, of Vermont. His first public position was as a member of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan. His election to that office took place in 1834, when the Council held its sessions in the building now known as the High School. Shortly after the expiration of his term, he entered into partnership with Judge Goodwin, and the firm became one of the most extensive in the North-west. On the organization of the State Government, in 1836, Mr. Farnsworth was appointed Chancellor of the State; and served until 1843, when the precarious condition of his health obliged him to resign. Chancellor Kent, in the fourth volume of his commentaries, says: "The administration of justice in equity in Michigan, under Chancellor Farnsworth, was enlightened and correct, and does distinguished honor to the State." His learning, interest in public affairs, capacity for government, and irrepressible activity, were qualities of too great value to permit him to remain in retirement; and he was very soon prevailed upon, by Governor Barry, to take an appointment as Attorney-General. That office he held two years. In 1839 he was the Democratic nominee for Governor. Some idea of the high esteem in which he was held, may be formed from the fact that even the opposition journals paid him very high tributes. How

ever, partisanship was rampant then, as in later campaigns, and, though he made a gallant fight, William Woodbridge was elected by a majority of eleven hundred votes. Chancellor Farnsworth was *ex officio* Regent of the University of Michigan from 1836 to 1843. He was Regent by appointment from 1846 to 1850, and by re-appointment until 1852, when he became Regent by popular election, remaining in the position until 1858. It will thus be seen that he held the office of Regent continuously from 1836 to 1858, except from 1843 to 1846, his whole actual service covering a period of nineteen years. To say that he filled the office ably and faithfully is to acknowledge indifferently the value of his services to the University, and, indirectly, to the educational system of the State; now grown to such proportions as to engage the attention of European and even Asiatic countries. It was chiefly through his influence that Doctor Tappan was called to the Presidency of the University. More than this need not be said in proof of his inestimable services. When the Michigan Central Railroad Company was organized, in 1846, Mr. Farnsworth was chosen resident Director, in which capacity he served about twenty years. A significant circumstance in this connection is the fact that he was the only Director of that road who ever received a salary. He became President of the Detroit Savings Bank in 1849, and held the position at the time of his death. Mr. Farnsworth visited Europe in 1855, having been sent thither by the Sault Canal Company to negotiate a sale of its lands; but the Crimean War affected the financial affairs of Europe at that time, and his mission was not wholly successful. He was a prominent member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church from the time of its organization. For several years he limited his work to the duties imposed upon him as President of the Savings Bank; and these engaged his attention daily until about three months before his death. Despite advancing years, Mr. Farnsworth kept himself thoroughly abreast of the literature and history of the times; and lost none of his interest in public affairs. He was fond of taking daily drives in and around the city, whose steady growth he watched with pleasure. He visited the Centennial Exposition in 1876. While in Philadelphia he took a cold, which hastened his death. Shortly after his return home, he was visited by a renewed attack of a complicated disease of the kidneys, from which he had long been a sufferer; but his good constitution, unimpaired by any bad habits, enabled him to resist its force, and gave his friends encouragement to hope that he might be restored to his usual vigor. Changeable weather, however, affected him unfavorably, and a congestive chill suddenly overpowered him. He soon lapsed into a state of unconsciousness, and thus passed away. At a meeting of the Detroit Bar Association, in honor of his death, a committee

was appointed, and a suitable memorial presented. The following members of the bar constituted the committee: Levi Bishop, Theodore Romeyn, Alfred Russell, Robert P. Toms, and A. B. Maynard. The following gentlemen spoke in warm eulogy of the deceased: Theodore Romeyn, Hovey K. Clarke, Alfred Russell, Sylvester Larned, G. V. N. Lothrop, Levi Bishop, and William P. Wells. After the resolutions had been adopted, the bar adjourned to attend the funeral in a body. Mr. Farnsworth was universally esteemed. By his immediate circle of friends he was well beloved and will be affectionately remembered. He was polished in manner, treating every one with consideration. He was neat almost to fastidiousness, giving scrupulous care to his dress. This did not grow out of vanity, for he did not possess this weakness, but was the result of a conscientious belief that neatness of person is a social duty. It was impossible to resist the genial atmosphere of his home presence. In every room he had builded an altar, and adored his household gods with a feeling of mingled love and veneration. The worth of such an example is incomparable; and, if Elon Farnsworth had left no other bequest, his exaltation of home would remain a lasting monument to his goodness and gentleness of heart. His aged wife and one daughter, Mrs. William F. Harrison, survive; his eldest daughter, Mrs. General O. B. Wilcox, died several years ago.

FERGUSON, ERALSY, of Detroit, was born in Oneida County, New York. When quite young, he removed with his parents to Canada. In 1826 they removed to Monroe, Michigan; and, after about a year, to Detroit. For several years, his father kept a small hotel on Woodward avenue, near the river, and Mr. Ferguson well remembers the crafts arriving at this port, among them the first steamboat, "Walk-in-the-Water," which plied between Detroit and Buffalo. A small sail-boat served as ferry between Detroit and Canada, and was called to and from each shore by a horn. This was succeeded by a horse-power boat, propelled by side-wheels, and used principally for ferrying teams. Besides this, a small craft, propelled by steam, the hull consisting of two logs dug out and joined together, was used for passengers. This was the beginning of the ferry business between Detroit and the Canada shore. In 1829 his father settled on a farm in Oakland County, owned by Hon. James Witherell, who was then Lieutenant-Governor of the Territory of Michigan. After remaining with his father on the farm for two years, Mr. Ferguson returned to Detroit, entering the service of Hon. James Witherell, who resided on the Witherell farm, near the bank of the Detroit

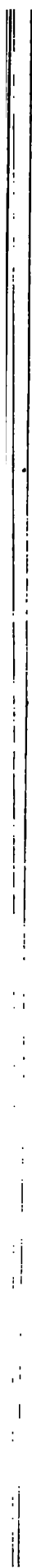
River. He worked upon this farm until about the year 1838, reserving two or three months of each winter for attendance at the old Detroit Academy, situated on the north-west corner of Larned and Bates streets. About the year 1837, Mr. Witherell's farm, situated one mile from the City Hall, having a river frontage of twenty-five rods, and extending three miles in length, was sold for thirty thousand dollars. The purchasers were not able to make good their contract; and, after his death, in 1838, the farm reverted to Mr. Witherell's heirs. On the occasion of the sale, Mr. Ferguson, with the family of Mr. Witherell, removed to a house facing Campus Martius, on the site now occupied by the Detroit Opera-house, and remained with the family until after Mr. Witherell's death. Preceding this event, Mr. Ferguson had received from Mr. Witherell eighty acres of wild land, in Oakland County, in consideration of his faithful services during seven years. In the winter of 1839, he commenced the work of clearing it, but, after two months of hard labor, abandoned the idea of becoming a farmer, and returned to Detroit, where he engaged in driving teams. During the "hard-cider campaign," of 1840, he hauled from the woods many of the logs used in the construction of the "log-cabin," on Jefferson avenue, near Randolph street, which served as the political head-quarters of the Whigs during that campaign. In the following winter, he made three journeys, with his team and wagon, from Detroit to Chicago, conveying the passengers and freight saved from a Chicago-bound steamboat, which was partly wrecked on Lake Huron late in the season. Each of these journeys occupied from nineteen to twenty-six days. In September, 1844, Mr. Ferguson entered the employment of the Michigan Central Railroad as a night-watchman, receiving seven shillings per night for his services. At that time, the road was operated and owned by the State, the depot being where the City Hall now stands. Railroads were then in their infancy in Michigan, the western terminus of this road being at Kalamazoo. In 1847, the State sold the road, and the company extended it, that year, to New Buffalo; to Michigan City, in 1848; and to Chicago, in 1849. Mr. Ferguson, having served faithfully as night-watchman for a time, became, successively, baggageman, freight conductor, passenger conductor, as such having charge of the passenger train that ran into Chicago over the road; and, finally, depot and train-master at Detroit, resigning the latter position January 1, 1875, after over thirty years' connection with the road. Some three years previous to his resignation, at the request of Hon. James F. Joy, President of the railroad company, he engaged in the truck transfer business, in the delivery of freights, which increased to such an extent as to demand his entire time, thus compelling him to retire from the employment of the company. He has since

continued the management of this business. In the fall of 1877 he became one of the proprietors of the Cass Hotel, with Mr. H. R. Johnson as partner. Mr. Ferguson has always been a hard-working man, faithful and diligent in his services. By a wise management of his financial affairs, he has acquired a competency for himself and family. In 1837 Mr. Ferguson was commissioned First Lieutenant of a militia company, by Governor Mason, the first Governor of the State. During the "Patriot War," in the following winter and spring, his company was called into the service of the General Government to guard the Canadian frontier and the United States arsenal at Dearborn; and, also, to subdue the "Patriots," then in rebellion against the Canadian Government. The troops were under the command of Colonel Brookes, of the United States army. Mr. Ferguson has been a Whig, and is now a Republican; but has never been a politician or office-holder. He was married at Detroit, in 1842, to Miss Nancy Canfield. They have four children. Mr. Ferguson has witnessed the growth of the city of Detroit, from a village possessing a population of two thousand, or even less, to its present large proportions. Having spent his youth and early manhood in that city, he was associated with its Fire Department before a hand fire-engine had been secured—at the time when firemen used the old leathern-buckets in extinguishing fires. Mr. Ferguson had frequently joined in line to pass buckets of water from the river to burning buildings. After the introduction of engines, he was a member of the Fire Department for several years, and was foreman of the company formed, among the employes of the Michigan Central Railroad, to protect their property.

FERRY, D. M., of Detroit, Michigan, was born in Lowville, Lewis County, New York, in 1833. His parents, Joseph N. and Lucy (Mason) Ferry, were of Puritan ancestry, natives of Massachusetts. Dexter Mason, the father of Mrs. Ferry, represented the Berkshire District, in the Legislature at Boston, for several terms. Joseph N. Ferry was a wagon-maker; he died in 1836; and, shortly after, the family removed to Penfield, Monroe County, New York. There Mr. D. M. Ferry commenced life, on his own account, in 1849. He worked for a farmer, at ten dollars a month, spending two summers in this way, while his winters were employed in studying at the district school. His desire to obtain a thorough, practical education induced him to secure a situation with a gentleman of means, near Rochester, that he might avail himself of the benefit of more advanced schools. In 1852, through the assistance of his employer, he pro-



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Dexter M. Ferry
1860-1861

Dexter M. Ferry



cured a position in the wholesale and retail bookstore of S. D. Elwood & Co., of Detroit, where he was advanced, from errand-boy to salesman, and, finally, to book-keeper. In 1856 he entered the seed business, on his own account, and was one of the organizers of the firm of M. T. Gardner & Co. After a few years, Mr. Ferry purchased Mr. Gardner's interest, and took his place at the head of the firm of D. M. Ferry & Co. By matchless energy and enterprise, Mr. Ferry has established, from a small beginning, an immense business, which extends into all parts of the Union, and furnishes employment to hundreds. Mr. Ferry is a member of the City Board of Estimates. He is one of the Directors of the Wayne County Savings Bank; of the Safe Deposit Company; and of the American District Telegraph Company. He is also a Trustee of Harper Hospital and of Olivet College. He owns a controlling interest in the National Pin Company, which he established in 1875, and is its President and Treasurer. This factory gives employment, during the entire year, to over seventy-five hands. His main object in starting this branch of industry, in Detroit, was to assist in giving impetus to the manufacturing interests of the West. Mr. Ferry is a Republican. He was educated in the Baptist faith, and united with that church when quite young. At present, he is a trustee of a Congregational Church. He is strongly opposed to extreme sectarianism. He has traveled extensively, in the way of business, through the greater part of the United States. In 1876 he made an extended pleasure tour, crossing the Rocky Mountains, and visiting California. Mr. Ferry is a practical man; he possesses great force of character; plain, unassuming manners, and remarkable executive ability. His benevolence extends to all worthy objects; and he especially delights in assisting those who are willing to help themselves. The names of few business men in the Northwest have become so familiarly and so favorably known. He married, on the 1st of October, 1867, Addie E. Miller, of Unadilla, Otsego County, New York. They have four children.



FIELD, GEORGE L., Dentist, of Detroit, Michigan, is of English parentage, and was born in the year 1835. His father, Rev. George Field, pastor of the New Jerusalem Church, sometimes known as the Swedenborgian, removed from New York to Michigan, in 1838. In 1850 he removed with his family to St. Louis, Missouri, where Mr. George Field was regularly apprenticed to learn the profession of dental surgery with Dr. C. W. Spalding, acknowledged to be the leading dentist of that city. After the close

of his engagement, Mr. Field entered into a partnership with Doctor Durham; but, owing to the ill health of each, the association was only continued for a few months. Doctor Field, whose health had failed from too close confinement to a dental laboratory, decided to seek a locality where he could practice his profession without too much confinement to in-door life. He went to the western part of the State; and, after visiting several towns, settled in Huntsville, Randolph County, remaining there a few years. Feeling convinced that the place would never be of sufficient importance to enable him to gain the practice he desired, he left Huntsville in the winter of 1857. His intentions were to go to Dubuque, Iowa, on a visit to some relatives; and, at the same time, to endeavor to secure an opening for the practice of his profession. Upon reaching Mendota, Illinois, he discovered that he could proceed no farther on his journey, the roads being completely blocked with snow. Not caring to return to Huntsville, he concluded to go on to Chicago. There he remained several days; at the end of this time, his means were exhausted, and he had found no chance of entering into business. He then decided to go to Detroit, to which city his parents had removed two years before. Wondering how he could carry out this plan, he suddenly remembered the name of a gentleman with whom his father was acquainted; and, seeking him, introduced himself, frankly told him how he was situated, and asked and received the loan of ten dollars. He then returned to Detroit, after an absence of seven years. Although intending to remain only a short time, he was induced to engage there in the practice of his profession. He borrowed seventy-five dollars from his father; and, out of the amount, returned the ten dollars borrowed in Chicago. This left but sixty-five dollars to furnish an office, and commence business. His office was not such as would prove an attraction; the city was well supplied with competent dentists, and the populace was extremely conservative; but Doctor Field was young and determined to succeed. By strict attention to business, and a thorough knowledge of the profession, he was soon enabled to gain the confidence of the people, and he has now a first-class practice, with one of the most completely fitted and elegantly furnished dental parlors in the United States. His income has reached several thousand dollars per year. Doctor Field takes a deep interest in the advancement of his profession, and has been a member of the Michigan State Dental Society for nineteen years,—having held all the prominent offices. He has been an officer of the American Dental Association, which is acknowledged to outrank all other dental bodies in the world. He has also been elected an honorary member of several other dental societies,—having received the title of D. D. S. from the Ohio Dental College, of Cincinnati. In field sports, such as

base-ball, shooting, fishing, and rowing, he has always taken a lively interest. Doctor Field was one of the originators of the Detroit and Lake St. Clair Fishing and Shooting Club, and was elected Chairman of the first Board of Directors, which position he held for four years. The club passed a series of resolutions, thanking him for services rendered; and directing that the said resolutions be engrossed, framed, and presented to Doctor Field; and, also, that he be elected honorary life member of the club. Both of these honors were declined, however, as he did not wish any display in the way of engrossed resolutions, and preferred being an active member, if connected with the club in any way. In his political views, Doctor Field was formerly a Democrat; but of late years, he has become a member of the Republican party. He is not a strong partisan, however, never having voted a straight ticket. In 1861 he married Miss Sarah A. Folsom, daughter of Simeon Folsom, a prominent wool broker, of Detroit. Doctor Fields has one daughter, Jessie, who is fourteen years of age.

FARRAND, JACOB SHAW, Wholesale Druggist, of Detroit, was born in Mentz, Cayuga County, New York, May 7, 1815. He removed with his parents to Detroit, Michigan, in May, 1825; and, in the fall of the same year, to Ann Arbor. He passed most of his boyhood on a farm; but, during a portion of the time, carried the mail on horseback between Ann Arbor and Detroit, and spent one year in Lord & Denton's drug store, at Ann Arbor. February 5, 1830, he became clerk in the drug store of Rice & Bingham, in Detroit. In 1841 he was appointed Deputy Collector of the port of Detroit,—Colonel Edward Brooks being the Collector,—and held the office until 1845. He is President of the First National Bank, and of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company; Treasurer of the Detroit Gas-light Company; a Director of the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and of the Wayne County Savings Bank; a Trustee of Harper Hospital; a member of the Board of Water Commissioners of Detroit; and a Trustee of the North-western Theological Seminary. For a number of years, he was a member of the Police Commissioners, being President of that body during the entire term of his service. He has served as a member of the Common Council for four years; and has been a member of the Detroit Board of Education for eight years. He is the senior partner in the firm of Farrand, Williams & Co., wholesale druggists, who occupy the largest building, for such purposes, in the United States, and carry on a very extensive business, amounting to upwards of one million dollars per year. Mr. Farrand has been a ruling elder in the First

Presbyterian Church of Detroit since 1856. He was a commissioner to the General Assembly which met at Dayton, Ohio, in 1863; at New York, in 1869; and at Detroit, in 1873. He took a prominent part in the action that brought about the union of the old and new school Presbyterians,—having been a member of the Joint Committee on Reunion appointed by the assemblies in 1866; and, also, of the Committee of Conference on the same subject appointed by the assemblies in 1869. He was on the Committee for the Reorganization of the Board of Domestic Missions; and, for many years, was receiving agent in Detroit for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He was President of the Wayne County Bible Society; and is Chairman of the Sabbath Committee in Detroit. In July, 1877, he was a delegate to the Presbyterian Alliance held at Edinburgh, Scotland. Mr. Farrand was an old-line Whig until the organization of the Republican party, when he became a member of that body.

FIELD, HON. MOSES W., of Detroit, was born in Watertown, New York, February 10, 1828. He is the second son of William and Rebecca Field. His father, a man of high moral character, was a farmer and shoe manufacturer. His mother was distinguished for the interest she took in the education of her children. Upon the removal of the family to Cato, Cayuga County, Mr. Field was sent to the Victor Academy, from which he graduated with distinction. To qualify himself for business life, he became clerk in his father's store, of which he soon received the entire charge. Not satisfied with the opportunities afforded by a village, he started for the then far West. Arriving at Detroit, Michigan, in June, 1844, he obtained employment in a large mercantile house, in which, after a few months, he was promoted; and finally became the head of the establishment. During this time, he also engaged in farming, manufacturing, and shipping, in each of which he was prosperous. Mr. Field has taken a prominent part in public affairs. In 1863 he was elected Alderman, which position he occupied two terms. In 1872 he was elected to the House of Representatives; and, from his seat there, made an able speech on the currency question. In this speech, he took the ground that panics are wholly unnecessary, and are the results of the pernicious legislation of Congress in relation to the currency and finances of the nation. In April, 1874, he made another speech upon the same subject, in reply to the arguments which had been presented by those in favor of specie resumption; and, subsequently, made an elaborate speech on the tariff question, which was

highly approved by the press. In 1876 Mr. Field was chiefly instrumental in organizing the third party, known as the Independent Greenback party. He called for the National Convention at Indianapolis, Indiana, May 17, 1876, at which Peter Cooper was nominated for President of the United States. Mr. Field is an earnest advocate of a high protective tariff, and a sound paper currency, issued solely by the Government, in volume sufficient to meet the demands of trade. In early life he was a Whig; he afterwards supported the Free-soil movement; and, in 1860, voted for Mr. Lincoln. He continued to act with the Republican party until that party abandoned its pledged financial principles of 1868. In the spring of 1873, Mr. Field withdrew from active commercial pursuits. He now resides on his farm, Linden Lawn, in the township of Hamtramck, a suburb of Detroit. In 1875 he gave fifty acres of land to the city of Detroit, to be converted into a park. Linden Park affords an illustration of his liberality to his adopted city. In February, 1858, Mr. Field married Miss Mary Kercheval, daughter of Hon. Benjamin B. Kercheval, one of the pioneers of the State.

FROST, MILTON, Manufacturer, of Detroit, was born in Cheshire County, New Hampshire, April 30, 1823. His grandfather, a Colonel in the Revolution, was regularly admitted a member of the Washington Benevolent Society, instituted in the city of New York, on the 12th day of July, 1808. He was a very prominent man in his locality, and represented his district in the State Legislature at several different times. Mr. Frost's father was an officer in the War of 1812. He lived to the age of three score years and ten, and was a successful agriculturist and a very worthy citizen. Mr. Frost's early education was limited, and obtained under disadvantages; as he had the benefit of only the common schools, and, what were termed in those days, in New England, academies. At the early age of seventeen years, he was apprenticed to a manufacturing firm, receiving, as compensation for his services, the meager sum of fifty dollars a year. This business was of a general nature, embracing wooden-ware as one of its branches, in which Mr. Frost was, in after life, so successful. At the age of twenty, he was admitted as a partner in the firm,—a great event in his early history. After a time, for a better and larger field for the increase of his business, Mr. Frost removed to Fitchburg, Massachusetts, at that time the terminus of the railroad. Here he engaged extensively in manufacturing and jobbing goods, in which he was very successful, and accumulated a large amount of property. During the years of 1855-56, he established

an upholstery, furniture, and wooden-ware business in Detroit, Michigan, which proved to be very prosperous. He had a large trade throughout the West, and passed safely through the financial crisis of 1857, notwithstanding he suffered from many losses. Several years after, he sustained a loss of the entire manufactory by fire; but, being so firmly and advantageously established, he struggled on, and has been enabled to weather all these storms. His very large and increasing business embraces the manufacturing of a large amount of lumber, as well as the manufacture of almost every article in the wooden-ware line, of which large shipments are made all over the country. Although personally superintending every detail of his extensive manufactory, he has been called to official position, having held various city offices, and is now a member of the Board of Estimates. Since the fire above mentioned he has discontinued the manufacture of furniture, and has greatly enlarged and increased his lumber and wooden-ware business, until to-day his goods find a market, not only all over the United States, but large shipments have been made to foreign countries. As may be readily inferred from this brief record, Mr. Frost is a man whose enterprise no difficulties can discourage. With a tenacity of purpose as rare as it is admirable, he seems to possess that peculiar faculty of molding circumstances to suit his ends, rather than being molded by them. His business is conducted with systematic exactness, and no man has ever known him to fail in fulfilling an obligation. Truly self-made in every sense of the term, he depreciates his own abilities, and is unassuming in his demeanor, as well as persevering in a course which he decides to be right. He was married, at Fitchburg, November 4, 1846, to Miss Annie Ashworth. She died May 26, 1874, leaving one child, a son, now living.

FINNEY, JARED WARREN, Detroit, Assistant United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, was born at Detroit, Michigan, March 15, 1842. He is the oldest son of Seymour Finney and Mary A. Seger. He received a public school education, graduating from the Detroit High School in 1861, the valedictorian of his class. In the fall of 1861, he entered the classical course at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, and graduated from that university in 1865. In 1866 he graduated from the Albany Law School, with the degree of LL. B. On leaving the law school, he went to New York City, entering the office of Stewart L. Woodford, where he remained until the fall of 1867. At this time, during a visit to his home, he was offered the position of Assistant United States Attorney for the Eastern District of

Michigan, which he accepted. Here he soon acquired a thorough knowledge of the intricate duties of the office, and has been retained through changes of administration, having general charge and direction up to the present time. By reason of his early associations,—his father being a prominent abolitionist,—Mr. Finney grew up a Republican with strong party feelings. Soon after graduating from the law school, while in New York City, he was called upon to take part in the political canvass of his party, and made several speeches, in connection with Horace Greeley. During the Presidential campaign of 1868, he was also engaged, by the State Central Committee of New York, to take part in the campaign in that State. His political services during the campaign of 1876, in his own State of Michigan, were arduous, and were recognized on all sides as contributing largely to the success of his party. In April, 1875, Mr. Finney married Miss Mabel Richards, eldest daughter of the eminent writer and scientist, Prof. William C. Richards, and of Cornelia H. B. Richards, a writer of ability, belonging to a family of note in the literary world. Socially, Mr. Finney is a genial companion, with warm and active sympathies, and a fund of humor. As a speaker, he is forcible and original. His distinguishing trait is unquestionable integrity. This he inherits from his father, whose name in the municipal records of Detroit is a synonym for vigilance and incorruptibility. With Mr. Finney, rare singleness and fidelity mark the performance of duties of his station and office. Devotion to principle is manifest in every action of his life, official, social, and domestic.

FINNEY, SEYMOUR, of Detroit, is a native of Orange County, New York, and was born during our last war with Great Britain. At the age of nine years, by the death of his mother, he was thrown upon his own resources. His educational advantages were limited, consisting of a common-school education. At the age of sixteen years, he was bound out to learn the trade of a tailor. When twenty years of age, he came West with his father, who had lived in Yates County, New York, and who now settled upon a new farm in Redford, Wayne County, Michigan, about fifteen miles west of Detroit. Here his father resided until his death, in 1873, at the age of eighty-seven years. Seymour Finney arrived in the summer, in very delicate health; and remained until fall, when he returned to the State of New York. In the following summer, he returned to Michigan as his future home,—the climate proving more conducive to his health than that of New York. During the Patriot War, he spent a portion of his time in Canada, working at his trade;


and a portion in Detroit. In the year 1838, his health rendered it necessary to give up his trade, and he became a clerk in the old Franklin House, kept by J. C. Warren, formerly known as Mrs. McMellan's boarding-house, on the corner of Bates and Larned streets. He remained there for three years, and next served as clerk, for a short time, in another hotel, on the corner of Bates street and Jefferson avenue. In 1842 he bought out the proprietor, and conducted the hotel for about a year. In 1843 he entered the grocery business, but this proved an unprofitable venture. He lost all the savings of the past six years, and was obliged to resume daily labor to support his family. In 1846 he rented the Franklin House, then a two-story frame building, on the corner of Jefferson avenue and Bates street, with a barn in the rear, and kept the hotel five years. Here he accumulated some means; and, in 1850, bought the site of the present Finney House, on the corner of Gratiot street and Woodward avenue. He moved the several wooden buildings close to one another, and opened a hotel here in the spring of 1851. He also purchased a lot on the corner of Griswold and State streets, and erected a barn. Mr. Finney, before opening the hotel, determined to conduct it on strictly temperance principles. It was opened as Temperance Hotel, and is still conducted on the same plan. He met with success from the beginning. In 1854 he erected the present Finney House, without interfering with his hotel business. In 1857 he retired, after having paid all his debts, with a surplus on hand. Since then he has not engaged in any active business. Mr. Finney was formerly an active and earnest Democrat. In 1852 he joined the Free-soil branch of that party, and worked earnestly to secure votes for John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, who was the Free-soil candidate for President in that year. Devoting the whole of the election day to working at the polls of the Sixth Ward, he succeeded in getting thirty-six votes cast for Mr. Hale in that ward. In 1854, when the Free-soilers nominated Kinsley S. Bingham for Governor, Mr. Finney, with others, used his influence to induce the Whigs, in their convention at Jackson, to accept Bingham as a candidate, and to unite both parties. This resulted in the formation of the Republican party. In voting and acting with the Free-soil party, Mr. Finney had expressed the sentiment that upon this free soil every man should be free. Agents of the under-ground railroad were then busily at work in stealthily transporting slaves from the South to Canada. The sentiments so openly expressed by Mr. Finney led him to be of service to these agents, and he was induced to give into the hands of one of them a key to his hotel barn. This barn became, for several years, the passenger depot of the under-ground railway, at the north end of the line. Here, between one o'clock in the morning and daybreak, might frequently be seen to arrive, a country-

man's wagon, freighted with slaves on their way to freedom. After hiding in the loft of the barn during the day, they would be safely piloted to the river, and thence across to the Canadian shore on the following night. During their stay in the barn, they were provided with food from the Finney House. On several occasions, the masters of the slaves who were secreted in the barn were stopping at the hotel with the hope of catching the fugitives before they reached the haven of freedom. Mr. Finney has been, for many years, a member of the Baptist Church. In the fall of 1874, Mr. Finney was elected Alderman of the Fifth Ward of the city of Detroit, and was re-elected in 1876, serving two terms. He has, since his election, given up most of his time to the duties of the office. As chairman and member of the important Committee on Claims and Accounts, he devoted a great deal of his time to the examination of claims, and rendered the city much good service. Being a strong temperance man, he has exerted his influence in behalf of the rigid enforcement of the law for closing saloons on Sunday; and, whenever that question has come before the Council, has cast his vote in its favor. He married, at Detroit, in 1839, Miss Mary A. Segar, a native of Steuben County, New York, who died in 1876. They have six children,—four sons and two daughters,—all of whom are living. The oldest son, Jared W. Finney, is Assistant United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan. One of the daughters has been, for several years, a teacher in the Cass Union School, of Detroit.

FARNSWORTH, JAMES H., Dentist, Detroit, was born in the city of New York in 1818. His parents, in the following year, removed to Westfield, Chautauqua County, New York, where he was reared and received a common-school education. At the age of fifteen years, he left home for Cleveland, entering the office of Doctor Ware, of that city, with whom he studied dentistry for two years. He then opened an office in Cleveland, and commenced the practice of his profession, being at the time only seventeen years old. After remaining in Cleveland two years, he removed, in the spring of 1837, to the city of Detroit, where he has since been engaged in the practice of dentistry. He is the oldest practitioner in the State of Michigan, probably the oldest in the country, and has attained a wide eminence for skill in his profession. He married, in 1841, Catherine Elizabeth Connor, daughter of James Erwin Connor, one of the early settlers of Detroit, and, in his time, a prominent and wealthy business man of that city. Of this union, twelve children have been born.

FLANIGAN, GENERAL MARK, of Detroit, Michigan, was born in the County Antrim, Ireland, in 1825. His parents, who belonged to the sect of Presbyterians known as the Covenanters, emigrated to Canada in 1833, whence Mark Flanigan came to the United States in 1841, and settled in Detroit, Michigan, in 1845. Two years later, he married Miss Sarah P. Saunders. From this marriage have been born six children, four of whom are still living,—two boys and two girls. In 1847 he went into business for himself, in which he continued until the breaking out of the civil war. In 1858 Mr. Flanigan was elected a member of the Common Council. In 1860 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for Sheriff of Wayne County, and assisted in organizing Republican clubs in every ward and township in the county. He entered into the canvass with great energy; and the whole Republican county ticket was elected for the first time since the organization of the party. During his second year as Sheriff, on the call for additional troops, in 1862, to carry on the war, General H. A. Morrow, then Recorder of the city, and Mr. Flanigan volunteered their services, and organized the 24th Regiment of Michigan Volunteers; Mr. Flanigan being appointed Lieutenant-Colonel. The regiment was raised in less than a month, and left for the front in August, 1862. It did gallant service in the Army of the Potomac; and belonged to the noted "Iron Brigade," which experienced some of the severest fighting of the war. It especially distinguished itself for bravery in the battles of Fredericksburg, Fitzhugh Crossing, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. Lieutenant-Colonel Flanigan participated in every important engagement, until, at the battle of Gettysburg, he received a wound which resulted in the loss of a leg. He obtained leave of absence; and, when the news was received that he was on his way home, the Common Council, in a series of resolutions thanking him for his gallant services to his country, voted him a public reception. He was met at the depot by a vast concourse of citizens, who prevailed upon him to ride in the procession. The ovation was the largest ever given in Detroit to a single individual. Major-General Doubleday, in his official report of the battle of Gettysburg, speaks of Lieutenant-Colonel Mark Flanigan as one of the bravest and most efficient officers in the service. He was brevetted Colonel, for gallantry at the battle of Fredericksburg, and Brigadier-General, for meritorious services in the campaign of Gettysburg. Being incapacitated for services in the field, he resigned his commission, and, in November, 1863, was appointed Provost-Marshal for the First District of Michigan. His duties were onerous and varied, the most important being to furnish the number of soldiers called for by the Secretary of War. The promptness and energy with which all demands on his district were

met, contributed largely to an early and lasting peace. In 1866 he was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue, by President Johnson, and held this position until the office was abolished, when he became Collector of Internal Revenue. Since 1875 he has been engaged in business at Detroit, and in the management of his farm on Grand River avenue. General Flanigan has been a member of the Board of Education for eight years, and its President for one year. He was, for several years, Chairman of the Building Committee on that Board, and some of the finest school buildings in Detroit were erected during his term of service. In early years he was a Whig, but has been an active Republican since the formation of that party. Mr. Flanigan is entitled to the gratitude of his fellow-citizens for having first called their attention to the use of the cedar block pavements. He procured a patent on a combined cedar block and concrete pavement, in 1871. Since that time, nearly every city in which wooden pavements are used, has adopted cedar as the cheapest and most durable. In business and official life, he has been as energetic and faithful to every trust reposed in him, as he was the brave and gallant soldier during the war.

OSTER, JAMES A., Manufacturer of Artificial Limbs, Detroit, was born in the town of Stockholm, St. Lawrence County, New York, November 27, 1829. His father was born in the town of Barnard, Vermont, but emigrated to New York in the pioneer days of St. Lawrence County, purchased a small farm, and erected a saw-mill. James Foster's boyhood life had little to make it memorable. He attended district school; helped on the farm and about the mill; and his leisure hours were spent in constructing dams across creeks, building water-wheels, miniature mills, etc. His father early remarked the boy's skill and ingenuity, and, unlike many fathers, encouraged them; as soon as he was old enough, giving him every opportunity to learn the trade of mill-wright. Just before James A. Foster was twenty-one years of age, his father died, leaving six younger children, who needed care and protection. The mill was old, and about worn out, and the estate in debt for nearly all it was worth. The creditors, however, extended the time of payment, and gave Mr. Foster a chance to see what he could do. The mill was rebuilt, the farm put in order, and the young man began to push business. He engaged in lumbering; took contracts to build barns, houses, and mills; and was rapidly acquiring a large and lucrative business. But these flattering prospects he was compelled to relinquish. A year before his father's death, he had become lame from a white swelling in

the knee; and, after about five years of hard work, his lameness increased to such a degree that he was obliged to give up business, sell out, place himself entirely under medical treatment, and devote his whole time and attention to trying to save the limb. From 1855 to 1860, he was in the hands of the doctors most of the time, and, finally, despairing of ever being cured, he permitted them to amputate the leg. Now came the turning point in his life. There were manufacturers of crude artificial limbs in those days; and, after getting off his bed, he cast around to replace his lost limb with the next best thing to flesh and bone. He visited the most prominent manufacturing establishments where they were made; and, after examining the principles on which they were constructed, came to the conclusion that an article might be made lighter, and, at the same time, less complicated and more durable. The result was that he returned home without purchasing, and soon commenced to construct a limb on an entirely new principle, which was subsequently patented under the name of "Foster's Patent Union Limb." The principle and construction of the joints were very different from those then in use; but the work lacked the finish and artistic beauty that an experienced manufacturer would give to it. To acquire this skill, he then served an apprenticeship with one of the best manufacturers of that day. After learning all that could be learned there, he visited other manufacturers to see if something more could not be gained from them. He arrived at Detroit in November, 1864, with tools, patterns, and a small stock of material for manufacturing. With no influence but his skill, no friend but a stout heart, but having faith that real merit would soon make his goods known, he opened a small manufactory; and, from this beginning, he has come to be the leading manufacturer of the country, if not of the world. He prospered from the start. Patents were granted him for his inventions; and, in 1867, the demand for his limbs warranted the establishment of another manufactory at Cincinnati, Ohio; and, in 1869, one at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In July, 1875, one was started at Chicago, Illinois; and, in 1877, another at St. Louis, Missouri. To-day his sales exceed those of any other three manufacturers in America. In April, 1869, he exhibited specimens of his work to a Board of Medical Examiners appointed by the Surgeon-General of the United States army, at Washington, which were highly recommended by them, the highest medical authority of the United States army. He was authorized by the Surgeon-General to furnish limbs to disabled soldiers, and thousands of the crippled boys in blue have been benefited by his invention. Mr. Foster stands at the head, both of manufacturers and inventors of artificial limbs. That necessity is the mother of invention is illustrated by his experience. His business affairs, and the location of his offices

at those large centers, are now so arranged that persons in want of artificial arms or legs can reach the factories with very little expense, and have the limbs properly adjusted to each particular case. Soldiers are furnished, at the expense of the United States Government, with free transportation to and from any one of the factories. Mr. Foster has succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations; and the great secret of his success lies in the care which is bestowed in the manufacture of his goods. His aim is to turn out the very best; and his patients, scattered from ocean to ocean, are his warmest friends and well-wishers. At the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, there were ten exhibitors of artificial limbs from the United States, and two from abroad,—Mr. Foster receiving a medal and a diploma. He educated his younger brothers and sisters, and gave them a home and a father's protection until they were able to care for themselves. He cared for and supported his widowed mother until her death, which occurred May 31, 1877. Mr. Foster married, at the place of his family residence in New York, May 4, 1871, Electa A. Marsh, of that place. He received but a limited education; had a hard battle with misfortune; and only his stern determination and iron will could have elevated him to the position he now occupies as the leading manufacturer of artificial limbs in the world.

FRAZER, HON. ALEXANDER D., Senior Member of the Detroit Bar, has been a resident of Detroit for fifty-three years, and, consequently, is connected with the early history of Michigan Territory. He is a native of Scotland, having been born in the vicinity of Inverness, the capital of the Highlands, on the 20th of January, 1796. His father was an extensive farmer. The rudiments of his education were obtained in one of the parish schools; after which he was sent to a select school, and, finally, to the Inverness Academy. In the spring of 1813, at his own earnest request, his father placed him in the office of a solicitor at Inverness, to study the law of Scotland. Here he continued until the close of the year 1814, when he went to Edinburgh. In January, 1815, he entered, as a student, the office of a writer to the Signet; that is, an attorney practicing in the Court of Session, or Supreme Court, of Scotland. His advantages for study were now greatly increased; and, in order to understand the practice as well as the theory of the law, he devoted a portion of his time to attendance at the trial of causes before the court in the Parliament House. During the same year, he attended the lectures on the scot law, delivered at the University of Edinburgh by Professor Hume, a nephew of the histo-

rian; he also attended the lectures on conveyancing, by Professor Bell. Mr. Frazer continued his studies in Edinburgh for several years; and, in the meantime, having lost both parents, he determined to try his fortune in the United States. He took passage for Savannah, Georgia, where he arrived, in June, 1819, after a voyage of six weeks. He then proceeded to Alabama, where he had relatives. Here he was admitted to the bar, on the 10th of November, 1819, and entered at once upon practice, meeting with much success. His constitution, however, could not endure the Southern climate; and, after a residence of nearly two years, he went North, and settled in Vincennes, Indiana. Desiring to attend the courts on both sides of the river Wabash, he procured admission to the bar in both States. He was admitted to practice in Illinois, by Judges Brown and Wilson, of the Supreme Court of that State, on the 24th of March, 1821. He was admitted in Indiana, June 22, of the same year, and practiced in Vincennes and attended the Illinois Circuit Court for nearly two years. At this time, he suffered severely from fever and ague, and, acting under medical advice, left for a more healthful climate. In June, 1823, he started from Vincennes, on horseback, for Detroit, Michigan. At that period, traveling in the country through which he had to pass was attended with great difficulty; his course lay up the Wabash. At Crawfordsville, the settlements terminated; and the residue of the journey, from there to Fort Wayne, had to be made on the Indian trail, with not a house intervening but one, and that a trading-house. When Mr. Frazer arrived at Fort Wayne, he was equally perplexed how to get away from that point; it was the center of an Indian country, without any facilities for the traveler. Here he met a gentleman who was going to New York, and who expected to get passage on some chance schooner going down Lake Erie. As a last resort, they purchased a canoe at Fort Wayne, in which they embarked, with all their worldly goods, on the Maumee River, and worked their way down to Maumee, where they arrived without any accident. From this place, Mr. Frazer might have had much difficulty in reaching Detroit, but for the fortunate arrival of a pleasure party from Detroit, who came in a large boat, and kindly extended an invitation for him to take passage with them on their return. This he most gladly accepted, and arrived at Detroit early in August, 1823. Mr. Frazer found the bar of Detroit to consist of many eminent men,—all of whom were, apparently, in full practice. As he had not yet been made a citizen of the United States, some time elapsed before he could be admitted to the bar in Michigan. But this did not subject him to any great inconvenience; for, having been admitted into the courts of several States, he was allowed, in the meantime, to practice *ex gratia*. The

judicial system of the Territory, at this time, consisted of a Supreme Court of three judges, which held its annual session in the Indian Council House, at Detroit, during the month of September; and of a County Court in each of the organized counties, which held session semi-annually. The Supreme Judges then were: A. B. Woodward, James Witherell, and John Griffin. About the year 1824, emigration began to set in; new counties were organized; business increased; and Mr. Frazer soon found himself in a large and remunerative practice. One of the most important cases in which he was ever concerned as counsel was the great railroad conspiracy case that occupied so much of the public attention twenty-five years ago, in which Mr. Frazer was retained for the prosecution. It consisted of a series of the most lawless acts committed on the property of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, especially in the vicinity of Leoni and Michigan Center, in Jackson County. The life of a lawyer, in full practice, is one of toil, severe study, responsibility, and anxiety. This has been fully illustrated in Mr. Frazer's case. He continued the practice of his profession until early in the spring of 1856, when, as he was engaged in the argument of an important cause, in the Supreme Court, he instantaneously lost the use of his right eye, by amaurosis, the result of close application to study. Medical advice suggested the necessity of withdrawing at once from the active duties of his profession, in order to preserve the other eye. That he might do so more effectually, Mr. Frazer resolved to make the tour of Europe; and, in May, 1856, started on his journey. Since then, he has not resumed the practice of law, although he has appeared as counsel in a few important cases. In the year 1829, he was married to Caroline A. May, youngest daughter of Hon. James May, who was first Chief-Justice of the Court of Common Pleas of the Territory. Mr. Frazer's family consisted of six children, all of whom died young, except one son, Alexander James Frazer, a young man of great promise, who adopted the profession of his father, and pursued it with much success. He died on the 17th of April, 1871. Mr. Frazer is, therefore, without any descendants. He has never been a politician, but has held some municipal offices in Detroit, in the line of his own profession, to which he was appointed by the Common Council. In 1832 he was City Attorney; in 1836 and 1839, he was Recorder of the city; and, in 1855, he was appointed one of the Board of Water Commissioners. He filled this office, with entire satisfaction to the public, for fifteen years; its duties are discharged gratuitously. Mr. Frazer has been President of the Detroit bar thirty-five years. Of all the judges and lawyers whom he found on his arrival in Detroit, not one survives. Mr. Frazer died in 1877. Such is the outline of the life of one who may be fitly spoken of as the patriarch of his profession in this State.

Standing as he did at the head of the bar of Michigan,—to use the words of a gentleman who has long been a distinguished member of the bar of Detroit,—“to the younger members of the profession, he was a bright and worthy example. His close application to business; his strict integrity to clients; his varied and profound learning, untiring industry and research; his thorough analysis of adjudged authorities; his clear and convincing argument, irreproachable character, and high sense of honor and professional propriety, were all worthy of imitation. He was one of the pioneers of Michigan, venerated and respected by all.”

GARRISON, JOHN J., for over fifty years a prominent citizen of Detroit, was born in the county of Cayuga, New York, August 11, 1808. His great-grandfather came from Holland about the year 1735, and settled in New Amsterdam, New York. His grandfather, Ephraim Garrison, at the breaking out of the French War, in 1760, enlisted in the English army, and was with the troops sent to take possession of Detroit after peace was declared. He took part in the battle of Bloody River, against the Indian chief Pontiac, in which he was wounded, and his two brothers—Alpheus and John Garrison—were killed. At the close of the war, he returned East and settled on a farm in New Jersey. At the beginning of the Revolutionary War, he disposed of his farm, and removed to Northumberland County, Pennsylvania. He was an officer in the militia, and took part in the war under Washington. John Garrison, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in New Jersey, in 1772. After becoming of age, in the spring of 1793, he started for Cayuga County, New York, which was, at that time, on the frontier. There he settled on six hundred and forty acres of land, which he had purchased at twenty-eight cents an acre. Soon after, he opened the first store in that vicinity. In 1810 he sold his farm and store for ten thousand dollars, cash; and, with his family, started for Huron County, Ohio, where he had previously bought four thousand acres of land. On his arrival, not being satisfied with his purchase, he sold it, and went to Sandusky. He built the first store in that place, which he stocked with goods he had brought with him. He was soon, however, driven away by the Indians, who burned his buildings. He finally settled in Fredericksburg, Ohio, where he became a merchant, banker, and mill owner, accumulating a fortune, which was swept away in the panic of 1816-17. After paying all his debts, he removed to Detroit, to begin life anew, with a large family and sixty dollars in money. In a few years, he was again prosperous, and soon took a

prominent part in the city affairs. In 1824 he was Street Commissioner; and, in 1830, a member of the City Council. In 1836 he returned to Ohio; and, in 1848, settled in Joliet, Illinois. In 1853 he removed to Cedar Falls, Iowa, and laid out a part of the town. Here he died, in 1865, at the advanced age of ninety-five years. Before his death, he traveled by railroad to his old home in Cayuga County. He had been an eyewitness of the building of the great cities and improvements in all the vast country between New York and Western Iowa. John J. Garrison received his early education in the schools of Detroit; and afterwards learned the mason's trade. He soon abandoned it, however; and, in 1829, commenced mercantile business. He confined himself almost entirely to groceries, and was the first merchant, west of New York State, to engage in an exclusively wholesale grocery business. He was very successful, and passed safely through the panics of 1837 and 1857. He retired from active business in 1864. He devoted his time almost exclusively to his business, and took but little part in politics. He was a member of the Common Council in 1837; and held one or two other offices under the city government. After his retirement from business, until his death, which occurred May 14, 1876, he spent most of his time in traveling through the United States and the West India Islands.

GILBERT, CALEB B., Physician and Surgeon, of Detroit, Michigan, was born the 27th day of January, 1826, near Belleville, Hastings County, Ontario, Canada. His father, John Gilbert, and his mother, Maria Yager, were the parents of ten children,—five sons and five daughters,—eight of whom are now living. Doctor Gilbert's early life was passed mainly in hard labor on his father's farm; while his education, limited in both degree and kind, was acquired at an ordinary country school during the winter months. At the age of twenty-one, he entered a dry-goods store at Belleville, in the capacity of salesman, remaining two years, at which time he returned home. From his early youth he had an ardent love for books, and eagerly read all that he could procure. During the summer of 1849, while assisting his father in the harvest field, he determined to begin the study of medicine, and made known his intention to his father, who readily acquiesced in his wishes. The same year, he entered Fally Seminary in Oswego County, New York, where he remained until March, 1852. He then attended two courses of lectures at Toronto; and, in 1854, went to New York, where he graduated at the Medical University in 1855. He married, on the 16th day of May, 1855, Caroline M. Fowler,

of Clayton, New York. In June, 1855, he came to Detroit; and, the day after his arrival, rode on horseback to Howell, a small village in Michigan, about fifty miles from Detroit. From there he proceeded to Corunna and then to Lyons; the greater portion of the route was through swampy ground, and over not a few corduroy bridges. At that time, there were no railroads or turnpikes in this section of the State, and Doctor Gilbert endured many of the trials and hardships which are incident to pioneer life. He commenced the practice of medicine at Lyons, and remained there until the spring of 1858, when he removed to Windsor, Ontario. In April, 1865, he came to Detroit, at which city he now resides. In 1869 Doctor Gilbert was elected to fill the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Detroit Medical College, which position he now occupies. He is one of the attending physicians at St. Mary's Hospital, and also of the Woman's Hospital and Foundling's Home. He is a member of the Detroit Academy of Medicine, the Detroit Medical and Library Association, and the State Medical Society. In 1844 Doctor Gilbert united with the Methodist Church, and is now a member of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, of Detroit. He is very liberal in his religious views. He has three children,—one son and two daughters. Doctor Gilbert is held in high esteem by all friends and acquaintances. Throughout his life, he has been noted for integrity of character and untiring energy in the practice of his profession. He is a close student, and is the possessor of a large, valuable library, which contains the choicest works of a medical and miscellaneous character.

GREENING, HERMAN, Detroit, Michigan, was born in Prussia, March 28, 1830. He received his education in the common schools of that country, where every child is required to attend from the age of seven years. When fourteen years old, he began a general business in the city of Halberstadt, province of Saxony, with a view of gaining a knowledge of the business, and remained in one establishment three years. At the age of twenty-one, he came to America, arriving in New York City after a voyage of seven weeks. Mr. Greening was an utter stranger, not only to the language spoken, but to the habits and customs of the country; being without a single friend to aid him, and with very limited means upon which to subsist while endeavoring to obtain a situation. At the time of his arrival, in 1851, the tide of emigration from every European country was at its height, and the cities of our seaboard were overwhelmed with applicants for work, representing all classes, from the farm hand to the skilled artisan. After days of fruitless effort to ob-

tain a situation, Mr. Greening determined to go West: his first objective point being the city of Buffalo. While continuing his search for employment, he learned a few words of English, among which was the sentence, "I want work;" but his request was met by questions which he could not comprehend. At last he was compelled to seek some place where he might receive the necessities of life in return for his labor, until such time as he could become sufficiently conversant with the language to enable him to enter the business with which he was familiar. Being taken by a farmer several days' journey by wagon, into Canada, he spent the next few months in doing farm work, which was not only very hard for him, but unprofitable also; as, upon expressing a desire for a settlement with his employer, with a view of making another attempt to find employment, he was very coolly informed that there was nothing due him. Taking his departure for the West, from this place,—the whereabouts of which, owing to his imperfect knowledge of the country and language, he still remains in ignorance,—after many days of travel on foot, being relieved only by an occasional ride in some passing farm-wagon, he arrived at Detroit, Michigan, in September, 1852. He soon obtained employment with T. H. Armstrong, a retail dealer in hats, caps, and furs, who gave him an interest in the business after three years' service; and, in 1857, took him into the firm as full partner. Not deeming the hat and fur trade of sufficient scope in a retail way, and having had from boyhood a fixed preference for the dry-goods business, he dissolved partnership with Mr. Armstrong, in 1859, and associated himself with C. F. Blume, under the firm name of Greening & Blume. Their capital being very limited, they commenced in a small way; on going to New York for the purpose of obtaining the necessary credit in connection with his newly established business, Mr. Greening found it very difficult to procure, on account of the many failures among Western merchants, the result of the preceding financial panic of 1857-58. Taking with him a strong letter of recommendation from a merchant of New York City, who had known him as the junior partner of the firm of T. H. Armstrong & Co., he presented it at the office of H. B. Claffin & Co. Mr. Bancroft, the credit man of that house, after scanning the features of the young merchant, said: "How much credit do you want?" He hesitated a moment in replying, when Mr. Bancroft abruptly said: "Your credit is ten thousand dollars in this house." Having commenced thus on a sound basis, Mr. Greening enjoys to-day an unlimited credit with the same house. After the lapse of one year, he dissolved partnership with Mr. Blume, and continued the business in his own name, until July 1, 1873, when he associated himself with William A. Neef. The business of which he has laid the foundation, and in the management of which he has displayed, in a

quiet, unassuming manner, much judgment and shrewdness, has steadily increased from year to year, until it is now one of the largest retail establishments in the State. In May, 1863, he was married to Augusta Plager, a niece of Mr. Peter Henkel, the well-known wholesale grocer of Detroit. They have four children,—three daughters and one son. Mr. Greening resides in the suburban part of the city, where, in 1866, he built a large and elegant residence. There, surrounded by his family, he enjoys the comforts and luxuries earned and won by a life of patient toil in a business in which failure is more frequent than success. He has never stepped aside from his chosen field of labor to mingle in political circles, although adhering to the fundamental principles of the Republican party.

GREUSEL, HON. JOHN, of Springwells, Michigan, was born December 4, 1809, in Blicca-stel, Bavaria. He was taught the French and German languages in the public schools of his native place, which, at that time, was under the rule of Napoleon I.; and, at the Treaty of Paris, in 1816, was ceded to Bavaria. Shortly after he was twenty-one, he entered the military service as forester, and served three years. In 1833, as the laws were very strict and oppressive, and his life was constantly endangered in the performance of his duties, he resigned and emigrated to America. The journey to Havre de Grace occupied twenty-four days; and forty more were consumed in the passage on a sailing vessel to New York. On his arrival in that city, he worked a short time on a farm in Long Island for eight dollars a month; and, in 1834, engaged in brick-making, at Newburg, Orange County, New York. He spent fourteen years in different brick-yards along the Hudson River. In 1848 he removed to Michigan and settled in Springwells, adjacent to Detroit, where he started a brick manufactory. His trade steadily increased, and he is now the leading brick manufacturer in the State. He has accumulated a competent fortune, and a reputation for integrity which he values far above pecuniary gain. Mr. Greusel, in early years, was a Whig; after its formation, he joined the Republican party, with which he has since been prominently identified. He was Town Clerk of Springwells two years. In 1870, and again in 1872, he was the Representative in the Legislature from the First District of Detroit. He was a delegate to the Republican Convention at Philadelphia in 1872, and in 1874 was elected State Senator. Mr. Greusel has discharged his duties in these honorable positions to the entire satisfaction of his constituents; always ignoring strict party lines, and having in view only the interest of his entire constituency and of his adopted State.

GRIFFIN, LEVI THOMAS, of Detroit, was born in Clinton, Oneida County, New York, May 23, 1837. He received the name of his maternal grandfather, Levi Thomas, of Utica, New York,—an honest, thrifty, and energetic man, but stern and severe in character and manners. His mother was a woman of great integrity, economical and industrious,—remarkably devoted to domestic duties. Of a family of eight children, six lived to manhood and womanhood under her care and training. His father, a gentleman of refinement and culture, especially noted for his social qualities, inherited a considerable landed estate, which was conveyed to his paternal ancestor, in 1790, by George Washington, whose signature, with that of De Witt Clinton, as a witness, is upon the title-deed. Owing to various reverses, however, the property has passed out of the possession of the family. From early childhood until his eleventh year, Levi Griffin was reared in the house of his maternal grandfather, and noticeably inherited and acquired very many of the peculiar qualities of that branch of the family. In the fall of 1847, his parents removed to Rochester, Michigan, taking him with them. He evinced great fondness for study; at the early age of fourteen, was prepared for college; and, at sixteen, entered the University of Michigan. Here he maintained a good position in his classes, and was proficient in all his studies except mathematics, which he never examined sufficiently to appreciate. Graduating in 1857, he found himself without means to study his profession, but having met one of the alumni of the university, Mr. William A. Moore,—now a distinguished member of the Detroit bar,—he was tendered a place in the office of Moore & Blackmar, which he entered, as a student, the first of July. Through the exertions of Mr. Moore, then Assistant United States District-Attorney, and the kindness of Robert W. Davis, United States Marshal, he secured the appointment of Court Deputy; and, during the session of the Federal Court, received two dollars per day. With this assistance, he was able to get through the first year of his study. He was accustomed to sleep in the office, on a bed improvised for the occasion, and his habits, at this time, were of the most frugal kind. He was admitted to the bar, May 29, 1858, being a member of the first class admitted by the Supreme Court of Michigan, as at present organized, and was complimented by the judges upon his proficiency. In November, 1858, he removed to Grand Rapids, and associated himself with Lucius Patterson, Esq., who, for a number of years, was one of the foremost lawyers of Western Michigan. In April, 1860, a disastrous fire destroyed the building in which his office was located, together with the county offices, and nearly the entire records of Kent County. Somewhat discouraged, he returned to Detroit, and again entered the office of Mr. Moore, where he remained, on a salary, until

January, 1862, at which time the law partnership of Moore and Griffin was formed. In the autumn of 1862, he was commissioned, by Governor Blair, supernumerary Second Lieutenant in the 4th Michigan Cavalry, and was mustered into the service, August 13. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant, December 18, following, and assigned to staff duty as Brigade Inspector. February 1, 1863, he was made First Lieutenant; and, on April 15, of the same year, Adjutant of his regiment. February 24, 1864, he was commissioned as Captain; and, September 15, of that year, was assigned to staff duty as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Second Cavalry Division. December 25, following, he was made Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Cavalry Corps of the Military Division of the Mississippi, Brevet Major-General James H. Wilson commanding. He was brevetted Major of United States Volunteers by the President, March 13, 1866, for gallant and meritorious service during the war. He belonged to a regiment which has a most enviable record, and participated in all its engagements when not on staff duty. He was mustered out of service, July 1, 1865, at the close of the war. His reputation with the regiment, and among his fellow-officers, was that of an able and gallant officer, and a courteous and honorable gentleman. Returning to his profession, August, 1865, as one of the firm of Moore & Griffin, he remained thus connected until the 1st of September, 1875, when he associated himself with Mr. Don M. Dickinson, under the firm name of Griffin & Dickinson. He has never held, nor been a candidate for, any office of a political character; devoting every energy to the practice of law. He was President of the Young Men's Society, of Detroit, 1870-72; and, for a number of years, was one of its Directors. Politically, he inherited the prejudices of his father, and has always voted the Democratic ticket in national affairs; though, in municipal and local affairs, he is quite indifferent to party. He was an early and strong advocate of the Greeley movement, in the campaign of 1872, and was firmly of the belief that the acceptance of Mr. Greeley's candidacy was the only hope of overthrowing the domination of the Republican party. In 1858, through the influence of a college friend, now Rev. E. G. Thurber, of Syracuse, he made a profession of religion, connecting himself with Westminster Church, of Detroit,—Henry Niel, D. D., pastor. In 1873, after an extended investigation of church history and polity, he withdrew from the Presbyterian denomination, and was confirmed in St. John's Episcopal Church, Detroit; since which time he has been an ardent, earnest churchman. He was married, October 8, 1867, to Mary Cabot Wickware, a native of Detroit, and a young lady of personal attractions and endowments. They have three children,—William Wickware, Laura Moore, and Mary McLaren Griffin. At an early age, his ambition was

stimulated and encouraged by his eldest sister, afterwards Mrs. H. F. Warner, now residing in Scranton, Pennsylvania; and to her counsel and sympathy, he justly attributes much of his success. In the profession of law he may be regarded as standing in the front rank, commanding the entire respect of his legal brethren; in fact, as a *nisi prius* lawyer, he has few equals, and no superior in the bar of Michigan. A man of pronounced individuality and indefatigable industry, his opponent, in the trial of a cause, is never certain but that his case will be tried on questions entirely new, and he himself led in the contest upon ground which, to him, is *terra incognita*. Mr. Griffin is of medium height, of attractive personal appearance, and winning address, indicating by word and act the Christian gentleman. Those who are favored with his confidence hold him warmly in friendship, but he is disinclined "to those familiarities which render sincere regard and esteem very cheap." He is ever ready to welcome his friends to his pleasant home with cordial hospitality. Although enjoying social pleasures, and holding a somewhat prominent position in the society of Detroit, his ambition and aspirations confine him closely to his professional duties. Generous with his means, no worthy cause ever appeals to him in vain; and he occupies, as he deserves, an enviable place in the good opinion of his fellow-citizens.

GOODWIN, HON. DANIEL, Upper Peninsula, was one of the early emigrants to the Territory of Michigan, where he entered upon the practice of the legal profession. He was for many years United States District Attorney for Michigan; was subsequently a District Judge; served repeatedly in the State Legislature; and was President of the Constitutional Convention of 1850. He appeared for the people in the great trial of 1851, known as the "Railroad Conspiracy Case," and is at the present time Judge of the Circuit Court for the Northern Peninsula of Michigan.

HAMMOND, GEORGE H., of Detroit, Michigan, was born at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, May 5, 1838. His parents, John and Sarah (Huston) Hammond, were of old New England stock, his paternal ancestors being among the earliest settlers of this country. His maternal grandfather was a native of Maine, and served eight years as a soldier in the war of the Revolution, living to the age of ninety-four years. Mr. George H. Hammond is one of twelve children. His father being a mechanic, he was obliged early in

life to aid in the support of the family. He attended the common schools until ten years of age, when he began working for Mr. Barrett at Ashburnham, Massachusetts, a few miles from his native place, at making leather pocket-books, in which he soon became quite expert. A short time after, his employer gave up the business on account of failing health, and, under his advice, Mr. Hammond, then only ten years old, continued to carry it on. Buying a small stock of leather from his employer's father, on credit, he took it to his own home, and, with the assistance of about a dozen girls whom he employed, manufactured his goods. He found a ready market for them, and was very successful, financially. After a year, however, steel porte-monnaies commenced to supersede the leather goods, and he concluded to retire from the business. For a few months, he was employed in the butcher-shop of a neighbor, and liked the work very well. After this, he secured a place with Milton Frost, now of Detroit, at that time manufacturing mattresses and palm-leaf hats at Fitchburg. He received, at first, a salary of forty dollars a year, with the privilege of going to school for three months in the winter. After working three years for Mr. Frost, he again entered the service of the butcher, and, at the end of nine months, on the failure of the latter, purchased his effects and carried on the business himself; being then but fifteen years of age, and having a capital of only five dollars. He was quite successful for six months, when, at the solicitation of Mr. Frost, who had moved to Detroit, he sold out, and came to that city in 1854. For two months after his arrival, he worked in a butcher shop, and, for the next two years and a half, for Mr. Frost, in the manufacture of mattresses and furniture. He then started in business for himself, manufacturing chairs, at the corner of Farmer and State streets. About six months later, his establishment was burned out; leaving him, after settling with the insurance companies and paying his debts, with a cash capital of thirteen dollars, and the note of a citizen of Detroit for fifty dollars. Upon this note he borrowed forty dollars, and, nothing daunted by his misfortune, at once opened a meat-shop on the corner of Howard and Third streets. In 1860, from the proceeds of his trade, he erected a brick building for a shop on the opposite corner, after which his business steadily increased until, in 1865, he removed to No. 38 Michigan Grand avenue, in the center of the city, and soon was the proprietor of a large and prosperous establishment. He became interested in pork and beef packing; and, having engaged in the transportation of fresh dressed meats, his business grew to such an extent that, in 1872, he associated with him J. D. Standish and S. B. Dixon, the latter of whom had been his clerk for many years. The firm increased their facilities for meat-packing, erecting a large packing-house on Twentieth street,

where they pack upwards of four thousand hogs, and do a business amounting to nearly a million dollars a year. In 1869 Mr. Hammond began sending dressed beef to the Eastern markets in refrigerator cars, which has proved a most successful venture, and has revolutionized the transportation of fresh meats. In that year, Mr. Davis, the patentee, built his first refrigerator car, and tried in vain to induce several parties to transport perishable articles in it, until Mr. Hammond consented to load the car with dressed beef for shipment to Boston, Mr. Caleb Ives being his partner in this venture. The beef reached Boston in excellent condition, found a ready market, and netted large returns. A second experiment was made in midsummer, with a like successful result. Mr. Hammond then, in partnership with two others, had ten cars built, established a slaughter-house near Chicago, and engaged in transporting dressed beef to the Eastern States. At the end of six months, ten more cars were added, and the demand has steadily increased, until now, in 1878, one hundred and eighty cars are employed; ten thousand pounds of beef are shipped daily to Boston, and thence distributed through New England. In addition to this, vast supplies of dressed hogs, eggs, butter, and other perishable produce, are forwarded in these cars to the Eastern markets. The success of this vast business, which amounts to about three million dollars annually, is due to the enterprise and sagacity of Mr. Hammond, who has had the entire management of it from the first. From it he has accumulated a handsome fortune. Mr. Hammond has been too attentive to his business to take an active part in politics, and has no ambition for political distinction. He votes the Republican ticket. He married, in 1857, Miss Ellen Barry. They have had eight children, five of whom are living. Mr. Hammond is a true type of the active, energetic, and successful—though modest and retiring—business man.

HODGES, HENRY C., Insurance Agent and Real Estate Operator, senior member of the firm of Hodges Brothers, of Detroit, was born in Grand Isle County, Vermont, March 2, 1828. His ancestors were New Englanders, but his father was born in Washington County, New York; and his mother, a descendant of the Phelps family, of Connecticut, was born in Vermont. He received a common-school education; and, at the age of twelve years, began to earn his own living by working upon a farm. When sixteen, he commenced to learn the trade of carriage-making, and worked at it until he was twenty-two; when, in November, 1850, he started for the West. He spent a short time in Detroit, and then went into

the interior of the State to work at his trade. He had occupied his leisure, while an apprentice in New York, in studying and reading, with an ambition to become something more than a mechanic; and, after a few weeks spent in Michigan, he obtained a situation as teacher, during the winter months, in a country school. The following summer, he was steward and clerk of the Railroad Hotel at Marshall, Michigan, which position he held for a year, and then resumed teaching. After remaining about two years in Michigan, he was so prostrated with fever and ague that he was obliged to seek another climate. He went to Wisconsin, became interested as partner in marble manufacturing works, and remained there several years. In 1862 he returned to Detroit, as State Agent for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. He associated his brother, Charles C. Hodges, with him in this business; and, a few months afterwards, Hodges Brothers became agents of the above company for the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota. The business was prosecuted with such tact and energy as to become, in a few years, large and prosperous. In 1868 they sold the agency for Iowa and Minnesota to the company; and, in the subsequent year, the province of Ontario was added to their general agency. Since they have conducted the business, it has amounted to nearly ten millions of dollars in receipts of premiums. In 1865 they began operating in real estate, buying property on the corner of Lafayette and Tenth streets; and, afterwards, sixty feet front on Woodward avenue, upon which they have recently erected a magnificent five-story block for business purposes. In 1871 they purchased twenty-four acres of land on the old Woodbridge estate, to which they added forty-two acres by a later purchase; opened through the property two fine avenues,—Lincoln, seventy feet wide, and Trumbull, eighty feet wide; planted shade-trees; and introduced all necessary improvements to make them attractive. The property was subdivided into lots, and part of it sold on condition that the purchaser erected thereon a fine brick residence; while the Hodges Brothers themselves built a number of elegant dwellings, which found a ready sale. In the course of some six years, from thirty to forty houses were put up, and the avenues are now two of the finest in the city of Detroit or its suburbs. In 1878 they completed the Brunswick Hotel, on the corner of Griswold and State streets, one of the most complete and convenient hotels in Michigan. Mr. Hodges has served one term as a member-at-large of the Board of Estimates, for the city of Detroit; having been appointed to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Captain E. B. Ward, in 1875. He is a liberal and public-spirited citizen, and has done much towards beautifying, improving, and building up Detroit. He has voted with the Republican party, but has never taken an active

part in politics. He is a liberal Christian, and has for several years been trustee of the Unitarian Church of Detroit. He was married, October 10, 1854, at Hastings, Michigan, to Julia A. Bidwell, a native of Kinderhook, New York, and a daughter of the late Judge Horace Bidwell, of Hastings.

HAWLEY, RICHARD, of Detroit, Michigan, was born in Shrewsbury, England, December 10, 1815. He is descended from an old English family which early settled in Shrewsbury. The family property, Cause Castle, is mentioned in *The Silver Museum of the World*, by Charles Hulbert, published in Shrewsbury in 1825. Cause Castle, near Westbury, was one of the twenty-four lordships held by Roger de Corbis from Roger de Montgomery. A few years ago, the castle and estate were the property of Thomas Hawley, of Germantown, Pennsylvania. Mr. Hawley's father was induced by financial embarrassment to emigrate to America in 1818. He was enabled to give his son a common-school education, but nothing more; and, at the age of seventeen, Richard Hawley commenced business on his own account, as a brewer, in Cleveland. Under his careful management, the business prospered; but he entered into speculation, and all he possessed was swept away in the panic of 1837. He was advised to take advantage of the bankrupt law, but persistently refused. Removing to Erie, Pennsylvania, he commenced life anew; and, before long, was enabled to pay both principal and interest of his debts. In 1843 he established a brewery in Detroit, and continued in the work until 1855. In that year, the Prohibitory Liquor Law was enacted in Michigan, and he discontinued the business, and turned his attention to malting. He was, perhaps, the only brewer in the State who strictly obeyed the law to the injury of his purse. In 1873 he retired with a handsome fortune, leaving as his successor his son Thomas, who had been associated with him since 1860. Mr. Hawley has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and has been able to render important public services. He has been a prominent member of the Detroit Board of Trade for many years, and was, for several terms, its representative in the National Board; he has also repeatedly represented the latter in the Dominion Board of Trade. In 1864 he served a term in the State Legislature. He has served as City Councilor; as Alderman of the Fourth Ward; and as member of the Board of Estimates of Detroit. He was again appointed to the State Legislature at the recent election. Until 1854, he acted with the Whigs; since then, he has been a prominent Democrat. He married, in 1839, Eliza Gardner, daughter of Charles

Gardner, of East Cleveland. They have had eight children, of whom three sons and three daughters are living. Mrs. Hawley is engaged in many benevolent works; to her effort is mainly due the establishment of the Woman's Hospital, and Foundlings' Home. She has been, in every sense, a helpmeet to her husband; and he feels that much of his success may be attributed to her. Mr. Hawley, during the session of 1877, has identified himself with some measures on law reforms for the benefit of working-men. He stands high, in the community which he represents, as a man of sound judgment and liberal opinions. He has read much, and has formed habits of study. His sturdy honesty and good faith are the outgrowth of a consistent Christian character.

HAND, GEORGE E., of Detroit, was born in East Guilford, now Madison, Connecticut, in 1809. He graduated from Yale College in 1829, and soon after went to Detroit. He studied law in the office of Judge Fletcher, who was then Attorney-General, and later, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court. Immediately on his admission to the bar, he took the position of a close and accurate practitioner. In 1835 he was appointed Judge of Probate for Wayne County; and, notwithstanding his youth, discharged the duties of the office satisfactorily. During his term of service, in no case was an appeal taken from his judgment. In 1840 he represented the city of Detroit in the State Legislature, and was Chairman of the Committee for the Sale of Public Works. He drafted and had oversight of the bills for chartering the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern Railroad companies. In these bills which were passed under strong opposition, were embodied the terms of sale of the railroads, then owned by the State, to the present Michigan Central and Michigan Southern Railroad companies. Three things were kept prominently in view, in shaping this legislation; first, the completion and extension of the Central Road to Lake Michigan, to be built of heavy T rail, in place of the old strap iron; second, the extinguishment of the State debt, some five million dollars, upon which no interest had been paid for years previous; third, the creation of a corporation strong enough to crush the steamboat combination which had controlled, for a number of years, nearly every steamboat on Lake Erie and the upper lakes, with dictatorship at Buffalo, exercised in such an arbitrary manner as to be of great injury to Michigan. The significance and success of this legislation may be seen in its results, immediate and remote. Among the former, were the speedy completion of a first-class railroad across the State; the bringing into the State some eight



Wm. L. Smith

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Geo. E. Hand



J. D. Hayes





millions of Eastern capital,—the first considerable amount of sea-board capital which ever was invested west of the mountains; and, within two years, raising the credit of the State to par, from forty per cent. discount. For a time the steamboat combination defied the Michigan road; but, within three years, was crushed by it; and, greatly to the satisfaction of the Michigan people, dissolved. Judge Hand was Chairman of the State Democratic Committee in 1848, and zealously supported the claims of General Cass. He was always a close personal friend and political advocate of that distinguished statesman. In 1853 Judge Hand was appointed United States Attorney for the district of Michigan, and held the position throughout President Pierce's administration. During his attorneyship, the extensive depredations upon Government lands on the western side of the State were broken up, by effective prosecution. No less than seventy-five indictments were pending, at the time, against timber trespassers, some of whom were leading lumbermen of Chicago. A combination was formed, by the defendants, to defeat these prosecutions, and a strong section of the bar of Detroit was retained on their side, supported by prominent counsel from other localities. The District Attorney, however, ably assisted by Hon. A. D. Frazer, succeeded in securing a conviction in every case that was tried. After a few examples had been made, the combination gave way, and the defendants threw themselves on the clemency of the Government, under pledges to respect its rights in the future. This put an end to timber stealing in Michigan as a safe and lucrative employment. Since retiring from this office, Judge Hand has held no public position.

HESS, JULIUS, Architect, of Detroit, Michigan, was born in Zurich, Switzerland, in the year 1841. He received a thorough education in the schools of his native country; and, having a peculiar talent for drawing, and a love of mathematical studies, he decided to fit himself for the profession of a mechanical engineer. To further that purpose, he emigrated to the United States, thinking that he might find a wider field for the practical training and experience necessary to success. He soon, however, discovered how difficult it would be for a young man without capital to work himself above the level of an ordinary journeyman, and chose the study of architecture, as a business requiring no moneyed capital. About a year previous to the civil war, he entered the office of J. P. Huber, architect, of Newark, New Jersey, but left his employment to enter the Federal army, as Second Lieutenant of Engineers, in a New York regiment.

After serving eighteen months, ill health compelled him to resign this position, just at a time when a Captain's commission was tendered him. He then went to Switzerland, for the purpose of regaining his health, and fully completing his architectural studies. He visited the principal cities of the continent, and returned after a year and a half. He has since practiced his profession with marked success. After several removals, he decided to make Detroit his home. Among the most prominent of the buildings designed by Mr. Hess may be mentioned the Michigan Centennial Building, constructed on the Centennial Exhibition ground, at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia; St. John's Evangelical Protestant Church, Detroit; the parsonage of St. Mary's Catholic Church; the Harmonic Society Building; the Concert Hall, which is considered one of the finest in the State; as well as public school buildings, and private dwellings in the city of Detroit, and in different sections of Michigan. Mr. Hess married, in January, 1868, Mary E. Hall, of Detroit. She is a lineal descendant of Hannah Duston, of Haverhill, near Boston, who is famous for having killed ten Indians, with the help of her nurse-girl and a captive English lad, in March, 1697, on Duston Island, six miles above Concord, New Hampshire, where they had been carried captives.

HAYES, JOSIAH DIXON, Detroit, Michigan, was born in the township of Clayton, Jefferson County, New York, January 16, 1825. His father, Daniel Hayes, was a native of Salem, Massachusetts, and one of the pioneers of Jefferson County, New York. The family is descended from the Pilgrim Fathers who emigrated from Scotland to Salem, Massachusetts, among the first settlers of that State. In 1835 Mr. Hayes removed with his father to Pittsford, Monroe County, New York, where he received his education in the district and select schools. When thirteen years of age, he entered the mercantile establishment of Hopkins & Hewitt, and remained three years. The firm then dissolved, the senior member removing to Rochester, and forming a partnership under the firm name of Hopkins & Robbins, which was afterwards dissolved by an order from the Court of Chancery, Mr. Hayes having been appointed by the receiver to close their affairs. He found it necessary to go to Canada to collect debts, and, after closing the business, settled in Coburg, Ontario. He then made a business engagement with John M. Grover, a prominent man of Colborne, with whom he remained until 1847. He then removed to New York City, and formed a partnership with George E. Shaw and George W. Comstock, wholesale dealers in woolens, drugs, and medicines. They also established a store at

Toronto, Canada. In the spring of 1849, he purchased the interests of his partners; after which, he sold the entire business and removed to Colborne, Canada, where, in partnership with W. H. Colton, he entered upon the mercantile trade. He soon after purchased Mr. Colton's share, and conducted the business until 1852. Upon the completion of the Grand Trunk Railway, he was offered his choice of various positions in the company, and accepted the agency at Coburg in order to settle his business affairs. On the completion of the same road to Detroit, in 1859, he was appointed General Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, and Treasurer of the Chicago, Detroit and Canada Grand Trunk Railway. In 1861 he went into the office of the Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, under Mr. R. N. Rice. Soon after the death of Mr. Seymour, of Buffalo, Mr. Hayes was appointed General Eastern Freight Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad, and removed to Buffalo, New York. In 1865, upon the resignation of C. A. Hurd, Mr. Hayes was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad, having his head-quarters at Detroit. On the destruction of the Michigan Central Freight Depot by fire, all claims for freight destroyed were satisfactorily settled by him. During his connection with this company, Mr. Hayes established the system of through traffic from points in the West to European ports, *via* New York, so that one bill of lading covered both land and ocean transportation. At first, no railroad company would assume such a responsibility, nor would the steamship lines agree to accept such bills of lading in Europe. He then made arrangements with the Black Star Line of sailing packets from New York to Liverpool to accept his personal bills of lading, thus founding the "European Express Freight Line." Upon the organization of the National Steamship Company, they also accepted his bills. From this beginning has grown the system of through shipments in nearly all the American seaport cities, in connection with all through lines of transportation. The system of transporting fresh beef in refrigerator cars from the West to the East was also established under the management of Mr. Hayes. It was commenced in a single refrigerator car,—a Detroit invention,—built by the Michigan Central Railroad Company. The first shipment proved a financial failure. The railroad company refused to build any more such cars, whereupon Mr. Hayes, then General Manager of the Blue Line, procured the cars. After meeting with considerable opposition, both from the railroads and the butchers in the large Eastern cities, they built up an immense business, not only in this country, but also in Europe. In November, 1866, upon the organization of the Blue Line, Mr. Hayes was appointed General Manager, and served in this capacity eight years. During this period, he united with others in building the Detroit Central Mills, the largest flour-mills in the State. He was made President of the company, and continued as such until he had purchased the interests of all who were connected with it, becoming the sole proprietor. Mr. Hayes has made a thorough study of the matter of transportation. He has written a number of articles and addressed various commercial bodies throughout the country upon this subject. In 1873 he was the first person examined by the Senate Committee on Transportation Routes, and his testimony was published in the reports of that committee. He was a delegate to the first General Convention of the Board of Trade, which was held in Detroit in July, 1865, and which resulted in the formation of a National Board of Trade. Mr. Hayes took strong grounds against the building by the General Government of the contemplated Niagara Ship Canal, although the convention was almost united in its favor. His argument was published in pamphlet form by the Buffalo Board of Trade, and circulated extensively; soon after which, the agitation in regard to the construction of the canal ceased. Mr. Hayes was chosen a member of the Executive Council of the National Board of Trade, at the first meeting he attended, and has been re-elected to such office at every subsequent meeting. At the June meeting of the National Board of Trade, in 1875, he presented an argument in favor of the establishment, by the General Government, of a Department of Commerce, and the appointment of a Cabinet officer over this department. The National Board ordered the printing of the argument in pamphlet form, for circulation among the various Boards of Trade in the United States. Under an act of Congress establishing the bureau of statistics on transportation and transportation routes, he was appointed one of the Government Special Commissioners, which office he still holds. On the formation of the Millers' Association of the State of Michigan, he was chosen President, and still retains that office. In 1871-72 the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Detroit increased its capital; Mr. Hayes purchased stock in the bank, and was appointed Vice-President, which position he still holds. In 1873 he established the Exchange Bank of Grand Ledge, to facilitate business there, where he had large farming interests. At the convention of bankers at Saratoga, in 1874, he took strong grounds against the double taxation of bank capital, and urged the formation of a National Bankers' Association. He was made a member of the Executive Committee and Secretary for the organization of such an Association, which was completed at Philadelphia in 1875. A bill having been brought before Congress for the removal of its taxes by the General Government, Mr. Hayes was unanimously chosen to present the first argument on the subject to the Ways and Means Committee, which he did February 7, 1877. Mr. Hayes was trained in the Presbyterian faith, and is an attendant

upon that church, although not a member. He is a Republican in his political views, but has never held or sought any political office. In the spring of 1849, he married Miss Elura Mary Wood, only daughter of Colonel Wood. They have three children,—one son and two daughters; the former of whom, Frederick W. Hayes, is Cashier of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank. Mr. Hayes is a gentleman of kind and courteous manners; a keen observer of men and things; and energetic and persevering in all his enterprises, never failing in any undertaking where success is possible. He is an able and efficient writer and speaker on subjects to which he has given thought and study; and, upon matters pertaining to transportation, he has a national reputation.

HARMON, JOHN H., of Detroit, was born in Portage County, Ohio, June 21, 1819. He is a son of John Harmon, a native of Connecticut, who emigrated to Ohio in 1800, and was for many years the publisher of a newspaper. At an early age, he entered his father's office, at Ravenna, Ohio, to learn printing, for which he manifested a strong taste; and, under the instruction of his father, became an accurate and skillful printer. In 1838 he went to Detroit, and became connected with the *Detroit Free Press*, then owned by three brothers,—John S. Bagg, Silas Bagg, and Ashael Bagg. He remained there, as journeyman printer, upon the editorial staff, and as partner, for many years; retiring therefrom with a handsome fortune, which was subsequently lost. On his arrival in Detroit, he found the northern frontier in a blaze of excitement, created by the Patriot War, in Canada; and, being full of zeal and devotion to a Democratic Government, he joined an expedition that crossed into Canada, at Windsor, in the winter of 1838. The expedition was not successful; and, being attacked by a superior force of Canadian troops, retreated to the American side, with a loss of two or three of the party killed. In his career as publisher and as journalist, Mr. Harmon was very prosperous, and exerted an influence in political matters throughout the State and the North-west. He was honored, in 1852, by being chosen Mayor of the city of Detroit, and was re-elected in the following year, having previously held the office of Alderman for two terms. He was then one of the most popular men in the city,—generous, kind to the poor, a genial companion, and a hospitable friend; but, in time, he became a victim to the bad habits created by the customs of hospitality then existing in Detroit. With a firmness of will and a tenacity of purpose absolutely amazing, he conquered that habit, however, and, practically putting on the red ribbon of reform, he

has worn it for many years; and is to-day a silent but most eloquent example of a permanently reformed man. He was appointed, by President Pierce, in 1853, Collector of the Port of Detroit, the duties of which he performed with fidelity, meeting the approbation of all parties in his official conduct. Since his retirement from this office, he has spent much of his time in Washington City, having passed thirty winters at the national capital during the sessions of Congress. In politics, he has always been a Democrat; and, probably, to-day, has a wider personal acquaintance with the prominent and public men of the nation than any other one man. The writer of this sketch, who has always been his opponent in political matters, says, unhesitatingly, that there is no one who commands the confidence and good-will of all public men to a greater extent than does Mr. Harmon. In personal appearance, being over six feet in height, slender, with the complexion and eyes of an Indian, long black hair, combed back from his forehead and falling on his collar. Mr. Harmon looks very like the old pen-picture of John Randolph, of Tuckahoe; and so youthful is his countenance, that, to those who knew him a generation ago, he seems almost unchanged. Born of a Presbyterian family, he has always paid due respect to religion, but is too sincere and independent to pretend to be what he is not; and so may be ranked as a man of broad, liberal, and well-settled views of religion. In 1841 he married Miss Sara S. Rood, and to her, above all others, is he indebted for his success and triumphs in life. In his darkest hours, she clung to him, encouraged and upheld him; drawing him upward, and yet upward, above temptation, and made him what he is,—a true gentleman.

HEAMES, HENRY, Mechanical Engineer and Builder, Detroit, was born in the city of Taunton, Somerset County, England, on the 26th of June, 1823. He is the sixth child of William and Jane Heames. The early history of his father's family dates back to the defenders of religious liberty in England. His mother's death occurred when he was but two years old; and, his father's health not permitting personal attention to business, their means were soon exhausted. In consequence of this, and being the youngest child, he was prevented from receiving the educational advantages which he might otherwise have enjoyed. Mr. Heames early manifested a special aptness in mechanics, which developed and matured in after years. Leaving school when quite young, he lived with a farmer for three years, and, at the end of that time, went to live in Devonshire with a Mr. Sibthorp,

who always took the greatest interest in his welfare. When fifteen years of age, he engaged with a builder to learn the mason's trade. At the same time, he attended evening schools, and made a special study of mechanical drawing, in order that he might advance more rapidly in the profession he had chosen. In 1842, in company with two other young men, he went to France, and was employed on public works until the death of his father, when he returned to England, and engaged in the same work there. After a short time, he received an offer from his former employer in France, and returned to that country, where he took charge of the construction of the engine-house and other buildings for the Paris and Rouen Railroad Company, at Lapeer station. From this time until 1848, he was engaged by the same company in constructing railroad work-shops and gas-works at the city of Tours, in the south of France; in the cities of Rouen and Havre de Grace, in Normandy; and also in the construction of tunnels and bridges on the Paris and Rouen, and Rouen and Havre de Grace railroads. February 22, 1848, he married, in the city of Paris, France, Hannah M. N. Carpenter, of Wroxton, near Banbury, Oxfordshire, England. Seven children are the issue of this marriage, of whom four sons and two daughters are living at the present time. In the month following his marriage, Mr. Heames and his wife sailed for the United States, and arrived in New York after a stormy voyage of twenty-nine days. He remained there a short time, after which he visited Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, and Detroit, settling in the latter city in the fall of the same year. Mr. Heames worked as a journeyman mason until 1850, when he accepted a situation from the Marquette Iron Company, taking charge of the construction of the first iron furnace erected at Marquette, Lake Superior. In the latter portion of the year 1851, he resigned this position and returned to Detroit. He at once formed a partnership with Mr. C. Stange, in the building business. They did the mason work of the bridges and culverts on the Windsor end of the Great Western Railroad; built the Reed Block, the Fulton Iron Works, and other buildings in Detroit. This partnership being dissolved in 1853, Mr. Heames was appointed by the Sault Ste. Marie Canal Company, as superintendent of quarries at Malden, Canada, and at Marblehead, Ohio. In the fall of 1854, he was appointed superintendent of excavation on the canal, and remained in that capacity until it was finished; he was then appointed road-master of the Michigan Central Railroad, on the division between Lake Station, Indiana, and Joliet, Illinois. In 1856 he resigned this position to become superintendent of the construction of a harbor at Ontonagon, Lake Superior. At the completion of this work, in 1858, Mr. Heames returned to Detroit. During the next eight years, he was engaged in the con-

struction of the copper works at Ontonagon; putting up the first machinery for the Woodville Coal Company; building the first oil refinery at Rochester, New York; at Erie, Pennsylvania; and at Detroit, Michigan. He did the furnace and bench work for the Detroit, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Adrian, Monroe, East Saginaw, Michigan; and Joliet, Illinois, gas companies; and built the Ypsilanti and Coldwater gas-works, besides superintending the building of the Follett House, at Ypsilanti. In May, 1864, Mr. Heames was appointed agent for the Hudson, Sharon, and Derby copper-mine companies, with power of attorney to close up the affairs of the Carp Lake and Lafayette copper-mines, in the Porcupine Mountain district, Lake Superior. This business having been satisfactorily accomplished, he received an offer of the agency of the Norwich mines, but declined the position. In May, 1866, he commenced the construction of the new works of the Detroit Gas-light Company; in 1868, he was appointed resident superintendent of this company, and held the office until 1872, when, having formed a partnership with his eldest son, William E. Heames, he tendered his resignation, and commenced the manufacture of lime, dealing in stone, etc., under the firm name of H. Heames & Son. He is also one of the well-known firm of W. E. Heames & Co., wholesale flour merchants, Detroit, Michigan. In 1873 he was appointed engineer, to furnish plans for and to erect the East Saginaw Gas-works, which have been pronounced, by competent judges, the model works of the State. In November, 1873, he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, First Alderman of the Twelfth Ward, for a term of two years. In 1875, when the question of law and order, and a proper observance of the Sabbath, excited the public mind to a considerable extent, Mr. Heames took a bold and decided stand in its defense, and was re-elected Alderman, for two years more, by a large majority. Upon the reorganization of the Council, in January, 1877, he was chosen President, and was also unanimously elected Chairman of the Board of Supervisors. During the contest of the preceding year, for the Presidency of the Council, as well as in regard to the caucus appointments, Mr. Heames had the approval of his constituents, having the independence to follow his own convictions of public duty regardless of private or personal interests. This was manifested in the resolutions passed by the Mayor and Alderman upon the expiration of his term of office, January 1, 1878. These resolutions were elegantly engrossed, and presented to Mr. Heames by the Mayor and Aldermen. Mr. Heames was an old-line Whig until the dissolution of that party, and has since been a conservative Democrat. On the organization of St. George's Society, he was elected President, and was re-elected for three successive terms. Mr. Heames takes an active part in church and Sabbath-school work; he is a member of the Episcopal Church,

and a firm adherent to its teachings. He holds the office of trustee of the Fort Street Methodist Episcopal Church. This record of the life of Mr. Heames shows what may be accomplished by patient, untiring industry and a determined will, even under adverse circumstances. To such men, the State of Michigan owes her rapid advancement in all that pertains to commercial growth and prosperity.

HOPKIN, ROBERT, Scenic Artist, of Detroit, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, January 3, 1832. He is the son of Robert and Janet (Millar) Hopkin, who, in 1842, settled in Detroit, where his father afterwards engaged in the grocery business. On his mother's side, he is descended from the old Scotch Covenanters. A brother of his mother fell at the side of Sir John Moore at the battle of Corunna; and an uncle of his father served in the Peninsular War, under the Duke of Wellington. His father died in 1869, leaving little to his children but an unblemished name and an example of industry and perseverance; the wife and mother had died two years before. From early childhood, Robert had shown rare artistic ability, having, at the age of five years, taken delight in sketching the vessels that lay at anchor off Glasgow. This gradually developed into the marked genius which has characterized his later productions. After his parents removed to Detroit, he was apprenticed to learn carriage-painting, which he thoroughly mastered. He afterwards worked at house and steamboat painting, meanwhile devoting many stolen hours to his more cherished artistic studies. His remarkable talent soon brought him into notice, and ornamental work became his principal occupation, his leisure hours being devoted to the higher walks of his profession. On the outbreak of the civil war, he was employed to paint nearly all the banners that went into the field from the city of Detroit. He has decorated the interiors of some of the finest public buildings and private residences in Detroit and Chicago, prominent among which may be mentioned the scenery and fresco of the new Opera-house, Detroit; the Chamber of Commerce and Hooley's Theatre, Chicago; and many others. His forte has been landscape painting, and many of his works have attracted the most favorable attention of art critics. He was a worthy representative of Michigan at the Centennial Exhibition, his painting of "Loch Katrine" ranking among the highest efforts of American artists; his picture of the steamer "R. N. Rice" being the only one on exhibition in the Michigan building from the pencil of a Michigan artist. While temporarily residing in Chicago, he lost several thousand dollars' worth of paintings by the great fire,

"The Abandoned," a marine sketch, being the only one rescued out of a large number. Another marine view from his brush, which has attracted much attention from connoisseurs, is "Towing Out;" and still another, "Sleeping-bear Point;" besides several minor productions. He is at present engaged on a large picture, "The River Jordan," which bids fair to rank as a masterpiece. He married, December 21, 1851, Miss Eveline Godfrey, a native of Ithaca, New York. Of six children born to them, three sons and a daughter survive. While engaged in decorating the new Detroit Opera-house, he met with an accident which seriously injured his spine and almost permanently disabled him. He has so far recovered, however, as to be able to again devote himself to his art; and it is to be hoped that his pencil may be employed many years in giving to the world the creations of his genius. As a representative of Michigan art, he well deserves a place among the self-made men. His brother, John Hopkin, is worthy of more than a passing mention. He also was born in Glasgow, December 21, 1839. After the emigration of the family to Detroit, he worked on a farm until he was fourteen years of age, having little or no opportunity for an education. By the most astonishing perseverance, he subsequently managed to overcome the difficulties in his way; and, by self-culture, has acquired an education equal to the average. When fourteen years old, he was apprenticed to learn carriage-painting; and, after mastering that trade, he engaged in carriage-making, completing his time as journeyman when about twenty years old. He immediately began business in his present location, in company with his brother William. The latter was a prominent member of the old Fire Department, and this connection brought the firm a considerable amount of work in hose carriages, hook and ladder trucks, etc. Starting with literally nothing but a reputation for honesty and industry, they soon built up a fine business in the manufacture of omnibuses, etc., making a specialty of circus wagons. William Hopkin died in 1869, and since then John has conducted the business alone. Unlike his brother Robert, John's tastes have been of a mechanical turn. His ambition to become a master in his line of work, he has long since satisfied. In 1863, while attached to the old Fire Department, he distinguished himself by an act of bravery which gained for him well-merited praise,—rescuing a woman from a burning building at the peril of his own life, when even the boldest of the proverbially brave firemen flinched. Like his brother, he was brought up a Presbyterian, and still clings to his early religious convictions. In 1866 he married Miss Ellen Young, of Detroit. Her parents were old residents of that city, though natives of Canada, where they had been through the stirring scenes of the Patriot War, barely escaping with their lives

from the Indian allies of the combatants. Mr. Hopkin's reputation as a business man is of the highest order;—his engagements are always fulfilled to the letter, and all his business is executed under his personal supervision. His industry and perseverance have been rewarded by the accumulation of a competency; and in society he fills the part of a useful citizen, as well as a self-made and enterprising business man.

HULL, JOHN, late of Detroit, Michigan, was born at Georgetown, District of Columbia, March 31, 1812. He is descended from a family which came over to this country in the early part of the seventeenth century, with the original founders of a colony in the State of Maryland. The father of Mr. Hull died when the latter was quite young; and as soon as the boy was able, he was obliged to earn what he could to aid in the support of the family. As a consequence, his school advantages were necessarily neglected, and his early education consisted of a few months at school each year, for several years. He was, however, very fond of reading, and, throughout his life, kept himself well informed on the various public matters of the day. He was apprenticed to the butcher's trade, in Georgetown, and was engaged there in that business until 1834; when, at the age of twenty-two years, he started for the West to seek his fortune. He first settled at Dayton, Ohio, where he was occupied at his trade for some time. He then removed to Columbus, Ohio; and, subsequently, to Sandusky, Ohio, where he engaged in business in partnership with his brother. There, in 1840, he married Miss Helen Mar Doraine, and, immediately after, removed to Detroit. His business venture in Sandusky not proving successful, he was without a dollar in the world when he arrived in Detroit, literally a stranger in a strange city. With undaunted courage, he at once set to work at his trade; and, by frugality and economy, saved a little money from his wages. This he invested in a judicious manner, and reaped his first harvest, by means of which he was enabled to start in business for himself. This he did on the corner of Campus Martius and Monroe avenue, retaining this location during his whole business career. Being a man possessed of warm impulses, a strong social nature, and strict integrity, his trade rapidly increased; and, in the course of a few years, he became one of the most successful men, in his branch of business, in the city. At the time of his death, in 1864, he had amassed a fortune as a reward of his industry, frugality, and enterprise. One of his most noted characteristics was his large-hearted benevolence; he was ever ready to help the needy and distressed in whatever way lay in his

power, and no one appealed to him in vain. No man in Detroit gave to the unknown poor with a more generous hand, while he contributed liberally to the various charitable institutions of the city. From the time of its foundation until his death, he gratuitously supplied the Industrial School with all the meat needed for its use. Hundreds of poor in the city were the constant recipients of his benefactions, and he was known and esteemed among them as the "poor man's friend." Having in early life known the sufferings of poverty, he knew how to pity and sympathize with the unfortunate. Their regret was manifested at his funeral, which was attended by hundreds of men, women, and children, who had often had occasion to know that Mr. Hull was their friend, and who had come on this occasion to pay a last sad tribute to his memory. The funeral was one of the largest ever held in the city of Detroit. His death was occasioned by injuries received on being thrown from his buggy in the fall of 1864. Mr. Hull was a life-long Democrat, a strong partisan, and an earnest advocate of the principles of his party. He was a strong and successful politician, and was a very popular stump speaker, having made a number of speeches during the Presidential canvass of 1864. He possessed great political influence among the working classes, in consequence of his kindness and liberality. At various periods in his life, he occupied positions of trust and responsibility, always with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He was twice elected an Alderman of Detroit. At the time of his death, he was Chairman of the Board of Auditors for Wayne County, and was the Democratic candidate for the State Senate for the Second Senatorial District. At his death he left an estimable wife and eight sons, all of whom are residents of Detroit, and engaged in business.

HOWARD, HAMILTON G., Lawyer, of Detroit, second son of Jacob M. Howard, was born at Detroit, on the 6th of January, 1845. The record of his distinguished father's life appears elsewhere in this volume. His mother, whose maiden name was Katharine A. Shaw, of Ware, Massachusetts, was noted for her great beauty and brilliancy in early life; and, in later years, for her philanthropy and Christian graces. She died in 1866. Mr. Howard began the study of Latin and Greek at nine years of age, under his father's instruction; subsequently attended public and private schools; entered the Sophomore Class of Williams College, Massachusetts, in 1863; and graduated with honor in 1866, having been elected President of his class. During a portion of his college course, he acted as his father's private secretary, and as

clerk of the United States Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads, residing in Washington in the winter months, and at the same time keeping up his college studies. He commenced the study of law in his father's office, in 1866, continuing to spend his winters in Washington, as his father's secretary, where he was a daily witness of the great debates on the reconstruction measures of Congress, and the impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson. He was admitted to the bar of Michigan in 1866, and to that of Illinois in 1872. He practiced law in Chicago one year, when he returned to Detroit. In 1874 Mr. Howard was nominated by acclamation, by the Republican party of Detroit, for Representative in the State Legislature, but was defeated at the election, together with the remainder of the ticket, by less than one hundred votes,—Mr. Howard running ahead of his ticket in several wards. In 1876 he received an offer, from President Grant, of the position of United States Attorney for the Southern District of Florida, but declined to accept. In the fall of the same year, he was unanimously nominated, by the Republican party, for State Senator from the First Senatorial District, but the district being strongly Democratic, he was defeated, as subsequently in the election of 1877, when honored with the nomination for City Attorney. Mr. Howard has an excellent standing in his profession, and possesses a law library of some twelve hundred volumes. He is a gentleman of fine presence and genial manners. He is unmarried.

HAWLEY, THOMAS DE RIEMER, of Detroit, was born at Erie, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1843. His father is Richard Hawley, a sketch of whose life will be found elsewhere in this volume. His mother, Evangelia (Gardner) Hawley, is a daughter of Colonel John Gardner, who was Captain of a company of volunteers in the War of 1812. He fought at the battle of Plattsburg, and was afterwards Colonel of a regiment of militia in Ohio, which was called out in the Black Hawk War, but was not in active service. His mother's maternal grandfather, Ahimeaz Sherwin, was a drum-major in the Revolutionary War; and her great-grandmother, named Puchet, was one of a family of Huguenots, who fled from France and settled in Connecticut. The parents of T. D. Hawley having removed to Detroit in the spring of 1843, his early education was received in the Barstow and Capitol schools of that city. In 1854 he was sent to the seminary in Hopedale, Ohio, where he studied for a year; and, in the spring of 1855, sailed with his parents for Europe, where he spent six months in traveling. Upon his return home, in November, 1855, he was placed in a classical school in Detroit, conducted by Doctor Sol-

dan, where he remained until September, 1858, when he entered the Upper Canada College, at Toronto. Being especially fond of study, he applied himself diligently, and, at the final examinations of the year, received twelve first-grade certificates out of fourteen subjects, in competition with forty-five students. At the end of the second year's examination, he received the three highest prizes, against an equal number of competitors. In 1860 he left college and entered the employment of his father, who carried on an extensive malt and hop business in Detroit. In 1861, when only eighteen years of age, his father admitted him as partner, under the firm name of R. Hawley & Son. This firm existed until January 1, 1874, when he bought out his father's share, and, having given one of his clerks an interest in the business, the firm became T. D. Hawley & Co., which is still doing a large business. In 1872 Mr. Hawley bought an interest in the Detroit *Daily Union*, was chosen a director, and also secretary and treasurer of the company, which positions he held for a year, when he sold out his interest. During this time, he contributed freely to the editorial columns of the paper, gratifying a taste for writing which he has had from boyhood. Mr. Hawley entered actively into the arena of politics as soon as he became a qualified voter. In 1864 he was chosen a member of the Wayne County Democratic Committee; and, in the fall of the same year, was elected, on the Democratic ticket, a member of the Detroit Board of Education, for the First Ward, serving two years from January 1, 1865. The first year, he was a member of the Committee on Teachers, and the second year, Chairman of the Committee on Finance. During his term, he actively participated in two important contests,—the introduction of the McGuffey series of readers, and the appointment of Professor I. M. B. Sill as Superintendent of Schools; in both he was victorious. In the fall of 1866, he was nominated on the Democratic and Workingman's ticket as Representative in the State Legislature, and was the only one of the five candidates on the same ticket who was elected, receiving four hundred and seventy-two votes more than any other. He served in the Legislature of 1867, and was a member of the Committee on State Affairs. He was leader of the homeopathic party in this Legislature, and was largely instrumental in securing a clause attached to the University Appropriation Bill, providing for the appointment of two Professors of Homeopathy in the medical department of the University. He also took the lead of the House in the effort to pass a law making eight hours a legal day's work, succeeding in getting the bill through the House, but not through the Senate. As a member of the minority of the Committee on State affairs, he presented a lengthy report in favor of minority representation in the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, which was to be held the ensuing

year. The system which he advocated has since been adopted in the election of the Illinois Legislature, and in the election of members of Constitutional Conventions in New York and Pennsylvania. In 1866 he was a delegate to the National Labor Congress, held in Chicago, and was made Chairman of the Committee on Lectures. In 1870 he was chosen a member and Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, serving two years; and, in 1872, was elected a delegate from the first Congressional District of Michigan, to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, which nominated Horace Greeley for President. In 1876 he was again elected a member of the Democratic State Central Committee for two years. In the fall of 1876, he was elected Alderman of the First Ward of Detroit, to serve two years from January 1, 1877; and, in January, 1878, was chosen President of the Common Council for that year. During the first year of his service in the Council, he was Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and as such used his influence to reduce the estimated expenditures of the city, making a reduction of one hundred thousand dollars from the amount voted the previous year. He was the first treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Association of Detroit, and was a delegate from that body to the National Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations in 1870, at Indianapolis. In 1875 he was elected first Vice-President of the Maltsters' National Association; was re-elected in 1876; again in 1877; and, by the resignation of the President, in January, 1878, he succeeded to that office. In 1871 he was President of the Detroit Literary Adelpi, a prominent society of that city. In 1861 he made a second visit to Europe, traveling through England, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Belgium. He became a member of the Christian Church in 1860, but left it in 1875, to join the Congregational Church, from which he withdrew in one year, having experienced a change in his religious views. He married, March 17, 1863, Mary A. Bartholomew, daughter of Albert M. Bartholomew, formerly a prominent hardware merchant of Detroit, of the firm of Ducharme & Bartholomew. Her grandfather, Martin Bartholomew, was the first captain of the first steamboat ever built,—“Robert Fulton;” and her great-grandfather, Andrew Bartholomew, was a Captain in the Revolutionary War. Her maternal grandfather, Rev. Seth Noble, was the first Presbyterian clergyman in Central Ohio. Mr. Hawley, while conducting a large business, devotes much of his leisure to the gratification of his literary tastes. He has taken a deep interest in various scientific subjects, especially in mechanics, chemistry, meteorology, and biology, while his general reading has extended over a wide range of literature. Mr. Hawley is a man of slight and apparently delicate frame, but he has great capacity for work; and, as the record of his life shows, is a man of indomitable

energy and courage. He is positive in his opinions, a warm and steady friend, an unyielding and aggressive enemy. Perhaps his most striking characteristic is his untiring mental activity. He is never at rest, but, during the hours in which his business does not demand his attention, is always at work,—reading, studying, writing, investigating, advocating some reform, or attacking some abuse. A man of such traits can not fail to make enemies; but he has also many friends, and the people, who desire men of courage and positive qualities to represent them, have, in various political contests, manifested great faith in Thomas D. Hawley.

HINCHMAN, THEO. H., Merchant and Banker, of Detroit, Michigan, was born in Morris County, New Jersey, March 6, 1818. He is the fourth of the ten children, and eldest of the four sons, of John R. Hinchman and Mary De Camp,—both natives of Morris County. Mrs. Hinchman was educated at Morristown, at the academy of Samuel Whelply, (author of Whelply's Compend), in which Samuel L. Southard, afterwards United States Senator from New Jersey, was a tutor. The Hinchman family, remotely, were engaged in mining iron ore, and in the manufacture of iron in New Jersey; but, after the War of 1812, the iron interest became depressed, and several members of the family removed to New York City, and engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery trade. Among them was John R. Hinchman, who went to New York in 1825. The celebration of the opening of the Erie Canal occurred in that year, and is the first event of importance remembered by the subject of this sketch. Theodore H. Hinchman attended the public schools of New York, in which he made good progress, and won advanced position. He acquired a love for reading, and at the age of twelve had read *Rollin's Ancient History*, and many other works of value. When thirteen, he was placed in a retail drug store, where he remained one year; at which time, by the recommendation of Guy M. Hinchman, wholesale grocer, he obtained a situation in the wholesale grocery and commission house of John Johnson & Sons, South street. This was one of the largest establishments in the United States. His employment there was principally office work, collecting, banking, etc.; but he also had sufficient general store work to obtain a thorough knowledge of the business. During his clerkship with the firm, lasting four years, he was an active member of the Mercantile Library Association, of New York, in which he took a great interest. This gave him access to a good library, which he did not neglect. The knowledge thus obtained has been of great value to him. At that time, romances





Theodor Sturhewer

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and novels formed no part of that library. In the spring of 1836, Mr. Hinchman made the acquaintance of John Owen, of Detroit; and, having a favorable offer, removed there to become clerk in the drug and grocery store of Chapin & Owen. In December, 1838, Doctor Chapin, the senior partner, died, leaving Mr. Owen sole proprietor. In March, 1842, Mr. Hinchman was admitted as a partner, under the firm name of J. Owen & Co. September 8, of the same year, he married Louisa Chapin, daughter of the late Dr. Marshall Chapin, former partner with Mr. Owen. The wholesale business of the firm increased, and became of the first importance, when, in 1853, the interest of Mr. Owen was purchased, and a ship chandlery store was opened, which is still carried on. Mr. Hinchman now has associated with him in business his three sons, under the firm name of T. H. Hinchman & Sons, severally admitted as follows: the eldest, John M. Hinchman, in 1868; the second, Ford De Camp Hinchman, in 1869; and the third, Charles Chapin Hinchman, in 1874. The sons are now the active partners, and take rank with the most competent of young merchants. The business has steadily increased, and has met with a degree of success that can be attributed only to vigilance in business, economy in household expenditures, and a desire to have all customers fairly dealt with and satisfied. Mr. Hinchman formed the determination, as early as 1836, to expend not over half of the yearly income. In 1869 the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank was organized, and Mr. Hinchman was elected its President, which office he continues to hold. He has engaged in few enterprises outside of his legitimate business, his best efforts being directed to this one object, and to the discharge of such public trusts as the city or his connection with various societies demanded. Being a Presbyterian by education and preference, he has always given proper attention to the services of his church, and acknowledges his obligation to sustain religious teaching. In 1839 he became a member of the Detroit Young Men's Society, and successively held the offices of Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and Vice-President. He is now an honorary member. In that year, he also became a member of the Fire Department, and continued such, with little interruption, until 1862. In 1867 he was appointed one of the Board of four Fire Commissioners for the city of Detroit, established by act of the State Legislature of that year. This position he continued to hold until the fall of 1876, when, receiving a political nomination, he resigned. He was also a Commissioner of Sewers for five years,—1855 to 1860. Mr. Hinchman was a Whig up to 1860, but has never taken an active part in politics, except in the Clay and Frelinghuysen campaign of 1844. During the civil war, he was a no-party man; but, with his accustomed decision and energy of character, lent a strong hand in support of

the Government, doing his full share in raising men and furnishing means to maintain the integrity of the Union. He has been a Democrat since 1867; and, although never willing to accept a nomination for political office, was nominated and elected to the State Senate in the fall of 1876. He was a valuable working member, and a member of several important committees in this body. Mr. Hinchman is rather a practical than a showy man,—a man of deeds rather than words. His work is always so methodical that its results may be anticipated with reasonable certainty. Hence he has never overreached, nor attempted what was beyond his capacity to accomplish. The oversight of a large business has prevented his enjoying foreign travel, but he has familiarized himself with the social and business life of his own section of country, including the principal points in the North-west; and has made three tours of the Southern States, during which he obtained much information, mercantile, industrial, political, and geographical.

HOLMES, ROBERT, of Detroit, was born in Toronto, Canada (Ontario), on the 15th of December, 1819. His mother, Hannah Holmes, was born in Toronto, in the year 1802; and died in Detroit, Michigan, in 1852. His grandfather, John McDougal, was Paymaster in the British army for a considerable portion of his life; he then retired upon a life pension, and resided in the neighborhood of Toronto, as a farmer, until his death, at the age of ninety-six. His father, John Holmes, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1776; and died in Buffalo, New York, in 1836. Robert Holmes was educated in Buffalo. His parents being in poor circumstances, his education was necessarily very limited; and, at the age of fourteen, he apprenticed himself to a tin and copper smith, in Buffalo. He worked at this trade twenty-one years. He removed to Detroit in 1840, and worked as journeyman at his trade until 1842, when he started in business for himself. In a very short time, however, he sold his interest, and again worked as a journeyman, continuing in that capacity four years. He then moved to Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, and again engaged in business for himself. After remaining there a short time, he was prevailed upon by his old employers, Ducharme & Bartholomew, to return to Detroit and take charge of their establishment. He continued with them two years, and then succeeded to the business, establishing a new firm, the title of which was Dudley & Holmes. It was conducted under that name until the year 1857. Meeting with reverses at that period, the business was carried on under the name of John Holmes, Mr. Holmes' brother; Mr. Holmes acting in the capacity of manager for him

until 1861, when he again took charge of the business, and continued to conduct it until the winter of 1863. At that time, meeting with a severe accident, he took in his present partner, Mr. Edwin F. Webster; and, being very successful, has since remained an active partner. Mr. Holmes belongs to the Episcopal Church, as do all the members of his family. For a period of four years, he has been vestryman in the church; and has always been one of its most prominent members, ever ready to lend assistance. Mr. Holmes, as a politician, has always felt a great interest in the Republican party, but has never taken any active part in politics. In 1844 he married his first wife, Isabella Erdell, who died in 1855. They had three daughters. Mr. Holmes then married Elizabeth Warren, who is still living. In all business matters, Mr. Holmes is universally respected, and is a man of the strictest integrity. He has always borne a high reputation for promptness and honorable dealing among his fellow-men; and is a genial, generous, helpful friend.

HOUGH GEORGE W., Detroit, was born in Oakland County, Michigan, in 1842. His father, Hon. Simon Hough, was an early settler in that county, and somewhat prominently connected with its early political history, having held several high positions within the gift of the people. Mr. Hough was educated at the Rochester Academy and the Michigan State Normal School, entering the latter institution at the age of fifteen years. In 1859 and 1860, he became principal of the public school at Port Huron, and returned to the Normal School in the winter of 1861. While there, he was prominently connected with the literary societies attached to the school, and was honored in being made their presiding officer. In the summer of 1862, he assisted in the organization of a company composed chiefly of students of the State University and Normal School. The company was assigned to the 17th Michigan Infantry, and served through the South Mountain, Antietam, and Virginia campaigns. For disability, he was mustered out of service in 1863; and, shortly after, assumed the editorial control of the *St. Clair Republican*, which position he retained two years. Moving to Detroit, he married Miss C. C. Bates, a former classmate at the Normal School, and engaged in teaching one year. He then accepted the position of Western agent of a large brush manufacturing company, in which he continued until 1869, when he established the Detroit Brush Company. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Common Council of the city of Detroit, and was re-elected in 1874. During his occupancy of this office, he was made President of the Board of

Health; President *pro tempore*, and President, of the Common Council. In 1876 he was chosen a member of the Republican State Central Committee of Michigan, and was a candidate on the Republican ticket for State Senator at the last election; but, with the rest of his ticket, in the city, was defeated. Mr. Hough now holds the position of Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee.

HENNESSY, REV. JAMES, of Detroit, Michigan, a native of Ireland, was born in Kill Parish, Waterford County, on St. Patrick's Day, March 17, 1824. He was the son of William and Catherine (Doocey) Hennessy. He was early set apart for his sacred calling, and passed through the initiatory studies in his native country. He was ordained a sub-deacon in Waterford, and, in his twenty-second year, in Halifax, Nova Scotia, received his charge as deacon. He went immediately to Detroit, Michigan, and, on the 25th of September, 1847, was ordained as priest and was sent to Ann Arbor, Michigan, to be the assistant of the Rev. Thomas Cullen. From 1850 to 1852 he officiated, not only at Ann Arbor, but also at Marshall, and finally, in the fall of 1852, became resident pastor of St. Mary's Church, Marshall. In May, 1855, he left to officiate in the cathedrals of St. Peter and St. Paul, Detroit, where he acted as assistant until the opening of St. Patrick's, which he had built. Here he remained until his death, October, 1875. Father Hennessy was of weak constitution and retiring disposition, but he was earnest, devout, and indefatigable in his labors for his parish. His temperament was far from sanguine, and he was subject to fits of despondency, superinduced, doubtless, by physical weakness. He was tall and slender in early life, but afterwards inclined to corpulency. His faithful ministrations in his parish, and his many excellent qualities of head and heart, greatly endeared him to the Catholic community. His death, occurring as it did in the prime of his usefulness, was felt as a public calamity.

HUEBNER, EDWARD, Builder and Manufacturer, of Detroit, was born in Goldberg, Silesia, in the kingdom of Prussia, February 15, 1822. His father, Charles Huebner, was a farmer, who, with his wife Elizabeth, was a descendant from ancient German stock. Their families had been in that part of Silesia for many generations. When they celebrated their golden wedding, in 1854, Elizabeth, Queen of Prussia, presented them with a fine Bible, having an autograph letter written on the fly-leaf, commemorating

the happy event. This book is held in their family as an heir-loom. The subject of this sketch was educated in a private school in Goldberg, where he was noted for his readiness and aptness in his studies, his upright deportment, and general popularity among his fellows. In Germany, boys are expected to complete their primary education when fourteen or fifteen, at which age, if they are designed for intellectual pursuits or professional life, they enter upon the higher courses of study; and, if for the arts and industrial pursuits, they are put in training for the particular calling for which they have a preference. Mr. Huebner was apprenticed, at the age of fifteen, for a term of three years, to a large firm in Goldberg, to learn the trade of a builder. After completing his apprenticeship, he spent several years in traveling, with his fortune in his hands in the shape of his trade, as is the custom in most countries of Europe. By this means, the artisan learns the ways of the world, acquaints himself with the methods and specialties of different localities, proves the stuff that he is made of, and fits himself for the master's work. Mr. Huebner spent three years and a half in Berlin, while there studying architecture and the theoretical and practical work of building, and has since been greatly benefited by the knowledge thus acquired. He had practical experience with many firms in different portions of Germany, and has numerous certificates of high commendation from them, on which he sets a great value. In Schiefelbein, he was manager for a large contractor, and superintended the erection of many large buildings. In 1851, having a brother in Detroit, who was successfully pursuing his calling of a builder, he was induced to try his fortune on this side of the Atlantic, as so many thousands of his countrymen have done. He went immediately into partnership with his brother, under the firm name of W. Huebner & Brother. They worked up a prosperous and profitable business; and when, four or five years later, his brother retired from the firm for the purpose of engaging in farming, they were among the largest master contractors in Detroit. The business was continued with equal success by Edward Huebner, who, during the following year, erected many good and substantial buildings; among them, the well-known Lion Brewery, ice-cellars, and malt-houses, on Gratiot avenue, the largest of the kind in the State. In 1867 his entire establishment, including a shop, machinery, horses, dwelling, fixtures, etc., were swept away by fire, entailing a large loss, without insurance. Fortunately, however, his prudence in business management had kept the site free from incumbrance, and he immediately set to work to rebuild his shop. In doing so, he changed, somewhat, the character of his business, going largely into the manufacture of sashes, doors, blinds, etc., and is now doing as large a trade in this line as any house in Detroit. In addition to this industry, he does much

of the cabin work on the large lake-going steamers, of which he makes a specialty. The work on the "Coburn,"—which was lost some years since,—the "St. Paul," the "City of Duluth," the "Sheboygan," and many others, was done by this house. In 1876 Mr. Huebner formed a copartnership with Adolph Schulte, under the firm name of Adolph Schulte & Co., and engaged in a general trade in mechanics' tools, builders' hardware, and house-furnishing goods. He has since bought out Mr. Schulte, and is at present carrying on the business under the firm name of Edward Huebner & Co. He is a member of the order of Odd-Fellows, and also of the German Workingmen's Aid Society. He attends worship at St. John's German Lutheran Church. He was married, in Detroit, in 1853, to Mrs. Caroline Hiltzebecher, an educated and intelligent German lady. Her family, who were from Newmarket, near Breslau, in Silesia, were famous, and of the Protestant faith. Mr. Huebner gives just credit to this lady for the success which has attended his own career. In addition to the care and labor of rearing a family of nine children, eight of whom are still living,—four boys and four girls,—her good counsel, prudence, and frugality are represented in the common stock of this world's goods. In 1874 Mr. Huebner enjoyed a very pleasant and profitable visit to his friends in Europe. He still lives, in the prime of life, with the prospect of many years of usefulness, and the consciousness of a well-spent life of honest industry.

HOWARD, HON. JACOB M., late of Detroit, was born in Shaftsbury, Vermont, July 10, 1805. His father was a substantial farmer of Bennington County, and the sixth in descent from William Howard, who settled in Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1635, five years after the town was established. The subject of this sketch, although frequently in requisition to assist in farm labors, early evinced a taste for study, which he was permitted, at intervals, to gratify by attendance at the district school. Subsequently pursuing preparatory studies in the academies of Bennington and Brattleboro, he entered Williams College, Massachusetts, in 1826, and graduated in 1830. He immediately commenced the study of law in Ware, Massachusetts; and, in July, 1832, removed to Detroit, then the capital of Michigan Territory, where he was admitted to the bar in the following year. In 1835 he was married to Catherine A. Shaw, a young lady whose acquaintance he had formed at Ware. In his professional career, Mr. Howard was ever faithful to the interests of his clients, bringing to their service great industry, a mind stored with legal learning, much native sagacity, and great force of logic. In the controversy

of 1834 and 1835, between the Territory and Ohio, respecting a tier of townships which had always belonged to Michigan, on her southern border, embracing the present city of Toledo, Mr. Howard took strong ground against the claim of Ohio, and employed his pen in repelling it. Finally, when Mr. Mason, the Territorial Governor, thought it necessary to employ military force against a similar force from Ohio, Mr. Howard volunteered, and proceeded with arms to make good the arguments he had advanced. The expedition was, however, productive only of wasteful expenditure to the Territory, and a large slaughter of pigs and poultry. In 1838 Mr. Howard was a member of the State Legislature, and took an active part in the enactment of the code known as the "Revised Laws," of that year; in the railroad legislation of the State; and in examining into the condition of certain free banks, known as "wild-cat banks," that had come into pernicious existence under the free banking system enacted the year before. In the Presidential canvass of 1840, which resulted in the election of General Harrison, Mr. Howard was a candidate for Congress, and was elected by a majority of fifteen hundred. Michigan then had but one Representative. During the three sessions of the Twenty-seventh Congress, he seldom engaged in debate, but was an attentive observer of the scenes which passed before him. His feelings and opinions had ever been against the influences, crimes, and power of slavery. He left that Congress with the full conviction that the final solution of the great question would be in civil war; though hoping that some measure might be devised less radical and terrible, that should calm the deeply stirred passions of the people. He remained steadfastly attached to the Whig party; and, in the Presidential canvasses of 1844, 1848, and 1852, exerted himself to promote the election of Mr. Clay, General Taylor, and General Scott. In the trial of a slave case, under the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge McLean, he denounced that act as a defiance; a challenge to the conflict of arms by the South to the North, and predicted that, sooner or later, it would be accepted. On the defeat of General Scott, he resolved to withdraw entirely from politics; but, on the passage of the act of 1854, repealing the Missouri Compromise, he again entered the political arena in opposition to that flagrant encroachment of the slave power. He was among those who took the earliest steps to effect the organization of a party embracing all the elements of popular opposition to the principles and aims of the slave-holders. This was to be obtained by a union of the antislavery element of the old Whig party, which, in Michigan, was almost unanimous in opposition to the extension of bondage, with the old Abolition party proper, and the Free-soil Democracy. In Michigan these last two had already coalesced, and had put in nomination a State ticket, at the head of which was the name of Kinsley S. Bingham as a candidate for Governor. A call was issued for a convention, which met at Jackson, July 6; and Mr. Howard was the sole author of the series of resolutions which were then adopted, and became the key-note of the Republican party. Mr. Bingham was again nominated for Governor, and Mr. Howard, against his own earnest remonstrances, was put in nomination for Attorney-General of the State. At the ensuing November election, the whole ticket was elected by a large majority. Mr. Howard was a member of the committee on the address of the first National Republican Convention, held at Pittsburg, February 22, 1856. He held the office of Attorney-General of Michigan six years, and left it January 1, 1861. While holding that important office, his incessant labors attested his fidelity to his trust; and the published reports of the Supreme Court evince his thoroughness and talents as a lawyer. To him the State is indebted for its excellent law, known as the "Registration Act," by which all voters are required to enter their names on the proper books of townships and wards. While acting as Attorney-General,—although not required to initiate criminal prosecutions,—he succeeded in detecting and breaking up the most formidable combination of counterfeiters and criminals ever discovered in the United States. In this task, he expended much patient labor, and evinced a detective sagacity very rarely equaled. Mr. Bingham was elected to the United States Senate in January, 1859, and died in October, 1861. On the assembling of the Legislature, in January following, Mr. Howard was chosen to fill the vacancy. He was an active member of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and that on Military Affairs. He gave earnest support to all measures for the prosecution of the war; and was among the first to recommend the passage of the Conscription Act of 1863, being convinced that the volunteer system could not safely be relied upon as a means of recruiting and increasing the army. Every measure for supplying men and means found in him a warm support. He favored the confiscation of the property of Confederates, and one of his most elaborate and eloquent speeches was made on that subject, in April, 1862. Mr. Howard was among the first to favor the amendment of the Constitution, abolishing slavery throughout the United States, in the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, who reported the amendment as it was finally passed by both Houses and ratified by the State Legislatures. He drafted the first and principal clause in the exact words in which it now appears. In January, 1865, Mr. Howard was re-elected to the Senate for the full term, commencing on the 4th of March of that year. A joint resolution for the recognition of Louisiana, organized under the military orders of General Banks, came before

the Senate from the Judiciary Committee, and was the subject of animated and elaborate discussion. Mr. Howard opposed it; and, on the 25th of February, 1865, delivered a speech in which he fully and clearly demonstrated that, in the reconstruction of the seceded States, the authority of Congress was supreme and exclusive; and that the Executive, as such, was invested with no authority whatever. He insisted that, by seceding from the Union, and making war upon the Government, the Confederate States became enemies by the laws of nations, and thus forfeited their rights and privileges as States; that, consequently, when subdued by the arms of the Government, they were conquered, and lay at the mercy of their conquerors, for exactly the same reason as prevails in cases of international wars; that it pertained to the law-making power of the United States, not to the President, to deal with the subjugated communities; and that Congress, at its own discretion, was to judge of the time and mode of re-admitting them as States of the Union. This is the doctrine that practically and finally prevailed, after a most gigantic struggle between the two branches of the Government. In the reconstruction legislation of 1867 and 1868, the principles of constitutional law, thus affirmed by Mr. Howard, were fully recognized and put into practice; for that legislation rests exclusively upon the ground that Congress, and not the President, is vested with the power of reorganizing the Confederate States. During the session of 1865-66, Mr. Howard served on the joint Committee on Reconstruction, one of whose duties was to inquire and report upon the condition of the Southern States. For convenience, the committee divided them into several districts, and Mr. Howard was assigned Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. As the principal result of their labors, they submitted to Congress a proposition to amend the Constitution, now known as the Fourteenth Article; a most important amendment, which, after a thorough discussion, in which Mr. Howard took a leading part, passed both Houses of Congress, and was submitted to the State Legislatures for ratification. Had it been ratified by the State Governments of Confederate States, inaugurated by the executive proclamations of Mr. Johnson, all the troubles that followed would have been avoided. But that singular man, and a majority of his Cabinet, strenuously opposed and defeated it in those bodies. The result is known. Forced to vindicate their own authority, and to prevent anarchy in those States, Congress, in March, 1867, enacted the first of that series of statutes known as the Reconstruction Acts, by which they declared those States without legal governments, and subjected them to a *quasi* military rule, until proper State constitutions could be formed on the principle of impartial suffrage of whites and blacks; and until Congress should formally re-admit them. In the earnest struggle to up-

hold this legislation, Mr. Howard was ever at his post of duty. He drew the report of the Committee on Military Affairs, on the removal of E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, by President Johnson, strongly condemning that act, and exposing Mr. Johnson's complicity in the New Orleans riots. On the organization of the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads, Mr. Howard was chosen Chairman, which position he held until the expiration of his last term. When the contest between the two branches of the Government resulted in the impeachment of Mr. Johnson by the House of Representatives, Mr. Howard voted the accused guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors charged in the articles of impeachment, and filed a very elaborate opinion thereon. His last term expired March 4, 1871. Shortly before this date, President Grant offered Mr. Howard the Presidency of the Southern Claims Commission; but, feeling tired of public life, he declined the honor. His brilliant life was brought to a close by a stroke of apoplexy, April 2, 1871, at his home, in Detroit. A friend has said of him:

"The name of Jacob M. Howard is a household word in Michigan. There is no man within its borders so poor or so ignorant as not to be familiar with that name. During all the years of the State's existence, he was one of its pillars, and has left upon it the impression of his great mind. He grew up to manhood with the State, and has been closely identified with every interest tending towards its development. He was a man of mark. The stranger stopped and looked at him, and instantly received the impression that he was in the presence of a man of great physical and mental power. Mr. Howard was a true man; true to his clients, true to his convictions, true to all the great and varied interests committed to his care. He was true to his country when armed treason sought its life; and he loved its institutions with a zeal that amounted to a passion. Amid all the rancor and hate engendered by partisan strife, no man could honestly charge Mr. Howard with trickery or dishonesty. However much his power may have enriched others; having advantages for gain possessed by few; practicing law for nearly forty years, and acknowledged by common consent of the bar to be a leader in the profession; actively engaged in the Congress of the nation at a time when it is said, and sometimes believed, that others grew rich, he died comparatively poor. Proud words these to adorn the monument of the dead statesman. They speak volumes for his honesty, and indicate that, whoever else may have enriched themselves at the expense of the Government, Jacob M. Howard always kept strictly within the Golden Rule. Indeed, like Webster, whom he strongly resembled, he cared quite too little for the accumulation of wealth."

Chief-Justice Campbell, at a large meeting of the bar held in Detroit, to take suitable action relative to the death of Mr. Howard, among other eulogistic remarks, made the following:

"Mr. Howard's style of legal eloquence was remarkable. He never appeared in a court of justice except with great gravity of demeanor, not put on for the occasion, but natural to a man impressed with the feeling that he was a minister of justice. His diction was of that lofty

kind that, applied to lesser subjects, would have been very inappropriate; and, adopted by lesser men, would have had little effect. But when behind his ponderous language was his ponderous intellect; and when every word that he said had its meaning, and every idea came out with all the force that language could give, then those rounded periods had something of magic in them, and there was as much gained, perhaps, by his manner, as could be secured by any aids of rhetoric that have ever been devised. In his private life he was a model of manly simplicity, a perfect representative of what republican institutions should bring forth. He lived and dressed plainly; he had no false dignity, which would lead him to regard any man except upon his own merits. While Mr. Howard possessed this plainness, and while he despised all things despicable, he had a most hearty admiration of every thing that could really ennoble and embellish life. As a scholar, I know of no one whose reading was more extensive and select. While he read historical and other solid works, he did not despise works of imagination. He delighted in poetry and song; was an enthusiastic lover of music, and an intelligent and cultivated critic of art. No man delighted more in refined society, or performed his duties more faithfully. Although in public he never lost the gravity of demeanor that so well became one engaged in great pursuits, in private life he was genial. He possessed a keen sense of humor. When he spoke to a jury, or addressed a court, if that court possessed ordinary qualifications and common sense, he knew how those ideas would affect the court; and when he addressed the Senate, or the larger audiences of the people of the United States, in a like manner he knew that, whether they agreed with him or not, he was sure of their understanding and appreciation. When his fame has become the property of future generations, although he may be remembered for his learning, for his eloquence, and for the qualities that have most attracted admiration, he will be still further venerated and remembered as a representative American, who valued above all things the great and essential principles of manhood."

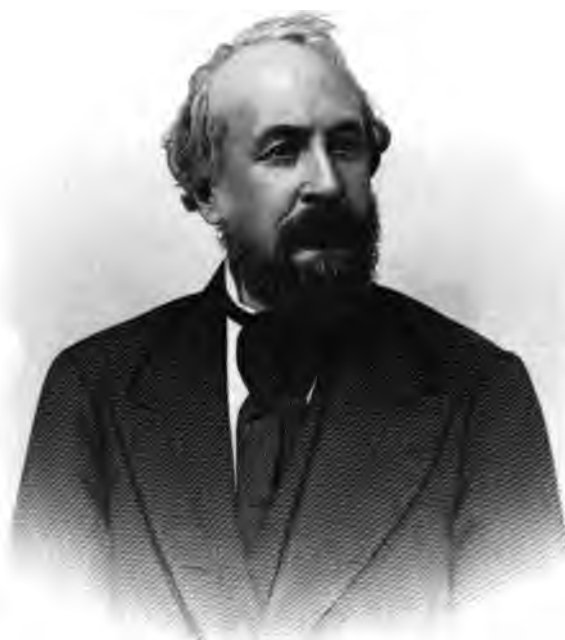
Perhaps the most important criminal cases in which Mr. Howard engaged were the great "Railroad Conspiracy Case," the "Tyler Case," and the "Express Robbery Case;" and of civil cases, the "Chevalier de Repentigny Case," decided in the Supreme Court in 1865. In his religious views he was unorthodox, although a daily reader of the Bible, and a great reader of religious works generally. Mr. Howard left surviving him five children: two daughters,—Mrs. Doctor Hildreth, and Mrs. Samuel Brady, both of Detroit; and three sons,—Colonel J. M. Howard, of Litchfield, Minnesota; Hamilton G. Howard, attorney, Detroit; and Charles M. Howard, now United States Receiver of Public Moneys, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

INGLIS, RICHARD, M. D., Detroit, was born at Greenlaw, Berwickshire, Scotland, October 28, 1828. He was the third son of Rev. David Inglis, a Presbyterian divine, whose memory still lives among the people of Greenlaw. Doctor Inglis received his

early training in the schools of his native village and at Dunse. He served as an apothecary's apprentice at Dalkeith, and Edinburg; and spent several years in the latter city, in the employment of Messrs. Duncan & Flockhart, two of the most eminent druggists of Edinburg. After the death of his father, he came to America, in company with the other members of the family, and established a drug store at Detroit, Michigan, in partnership with a brother. Determined to pursue the study of medicine, he entered the Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio, from which institution he afterwards graduated. At the end of this time, he returned to Detroit and engaged in the practice of his profession. His early business life was signalized by many disappointments and some hardships; practice came slowly, and money was not plentiful. His courage and cheerfulness, however, never deserted him. After years of perseverance, the sterling qualities of his head and heart began to make themselves felt, and he found himself in possession of a large and successful practice, which steadily increased until the time of his death. As a medical practitioner, Doctor Inglis had few equals. He possessed a singularly happy tact in the sick-room; succeeding almost invariably in commanding the respect and winning the confidence of his patients. His personal magnetism was something wonderful, and few could withstand its attractions. This arose from the earnestness and benevolence of his character, in connection with his overflowing sympathies which, in the presence of human suffering, were constantly active. His intellectual acuteness, knowledge of disease, and indomitable perseverance, together with his almost inexhaustible resources of treatment, made him a host in himself, while combating with disease. He never gave up a case so long as life remained. The relations he sustained to the profession throughout the State were of the happiest character. He was esteemed one of the leading physicians of Detroit; the younger members of the profession, especially, delighted to honor him, and frequently called upon him for consultation. His tact, knowledge of human nature, and noble impulses were peculiarly manifest in these consultations. He seldom failed to establish the faith of the patient, or to inspire the consulting physician with more confidence. The regard of the profession throughout the State found expression, in 1868, in his election to the Vice-Presidency of the State Medical Society; and, in 1869, to the Presidency. Doctor Inglis sustained a prominent part in the local societies, and the Detroit Academy of Medicine owes its origin principally to his efforts. In 1870 he was elected to the chair of Obstetrics in the Detroit Medical College, which position opened a field peculiarly congenial to his tastes. As a teacher, he soon acquired an enviable reputation. His lectures were models of terseness, were replete with the experience of thirty



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years' practice, and were of the most practical character. His influence over students was unbounded, not only from his ability as a lecturer, but from his genial manners, and the lively interest he manifested in their welfare. In private life he was cheerful and happy. His religion was not a gloomy asceticism, but bright, broad, and liberal, prompting him to good deeds, and inspiring him with charity toward the erring; it enabled him to lead a useful life, and to meet death as one who fears not. He married, in 1849, Miss Agnes Lambie. His death occurred December 18, 1874, from septic poisoning, caused by contact with a specimen which he was using in a lecture at the college. At a meeting of physicians, held at the City Hall, the day following his death, resolutions were adopted expressive of the esteem in which Doctor Inglis was held by the profession. The class of the Detroit Medical College attended the funeral service in a body, presenting a beautiful floral offering as a last tribute to the memory of their departed friend.

and also Scotland. In 1876 he again went to England and Scotland, on legal business. His early religious training was in the faith of the Episcopal Church; but, in after years, he became a Unitarian. He has always been identified with the Republican party. During his sojourn on the island in Thompson's Lake, he became acquainted with his wife, who was Miss Margaret W. Leggett, daughter of A. W. Leggett. They have three sons. As an artist, Mr. Ives stands high in the profession, his reputation extending throughout the country. He is a warm personal friend of several of America's greatest poets and writers. His tastes incline not only to painting, but also to literature; he excels as a writer. Mr. Ives possesses, in a marked degree, the gift of caricature, which, if indulged, would place him second to none in that line of the artist's work. The pen of a ready writer has brought him into correspondence with our best thinking men, at home and abroad. He has given some attention to scientific and philosophical researches.

IVES, LEWIS T., Detroit, was born near Rochester, New York, August 3, 1834. His father, Eardly Ives, and his mother, Ann Wood, were natives of England. When he was ten years of age, his father removed to a farm in Canada; and it was here he took his first lesson in pencil-drawing. After remaining there three years, the family returned to Detroit, Michigan. At the age of sixteen, he began the study of painting with Frederick Cohen, continuing in this relation for three years. In the summer of 1853, he sailed for England; and, after spending some months there, went to France, and thence to Italy, spending the winter in Rome, where he studied with William Page, the artist. After an absence of one year, he returned to Michigan, engaging in portrait-painting at Detroit until 1856, when his health failed, and he resolved to study law. He left Detroit, and spent one year on an island in Thompson's Lake, about four miles from Pontiac. While sojourning at this place, he devoted a certain number of hours each day to the study of law; and the remaining portion of the time was spent in boating, fishing, and hunting. His evenings were passed in general reading. His expenses for the entire year were only thirty-five dollars. Upon his return to Detroit, he commenced the study of law with Judge Emmons, late Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Michigan; and was admitted to the bar in 1858. Mr. Ives was engaged in the practice of his profession until 1874; and, during the greater portion of the time, was associated with the legal department of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad. In the summer of 1872, he went to England and France. He visited England again in 1873,

JACOBS, HON. NATHANIEL P., of Detroit, Michigan, was born in Adams, Jefferson County, New York, October 31, 1828. The family, of which there are but few representatives, came from Bristol, England, soon after the arrival of Roger Williams, and settled in Bristol, Rhode Island, where Nathaniel Jacobs, the great-grandfather of Mr. Nathaniel P. Jacobs, was born April 6, 1721. Mr. Jacobs' early youth was spent in Paterson, New Jersey. At the age of fourteen, he entered the Academy at South Reading, Massachusetts; remaining there two years, and pursuing the highest branches taught in the institution. The thoroughness of his acquirements, and a wide and accurate reading of the classics, almost atoned for the deprivation of his intended collegiate course, caused by the removal of the family to the West. He came to Detroit, Michigan, in 1840, and immediately began the study of law with Judge, afterwards Chancellor, Manning. In this relation he continued two years; but never practiced the profession, being diverted by other business. Mr. Jacobs was, for many years, a wholesale grocer in Detroit, carrying on an extensive trade. He represented the First Ward of Detroit, in the Common Council, from 1859 to 1860, and was chosen President of the Council. In 1862 he was appointed, by President Lincoln, Consul-General of the United States to Calcutta, India. During more than nine years, he remained at this important post, discharging its arduous duties with marked ability, and receiving frequent commendations from Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, and a re-appointment from President Grant. He returned to the United States in 1872; and, in 1873, accepted the

position of Land Commissioner of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which necessitated his presence in Washington Territory until January, 1874. He then returned to his home in Detroit. In politics, Mr. Jacobs was a staunch Whig until the formation of the Republican party, of which he was one of the founders in Michigan. He was also prominent in the Masonic Fraternity, and was, for some years, Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of Michigan. Mr. Jacobs' first wife, whom he married in 1842, died a few years later, leaving two children who are still living. In 1852 he married Miss Catherine M. Huntington, of Troy, New York, who is descended from Samuel Huntington, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Jacobs died at Detroit, on the 30th of April, 1874, after a brief illness of four days. His funeral, from St. Paul's Church, was attended by an immense concourse, the Knights Templar and other Masonic bodies escorting the remains to their last resting-place. His wife, and five of his six children by his second marriage, survive him, mourning the loss of one of the most affectionate of husbands and fathers.

JACKSON, HARRY HAMILTON, D. D. S., of Detroit, is a native of Arcade, Wyoming County, New York, and was born in the year 1835. He is the third son of Harry and Aurora (Hinckley) Jackson, who were natives of Schoharie County, New York. His grand-parents on both sides were among the first settlers of Wyoming, New York, having emigrated from England at an early date. Mr. Jackson enjoyed the advantages of an excellent common-school education; and, when twenty years of age, commenced the study of dentistry in the office of A. B. Botsford. Two years later, he opened an office, and began the practice of his profession. In those days, the science of dentistry was comparatively in its infancy. Doctor Jackson, not having the advantages now so generally offered in the various dental colleges, was compelled to make his own way by effort and application, feeling the necessity of keeping up with the advancement constantly made in the science of the profession. In 1857 he removed to Gilead, Ohio, and thence to Farmington, Michigan, where he remained three years. His next field of labor was Plymouth, where, during a period of thirteen years' practice, he acquired a reputation as a skillful dental surgeon. Upon opening an office in Detroit in the fall of 1874, he found himself firmly established by the patronage of his former patients, as well as of their friends, who had received ample evidences of his skill. During the time of his residence at Farmington, his younger brother, Walter H. Jackson, entered his office as a student, afterwards graduating at the Dental Col-

lege in Ann Arbor, and becoming Demonstrator of Dental Surgery at the same institution. Doctor Jackson has been a member of the Michigan Dental Association since 1862, and of the American Dental Association since 1863. He is prominently connected with the Masonic Fraternity, having attained the degree of Knight Templar. He married, at Plymouth, in 1864, Sarah Scott, daughter of Winfield Scott. They have two children. Mrs. Jackson is a graduate of Adrian College, having taken the degree of B. C.

JENNISON, WILLIAM, Lawyer, Detroit, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 10, 1826. In Bond's *Genealogies of the First Settlers of Watertown, Massachusetts*, and *The Giles Memorial*, by Dr. Vinton, is found the history of seven generations of the Jennison family. There appear the names of William and Robert Jennison, the former of whom came from England, in 1630, with Winthrop, in the ship "Arabella." Mr. Jennison's ancestry bequeathed to him an illustrious name. During the American Revolution, his great-grandfather equipped four sons for the cavalry service at his own expense, refusing to permit them to draw any pay from the Government. After peace was declared, however, the money due them on the pay-roll was drawn through forged receipts. His grandfather, whose name he bears, was an officer in the American army, and was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill. He died at his residence in Boston, in 1843. He was a member of the class of 1774, of Harvard. Mr. Jennison's mother, who died in Philadelphia, in 1875, was a daughter of Colonel Richard Fowler, of the British army, Demerara, West Indies. When seven years of age, Mr. Jennison was placed in the boarding-school of Doctor Prime, at Sing Sing, New York. His subsequent education was received in the cities of Boston and Brooklyn. When seventeen years old, he was prepared to enter the Sophomore Class in Princeton College, New Jersey; but a protracted illness compelled him to relinquish a collegiate course. His father, William Jennison, a retired merchant, died at Philadelphia, in 1866. He was engaged in mining and the manufacture of iron, in Montour County, Pennsylvania; and the son spent four years in acquiring an extensive knowledge of the business. His leisure was devoted to general study, writing, and the practice of debating. Being disabled by a sprain, he closed this work, and began the study of his chosen profession, at Harvard Law School, Cambridge, in 1850, and received the degree of LL. B. two years later. The West promised a wider scope for his ambition than the East; and, in 1853, having spent a preparatory year in the office of Hon. Alexander D.

Frazer, he began the practice of law in Detroit, Michigan; and has ever since been in the constant practice of the profession. His refined manners, wide culture, and general interest in all public enterprises favorable to the growth of the place, have made him a valued citizen. Mr. Jennison has been a member of the Republican party since its formation. By the work in politics which he has done for his country, he has proved worthy of the name borne by his patriotic ancestors, and shown himself a genuine son of the Revolutionary heroes. He has published five volumes of Supreme Court Reports,—the condensed result of four years' research while holding the office of Supreme Court Reporter. In 1869 he was Assistant United States District Attorney, but declined the position in 1870. In 1873 he was nominated Judge of the Superior Court of Detroit, but suffered a defeat. He was a member of the Board of Education in 1872-73, and Chairman of the Public Library Committee. In company with other members of the Board, Mr. Jennison visited the principal libraries of the United States, with reference to increasing the efficiency of the Public Library of Detroit; and, upon his return, made an elaborate report of the investigations. He is a distinguished member of the Detroit bar; and, in all the various positions he has held, has rendered efficient service to the city. In 1854 Mr. Jennison married Eunice A. Whipple, daughter of the late Hon. Charles W. Whipple, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan. Mr. Jennison has living three brothers and two sisters; viz., Charles E. Jennison, a merchant, of Bay City, Michigan; Rev. Joseph F. Jennison; J. Morgan Jennison, a practicing lawyer; Miss Miriam W. Jennison; and Mrs. Maria Antoinette Birney, widow of the late Major-General David B. Birney, of the United States army,—the last, all of Philadelphia.

JENKS, EDWARD W., of Detroit, Michigan, was born in Victor, Ontario County, New York, in 1833. His father, Nathan Jenks, was a leading merchant in Victor for many years. At an early day, he purchased large tracts of land in Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan; and, in 1843, removed his family to La Grange County, Indiana. Here he had previously laid out a village, which he called Ontario. While living in this place, he established and endowed the La Grange Collegiate Institute; which, for many years, maintained a high reputation in Indiana and the adjoining States. The mother of Doctor Jenks is still living. Doctor Jenks attended the La Grange Institute, founded by his father. He began the study of medicine in the medical department of the University of

New York; but, before completing the course, his health failed from too close application to study. He afterwards attended the Castleton Medical College, in Vermont, from which he graduated in 1855. He then returned to his father's home in Indiana; and at once entered upon the practice of his profession. After the establishment of the medical college connected with the Bellevue Hospital, he returned to New York, and graduated from that university. From 1855 until his removal to Detroit, Michigan, in 1864, Doctor Jenks was engaged in the practice of medicine in La Grange County, Indiana; the adjoining county of St. Joseph, Michigan; and, for about two years, in Warsaw, New York. For four years, he was one of the editors and proprietors of the *Detroit Review of Medicine*, a professional journal established in 1866. In 1868 the Detroit Medical College was established, of which he was one of the founders. He was elected, by the trustees of the college, as Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women. This position he still occupies; and is also President of the College, having been chosen by the Faculty. He was, at one time, Professor of Diseases of Women, in the medical department of Bowdoin College, Maine; after holding this position for four years, he resigned on account of the distance from his home. Doctor Jenks is also surgeon in the departments for diseases of women, in St. Mary's and St. Luke's Hospitals, and consulting surgeon of the Woman's Hospital. He was the physician of Harper Hospital from its organization, until he resigned in 1872. He has been the chief medical counselor of the Michigan Central Railroad Company for many years, but resigned lately on account of his other professional work. He has held the prominent positions of President of the State Medical Society, and of the Detroit Academy of Medicine. He is an honorary member of the State Medical Society, of Ohio; the Toledo Medical Association; the Maine Medical Association; the Cincinnati Obstetrical Society; the North-eastern Medical Society, of Indiana; the North-western Medical Society, of Ohio; and several minor organizations. Doctor Jenks is corresponding member of the Gynecological Society, of Boston; a fellow of the Obstetrical Society, of London, England; a member of the American Medical Association; an active fellow and one of the founders of the American Gynecological Society; and a member of the Detroit Medical and Library Association. He is a frequent contributor to various medical journals and periodicals throughout the country. He is Chairman of the Obstetrical Section of the American Medical Association. In 1859 he married a daughter of J. H. Darling, of Warsaw, New York. She died soon after his removal to Detroit; and, in 1867, he married the eldest daughter of Hon. J. F. Joy, of Detroit. They have two children,—a son and a daughter. Doctor Jenks is one of Detroit's most distinguished physicians.

and merits the esteem of the entire community. His principal characteristic is doing good; the open hand of charity is always extended to the poor and needy. He is a member of the Fort Street Presbyterian Church, and is liberal in his religious views.

JOY, JAMES F., Detroit, Counselor-at-Law, was born at Durham, New Hampshire, December 20, 1810. His father was a manufacturer of edge tools, and, like all sturdy men of New England, appreciated the value of an education. He was a Republican in politics; a Calvinist and Congregationalist in religion. He earnestly sought the moral and spiritual culture of his children,—teaching them to be honest in their dealings, prudent in their expenditures, zealous in their studies, and regular in their attendance upon religious exercises. Early rising, hard work, plain and substantial fare, was the daily discipline of his family. James F. Joy attended the common schools of New Hampshire, and afterwards spent some time in teaching. In this way he obtained means, which, added to what his father could give, enabled him to complete his studies. He entered Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1835, and delivered the valedictory address. He then went to Cambridge and entered the law school, where he became the *protégé* of Joseph Story. Encouraged by this friendship, and that of Greenleaf, Mr. Joy laid the foundation of his future success. Judge Story frequently spoke in high praise of Mr. Joy's devotion to the law; and, as early as 1840, predicted his triumph in any course he should select. Not being able to continue his studies, he obtained a situation as preceptor in the academy at Pittsfield, and also instructed the classes in Latin at Dartmouth College. At the end of a year he returned to Cambridge, where he completed his studies. In September, 1836, he went to Detroit, and entered the law office of Hon. Augustus S. Porter, one of the noblest men that ever represented Michigan in the Senate of the United States. In 1837 he was admitted to the bar in Detroit, and became the partner of George F. Porter, who was formerly a banker. They soon became attorneys and counsel of the old Bank of Michigan, the only banking institution of the North-west. It failed in the crash of 1841 and 1843, and thus gave a lucrative business to the firm of Joy & Porter. From his admission to the bar, Mr. Joy was employed in nearly all the most important cases in the State and Federal Courts; and, to each case in turn, he devoted great energy. He never tried a case until he had sounded it to its depths. His arguments were always distinguished by condensation, clearness, and power. From 1836 to 1847, as leading

counsel for the Messrs. Dwight, in Boston, and Arthur and Frederick Bronson, of New York, he had a very large and lucrative practice. One of his most important, as well as most thoroughly contested cases, was that of Mr. Bates against the Illinois Railroad Company. This involved the title of Robert A. Kinsie to eleven acres of land lying under water, in Chicago, where the Illinois Central and Michigan Central depot now stands. This case was fought through the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, to the Supreme Court at Washington, and continued for five years. A number of eminent lawyers took part in the case, among whom were John A. Mills and Mat. McLean, on the part of the plaintiff, while Mr. Joy alone fought for the defendants, and won the case. The arguments in the case were exhaustive; and it is no exaggeration to say that they have settled this law of accretion and diminution of alluvion in the United States. The plaintiff in the suit, disappointed and dissatisfied as he was with the result, is ready to bear witness that, in the whole management of the case, Mr. Joy bore himself with perfect fairness, fidelity, and honesty. In 1847, when Michigan, like other North-western States, found itself bankrupt, by reason of a large system of internal improvements, Mr. Joy used his influence, through Mr. John W. Brooks, an eminent railroad engineer, to persuade Boston capitalists to buy the Michigan Central Railroad, and complete it to Chicago. From that time to the present, Mr. Joy has been identified with this great commercial highway; and has used all his time and ability as the attorney, counselor, and assistant of John W. Brooks, its President. For twenty years its earnings were very large; its management was economical, and its annual dividends were promptly paid. All the towns and villages sprung into full life, and Michigan resumed her credit. On the completion of this road, Mr. Joy organized the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company, and induced his friends in Boston and Detroit to take stock. This company was to build a road from Chicago to Burlington and Quincy on the Mississippi River, which would open up one of the finest tracks over the richest prairies. He walked over the whole route, and saw millions of bushels of corn used for fuel, because there was no way of transporting it to market. This road, built at a cost of sixty million dollars, has paid annual dividends of ten per cent., and is managed better than any other road in the North-west. Mr. Joy completed the connection of this road with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad; had the three splendid iron bridges built, at Burlington, Quincy, and Plattsmouth, over the Mississippi and Missouri rivers; and extended a branch road into Indian Territory. As a part of his plan, he purchased, for the co-operators, eight hundred thousand acres of the finest land in the United States, at one dollar per acre. He crossed the



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Eng. by Geo. E. Peck, N. York

J. H. Gay

Mississippi at Burlington, drove the work on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, over the Missouri, at Plattsmouth, and fixed its western terminus at Fort Kearney, in Nebraska; thus making a continuous railway route from Detroit to the Indian Territory, on the south, and the one hundredth meridian on the west. In 1865 Mr. Joy became President of the Michigan Railroad, as successor to Mr. Brooks, whose health had failed. In order that this railroad might successfully compete with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, and other roads leading more directly from Chicago to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, Mr. Joy advised and managed—as auxiliaries to the Michigan Central—the construction of the Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, from St. Joseph to Grand Rapids; the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad; the Detroit, Lansing and Michigan Railroad; and the Detroit and Bay City Railroad. Although these railways have not proved financially successful to the stockholders, they have enriched the State of Michigan, by hundreds of millions of dollars, by opening the pine forests of the north and the valleys of the Saginaw, Shiawassee, and Grand rivers. Mr. Joy was an earnest Whig as long as that party lasted. Since 1855, when the Republican party was organized at Jackson, he has been a firm Republican. At the beginning of the civil war, he spent one term in the Legislature. Aside from this, he has held no public office. He has no sympathy with the chicanery of political partisans. He has been a faithful, but somewhat liberal, Congregationalist,—his Puritan ideas having been modified by study and thought. In all these years, Mr. Joy has changed only to advance. His conflict with the world, his thorough study of ancient and modern science,—hours spent with Socrates, Cicero, Spencer, Tindall, Huxley, and the great French philosophers,—have so liberalized and improved his mind, that his views of life and its duties are now very broad and sound. Amid all the responsibilities of his professional practice and railroad duties, he has kept up his studies so thoroughly that he could, at any time, resume his position as a college professor. He has a fine library, including the best editions of all the Greek, Latin, French, and English classics. Mr. Joy has never touched tobacco, nor intoxicating drinks in any form. His great success in life is a fine proof of the wisdom of his early training, which formed a character able to resist all evil. Through the instrumentality and energy of Mr. Joy, large sums of money have been brought from the East and scattered over the West by the great chain of railway constructed from Detroit to Baxter Springs and Fort Kearney. Thousands of people now live in fine homes obtained through his railway enterprises and disbursements. No living man has done more, during the last half century, to develop the common schools and other public interests of the North-west.

KLEIN, DOCTOR PETER, of Detroit, Michigan, was born September 12, 1813, in Oermingen, Canton of Saar-union, Department of the Lower Rhine, Alsace, France. He is the second son of Frederick and Eva (Maitzloff) Klein. His father was a farmer, and died when Doctor Klein was seven years of age; his mother married again, and, in 1828, emigrated to America. They sailed from Havre de Grace, in the brig "Globe;" and, after a tedious and dangerous voyage of eighty-eight days, landed in New York, and immediately started for the West. In the fall, the family settled on a farm six miles from Buffalo, Erie County, New York. The five and a half years passed by Doctor Klein in working on the farm gave him a distaste for agricultural labor; his unpleasant relations with his step-father intensified the dissatisfaction, and he determined to leave home. He had devoted much of his time to reading, and acquiring the English language,—doubtless with the view of preparing himself for the decisive step which he finally took. Knowing that, as soon as he became of age, he would receive his patrimony from Europe, he left home one morning in company with a neighbor's son. He had but seventy-five cents, and with this capital went to Buffalo, ostensibly, to put himself under the care of a physician, but purposing never to return. After six weeks of medical care, he entered the office of his physician as a student, and spent four years of diligent study. The subsequent years were devoted to the study and the practice of medicine in Rochester, Buffalo, and St. Katherine's, Ontario, Canada. In the winter of 1844, he entered the medical department of King's College, Toronto; and, the following year, attended the medical lectures at Geneva, and graduated in the spring of 1846. He immediately opened an office in Detroit, Michigan, where he has since remained in the practice of his profession. In 1846 Doctor Klein became a member of the Sydenham Association of the regular practitioners in medicine, in Detroit; later, of the Wayne County Medical Society, of which he was one of the Censors, and, subsequently, President. His fellow-citizens have shown their confidence by twice giving him the office of City Physician. In 1847 he was appointed County Physician, which office he held several years. He is also a member of the State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. In 1854 a joint stock-company was organized for the establishment of a German Democratic paper,—the *Volksblatt*,—of which he assumed the entire responsibility. Its success was largely due to his efforts; it still exists, and has a large circulation. Doctor Klein has disposed of his interest in it to the present proprietor. Doctor Klein is a staunch Democrat, and has for years been identified with the party, giving much of his time and labor to advancing its interests. From December, 1863, to May, 1866, Doctor Klein was in the

United States army service, as Surgeon-in-charge at the Exchange Barracks, Detroit. In 1869-70, and again in 1875-76, he was a member of the House of Representatives. Although born and educated in the Lutheran faith, he is extremely liberal in his religious views. He has been for twenty-four years a member of the Masonic Fraternity; and, for a long time, an Odd-Fellow. October 29, 1853, Doctor Klein married Sevilla Demaret, widow of the late Dr. Henry C. Lemcke, and daughter of the late Hans Demaret, of Odense, King's Council, Denmark.

KIRCHNER, OTTO, of Detroit, Michigan, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, in Prussia, July 13, 1846. His father, Rudolph Kirchner, was employed in the service of the Prussian Government. While on leave of absence from his official duties, he planned and superintended the construction of the tunnels on the line of the Berlin and Cologne Railway, between Cologne and Aix-la-Chapelle,—the first railway tunnels ever constructed in Europe. In 1854 he emigrated to America, and settled in Berlin, Waterloo County, Ontario. Here his son, Otto Kirchner, received an academic education, and began the study of law, which he subsequently continued at Toronto, attending lectures at Osgoode Hall. His close application to study having impaired his health, he visited Lansing, Michigan; and, in the fall of 1864, engaged as corresponding clerk in the office of his uncle, Hon. Emil Anncke, then Auditor-General, meanwhile continuing his legal studies. In the winter of 1865, he was appointed Secretary to the House Judiciary Committee of the Michigan State Legislature. While in this position, he gained a knowledge of public business and very valuable legislative experience. He removed, within the same year, to Detroit, where he entered the law office of Maynard, Meddaugh & Swift, and there completed his studies. In November, 1866, after examination by the Supreme Court of the State, he was licensed to practice law in any of the courts of the State; and, the same day, was admitted to practice in the Federal courts. In 1867 Mr. Kirchner formed a partnership with Walter Elliott, which lasted until Mr. Elliott withdrew from the profession, in 1868. As a politician, Mr. Kirchner has always been identified with the Republican party. He traveled through the State quite extensively in 1872, making stump speeches for Grant and Wilson. In 1876 he was Chairman of the Republican City Committee of Detroit, and was elected alternate to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati. He refused all public offices until August, 1876, when he received the nomination for Attorney-General of the State by acclamation, and was elected, in November, by the large

majority of twenty-four thousand one hundred and seventy-five votes. Mr. Kirchner, besides doing earnest work in his profession, has devoted much time to the study of history, political economy, and kindred subjects. By travel through the United States and Canada, he has become well acquainted with the peculiarities of the different sections of the country. In 1869 he married Isabel Graham Beave. They have had two children.

KEARSLEY, JONATHAN, Detroit, a Veteran of the War of 1812, was born in 1786, and died in 1859. He was, by birth, a Virginian, and graduated at Washington College in 1811. The following year, he was appointed, by President Madison, First Lieutenant of the Second Artillery Corps. During the war, he was commissioned Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain, and Major. He was engaged in the battles of Stony Creek and Chrysler's Field, in 1814, and in the sortie from Fort Erie. In the latter engagement, he received a wound which resulted in the loss of a leg. This was a source of life-long pain to him; the amputation was delayed by the surgeons in the hope of saving the limb, and was then improperly performed. In this connection, he many times remarked upon a phenomenon peculiar to such cases, namely: the existence of seeming pains in the lost portion of the limb. Major Kearsley was held in high estimation in the army for his attainments and bravery; and it was much regretted when his wounds compelled him to retire to private life. His services in behalf of the country were acknowledged and rewarded by the Government. In 1817 he was appointed Collector of Revenue Taxes in Virginia, which position he held until 1819, when he was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Michigan. He then removed to Detroit, where he continued to reside until the time of his death. He held the office of Receiver, consecutively, under various administrations, for a period of thirty years. Although a staunch Democrat and an active partisan, of the type found in the era of President Jackson, the Whig *regime* of 1840 respected the old soldier too much to displace him. The name of Major Kearsley was intimately associated with our early territorial and State history. He was, at one time, Mayor of Detroit; and was a Regent of the University during the whole of the territorial administration, after the administration passed into the second, or representative grade, in 1824. He was a man respected for his upright and honorable character, and for his ability and fidelity in the administration of his public trusts. The old Kearsley mansion, a two-story brick house, still standing on the corner of Jefferson avenue and Randolph street, in Detroit,—but now



Dr. J. M. Kiffin

1877



It is important to note that the results of the present study are based on a convenience sample of 100 students. The results may not be generalizable to other populations. Future research should include a larger, more diverse sample to confirm the findings.

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1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1010 UV-Visible Spectrophotometer.

$\gamma = 0.1$ and $\gamma = 0.2$ are shown in Figure 10. The results show that the

U.S. Dept. of Justice, Fed. Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C.

1. The first is the *problem of the origin of the universe*. This is a question that has been asked since the beginning of time. It is a question that has been asked by philosophers, scientists, and theologians alike. It is a question that has been asked in many different ways, but it is always a question about the beginning of everything.

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Journal of Management Studies, 19(1), 67-80.

1. The first group of people who are not in the labor force are those who are not in the labor force because they are not in the labor force.

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[illegible]

the last step, and at

¹ *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 1990, 85, 1035-1046.

1. *Chrysomelids* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) 10

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Sponholz (1980).

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1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1010 spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophylls was expressed as $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ of the sample.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1601 UV-Visible Spectrophotometer.

the Georgian Budget, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 267



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occupied for business purposes,—was his residence at the time of his death, and for many years previous. In the minds of the older residents, he is still associated with the old homestead. No man was better known than he, and few have left a better record; for, while in his public life he was guided by exact business habits, in his social life he was governed by a conscientious and rigid devotion to his religious principles.

KIEFER, HERMAN, M. D., of Detroit, Michigan, was born November 19, 1825, at Sulzburg, Grand Dukedom of Baden, Germany, and is the only son of Doctor Conrad and Frederica (Schweyckert) Kiefer. He attended the high schools of Freiburg, Mannheim, and Karlsruhe, from his ninth to his eighteenth year, graduating at the last-named place in 1844. He then began the study of medicine at the University of Freiburg, and continued it the next year in Heidelberg; after which he attended the medical institutions of Prague and Vienna. He was a scholar of Arnold, Henle, Oppolzer, Stromeyer, Pitha, and Scanzoni; and, in May, 1849, graduated, with the highest honors, before the State Board of Examiners at Karlsruhe. At the opening of the Revolution in Baden, the young doctor, who espoused the people's cause with all the ardor and energy of youth, was appointed surgeon of the volunteer regiment Emmendingen. He was present at the battle of Philippsburg, June 20, 1849, and at that of Upstadt, June 23. It was at the former that Prince Carl, now Field-Marshal of Germany, was wounded and nearly captured by this volunteer regiment. After the submission of the revolutionists, Doctor Kiefer was compelled, with thousands of others, to leave his country, and escape to Strasburg, then a city in the Republic of France, with Louis Napoleon as President. The spies of this most infamous tyrant soon discovered his place of refuge; he was arrested and forced to flee the country. Accordingly, August 18, he took passage in a sailing vessel, bound for the United States, and landed in New York, September 19, 1849. After a short stay in the great metropolis, he started West, intending to make his home in St. Louis; but, meeting with a countryman who had settled at Detroit, Michigan, several years previous, he concluded to remain there. October 19 he opened an office, and soon became one of the most popular practitioners of the city, gaining an extensive practice. Doctor Kiefer has always taken a deep interest in educational matters. He was one of the founders of the German-American Seminary, a school incorporated by the State for finished instruction in all departments of learning, to be given equally in the German and English languages, as far as practicable or desired. He was President and Treasurer of this insti-

tution from the time of its foundation, in 1861, until 1872, when he resigned, his ideas having conflicted with those of other members, who wished to make it a sectarian school. Doctor Kiefer held that no belief or creed should be taught in the school. In 1866-67, as a member of the Board of Education, he tried to influence the other members in favor of teaching the German language in the public schools. He agitated the question at different times, but his petition failed to meet with favor. He had been an active member of many of the German societies, representing the German population at different times and on important occasions. He was their representative at the Singer's Festival, in 1857, at Detroit; at the Centennial Festival of Schiller in 1859; at the Festival of Humboldt, in 1869; and at the great Peace Celebration at the close of the Franco-German War, May 1, 1871; upon which occasion he was President and orator of the day. He is a member of the Wayne County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. In all his public life, Doctor Kiefer has sought to convince the people that the German-born element of the United States should be respected as fully equal to the native-born population; and that due consideration should be given to their language, customs, and social manners. The members of his family use exclusively the German language. Doctor Kiefer does not claim for his German fellow-citizens any prerogative as Germans; he only insists that they be regarded as American citizens, and be fully entitled to all rights as such. In politics, he has adhered to the Republican party since its organization, in 1854, at which time he was President of the German Republican Executive Committee of the State of Michigan. In 1872 he was one of the Presidential Electors of the State; and, in 1876, was a delegate to the National Republican Convention, held in Cincinnati, in which he had an influential part in uniting the Michigan delegates, on the fifth ballot, for Governor Hayes. In each Presidential campaign he has taken an active part as a public speaker, his opinions having influence with the Germans. In 1873 he spent six months in Germany. Doctor Kiefer was reared in the Protestant religion, but his views have greatly changed. He claims to have no religious belief, insisting that every one should be judged by his acts. July 21, 1850, he married Francisca Kehle, who, with his mother, had come from Germany to seek him; his father followed one year later. His parents, however, returned to Germany after a short residence in this country. Of the seven sons and two daughters born to Doctor Kiefer, five sons and one daughter survive. Alfred, the eldest son, is now studying in the Mining Academy of Freiberg, Saxony; Arthur, the second son, is attending the Polytechnic School at Karlsruhe, Baden; the other sons and daughter are still attending the schools of Detroit.

KUHN, JOSEPH, Detroit, Michigan, was born in Neustadt, Hesse-Cassel, Germany, March 9, 1826. His parents were in humble circumstances, but were highly esteemed for their Christian virtues. The father, Henry Kuhn, married, in 1815, Regina Reifel, the daughter of a peasant; they had six children, of whom Joseph Kuhn was the fourth. At the age of fourteen, Mr. Kuhn finished the course of instruction given in the elementary schools of his native place. The next year, he accepted the position of clerk in the Superior Court of the city of Neustadt, and filled it creditably for five years. He was an earnest believer in the Roman Catholic faith, in which he was educated, and determined to become a priest. In 1846 he emigrated to this country, and entered the Dominican College, at St. Joseph, near Somerset, Perry County, Ohio. Here he remained for three years, when his failing health obliged him to give up his intention of entering the priesthood. In 1849 he taught a select school in Detroit, and obtained the appointment of Notary Public. In this capacity, his knowledge of the laws of Germany, and the forms of legal documents used there, enabled him to render considerable aid to his countrymen. Since 1850 he has been engaged in the insurance and real estate business. He issues and sells foreign drafts, and manages a foreign passenger agency for several lines of steamers. He has been of great service to thousands of his countrymen, and has induced a large number of Germans to emigrate to Michigan. By honorable dealings, his business has grown, year by year, until it has become quite lucrative. All his leisure has been occupied in the study of law. He was naturalized in 1851, and joined the Democratic party, to which he has since adhered. From 1859 to 1868, he was Justice of the Peace; during that time, he was appointed Assistant Police Justice. He has served the city of Detroit as a member of the Board of Education, a member of the Board of Estimates, and a member of the Common Council. He married, August 19, 1851, Mary, daughter of John and Gertrude Look, of Prussia. They have had twelve children, ten of whom are living. Dr. Ferdinand Kuhn, of Grand Rapids, is their oldest son.

KIER J. S., M. D., of Detroit, was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, May, 1821; and is the son of William and Anna (Lyon) Kier. His grandfathers—natives of Scotland—were both engaged in the Revolutionary War, his maternal ancestor having distinguished himself at the battle of Cowpens. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was an extensive farmer, owning land in both Indiana and Armstrong counties. Mr. Kier attended the

district schools until he was fifteen years of age. After teaching a year, he prepared for college at Elder Ridge Academy, in Indiana County; and graduated, taking the degree of A. B., at the Western University. He then began the study of medicine under Dr. Thomas Murray, attending his first course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, and graduating at the Cleveland Medical College in 1854. The first ten years of his professional life were spent near his birthplace; he then removed to the southern part of Ohio; but, on account of the malarial fevers prevailing at the time, returned to his native State and settled near Pittsburg. In 1865 Doctor Kier removed to the city of Detroit, where he has ever since resided. Having confined himself strictly to the duties of his profession, and never seeking political prominence of any kind, he has built up a large practice, gaining the confidence and esteem of his brother practitioners and of the community. He married, in 1846, Miss Martha Jane McBride, daughter of the Hon. Henry McBride, an extensive farmer and drover of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and a member of the State Legislature for several terms. Doctor Kier has three sons,—Henry M., William F., and Jonas A.,—two of whom have adopted the profession of medicine. The oldest is practicing at Knight's Landing, California; the second at St. Louis, and the youngest is a druggist in Detroit. Doctor Kier has one brother,—the Rev. Samuel M. Kier,—who is a minister in the United Presbyterian Church. He has also a sister living in Ohio, the wife of John Armstrong, Esq. Doctor Kier, and the brother and sister above mentioned, are the survivors of a family of eight,—two sisters and three brothers having died. In his political views, Doctor Kier firmly adheres to the Democracy. He was ordained elder in the United Presbyterian Church of Saltsburg, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, twenty years ago.

LATHROP, HENRY KIRKE, JUN., D. D. S., Detroit, was born at Orion, Michigan, December 27, 1847. His father, H. K. Lathrop, M. D., was a native of West Springfield, Massachusetts; and his mother, Elizabeth (Abbott) Lathrop was born at Bath, New Hampshire. The Lathrops came from England in 1634; and the Abbotts, in 1640. Doctor Lathrop attended school until he was seventeen years of age, when he began the study of dentistry in the office of White & Lathrop, at Detroit. He remained with this firm for more than three years, and then attended one course of lectures at the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, at Cincinnati. After this, he engaged in the practice of his profession at Detroit, for nearly two years. He then returned to Cincinnati, where he graduated,—delivered the valedic-



J. H. Johnson





J. S. Kier MD

tory address, and received the degree of D. D. S. Upon his return to Detroit, he entered into partnership with Joseph Lathrop, with whom he remained until April, 1872, when he opened an office for himself. Doctor Lathrop is the most prominent dentist, of his years, in the city. He believes in the steady advancement of the science of dentistry; and has, in this early stage of his professional career, acquired an extensive and increasing practice. He married, June 1, 1871, Mary W. Gillett, daughter of R. W. Gillett, of Detroit. They have two sons. Doctor Lathrop is a member of the American, and the Michigan Dental Associations.

LARNED, GENERAL CHARLES, late of Detroit, Michigan, was a native of Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts. His father, Simon Larned, was High Sheriff of Berkshire County. He came to America when young, and, during the Revolutionary War, was Colonel of the 9th Regiment United States Infantry, and aid-de-camp to General Washington. In the War of 1812, he resumed the command of his old regiment, and fought at Flatbush, while his sons, Charles and George Larned, were defending the frontier, at Fort Wayne, the River Raisin, and Detroit. Charles Larned graduated at Williams College in 1806; and studied law in Kentucky with Hon. Henry Clay. While Henry Clay was in Congress, Mr. Larned was the guest of Colonels Thomas, Dye, and Owen, of Shelby County, Kentucky. One day, while he was dining with forty or fifty of the first men of the county, a dispatch came to Colonel Owen, from Governor Shelby, announcing that General Harrison was in great peril at Fort Wayne, pressed by Proctor and the Indian allies, and urging Colonel Owen to raise a regiment to march to his relief. Colonel Owen immediately proposed to his guests that they should form the nucleus of a regiment. The proposition met with favor, and in ten days the regiment was equipped and on the march. This was the famous Kentucky regiment that was decimated at the battle of the Raisin, the remnant being incorporated into the regular army. Mr. Larned rose rapidly to the rank of Major, and participated in the battle of the Thames and other engagements. Among the private papers of General Larned, is a document signed by Colonel Brush, General Cass, David Cooper, Charles Larned, and others,—eighty in number,—in which they agree to seize and depose Governor Hull, and so prevent the shameful surrender of Detroit. Governor Hull frustrated this plan by sending General Cass, Colonel Brush, and others, with their commands, to distant forts. At the close of the war, General Larned practiced his profession in Detroit, and soon ranked among the

most eloquent advocates of the North-west. He was Attorney-General of the Territory during Governor George B. Porter's administration; and conducted the difficult negotiations which grew out of the Black Hawk War. He was the adviser and friend of General Lewis Cass. General Larned and General John R. Williams reduced the militia system of Michigan to efficient working order. As a lawyer and advocate, he was brilliant and epigrammatic; as a counsel for defendants, he rarely lost a case. His defense of Simmons, the wife murderer, and of Canby, accused of the murder of the Government paymaster on the Fort Gratiot road, ranked among his ablest efforts. His voice was clear and sweet, his presence grand and commanding. He was always ready to help the poor, and to assist young lawyers to rise in their calling. August 13, 1834, Charles Larned, beloved by all who knew him, died. He left a family, a city, and a State in mourning.

LA FERTE, DANIEL, M. D., of Detroit, was born at Amherstburg, Ontario, Canada, January 3, 1849. His ancestors on his father's side were natives of La Ferte, a province in France. They emigrated to America during the earliest days of its settlement. His mother's family name is Langlais; she traces her origin to the French nobility. Daniel La Ferte was educated in the public schools of Amherstburg and Windsor, both in the province of Ontario. Having completed his course at Windsor, at the age of sixteen, he was examined for admission as a teacher to the public schools of Ontario. This examination was very rigid, but he passed it with high honors. At the age of fourteen, he determined to study medicine; and spent the two succeeding years in the study of the classics, preparatory to entering upon his medical course. Three months after the examination before mentioned, he began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. W. Lambert, of Amherstburg. After reading for three months, a difficulty presented itself,—the standard of education necessary for a student of medicine was raised, and the time of study extended one year. Mr. La Ferte immediately began reviewing the study of natural philosophy, in which he felt deficient. Shortly after, he presented himself before the Examining Board, in Toronto; and, acquitting himself creditably, was admitted as a student of medicine for the province of Ontario. After having studied one year, he was overtaken by pecuniary embarrassment; and, in order to acquire means to carry out his plans, devoted the next two years to teaching in the public schools. He attended his first course of lectures at Detroit Medical College, in Detroit, Michigan; and his last, at Jefferson Medical

College, in Philadelphia. He graduated from the latter institution, March 13, 1871. The ambition of years was now gratified; but he was without means to make his knowledge available. He accordingly returned to his native town, and borrowed fifty dollars; with this, in May, 1871, he opened an office in Detroit, Michigan, where he has since continued to reside. In October, 1872, he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in Detroit Medical College, which position he still holds. He is also Lecturer on Orthopedic Surgery in the same institution. He is a member of the Detroit Academy of Medicine, and of the Detroit Medical and Library associations. He is attending physician of several charitable and religious institutions in the city. He has always been a member of the Roman Catholic Church. In politics, he has always taken an active part with the Democratic party, since his permanent residence in the States. His person is slight. He enjoys good health, and possesses great power of endurance, both physical and mental. He is esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and is one of the most prominent rising physicians in the city of Detroit.

LONGYEAR, HON. JOHN WESLEY, Detroit, Michigan, Judge of the United States District Court, was born in Shandaken, Ulster County, New York, October 22, 1820. When fifteen years of age, he removed with his father to Dutchess County, and, subsequently, to Delaware County, New York. He received his education in the seminaries of Amenia and Lima, in that State. He then taught school for several years, and, at the same time, devoted his leisure to the study of law. In April, 1844, he removed to Michigan, in which State his father had previously settled. He went to Ingham County, where he completed his preparatory studies in the office of Hon. D. L. Case, and was also engaged in teaching a select school. He was admitted to the bar in 1846. Upon the removal of the State capital from Detroit to Lansing, in 1847, he located in the latter place, and formed a law partnership with his brother, Ephraim Longyear, which was continued until 1859. They were among the ablest lawyers in the county, and soon built up a large and lucrative practice. In the fall of 1862, he was elected a Representative to Congress; and, in 1864 was re-elected, serving in the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Congresses. He was a faithful and able representative; and was a member of the Committee on Common Expenditures, and Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings. Mr. Longyear was always to be found in his place during the sessions of the House; and never shrank from the responsibilities which the duties of legislation im-

posed upon him. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention in 1866, and a member of the Michigan Constitutional Convention in 1867. In May, 1870, he was appointed Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan; and, about a year later, he removed to Detroit. He took high rank as a jurist, and was regarded by the legal profession as one of the most capable men on the bench. His decisions were generally accepted as standard authority, and no decision of his was ever reversed by the United States Court. Mr. Longyear was not a member of any religious denomination, but was a constant attendant at the Presbyterian Church. In his earlier years, he was a Whig; upon the organization of the Republican party, he became an advocate of its principles. He married, at Eagle, Clinton County, Michigan, June 25, 1849, Miss Harriet M. Monroe. They have had one daughter and two sons, one of whom is dead. The death of Mr. Longyear occurred suddenly, on Thursday evening, at eleven o'clock, March 11, 1875. The members of the Detroit bar held a meeting, at which a series of resolutions were passed, including the following:

Resolved, That we, who have been witnesses of his labors, and practitioners before him during the past ten years, as well as friends thoroughly conversant with all his genial qualities and native courtesy, can bear the amplest testimony of his learning; his diligence; his carefulness and skill in the treatment of all legal questions coming before him for investigation; his strict honesty and severe integrity in connection with his high office; and his uniform impartiality and courtesy towards the entire bar, from its most distinguished senior to the humblest of its junior members.

Resolved, That in the varied sphere of his judicial duties, whether in admiralty, bankruptcy, equity, or common law, this distinguished judge showed himself thoroughly conversant with the rules and principles peculiar to all departments of the law, and to such an extent as marked him as one rapidly taking rank among the eminent District and Circuit Judges of the country. We regard it as one of the highest evidences of his judicial ability, that, by his opinions, generally carefully, and often laboriously, prepared, he succeeded, not only in demonstrating their correctness to his own satisfaction, but in reconciling the views of opposing counsel to his own."

LOTHROP, GEORGE VAN NESS, Attorney-at-law, Detroit, was born in Easton, Bristol County, Connecticut, August 8, 1817. His early years were spent on his father's farm. After an academical course, he entered Brown University, and graduated under its distinguished President, Doctor Francis Wayland, in the year 1838. In the fall of the same year, he entered the law school of Harvard University, then in charge of Judge Story and Professor Greenleaf. In the summer of 1839, being somewhat out of health, he

came to Prairie Ronde, Kalamazoo County, Michigan, where his brother, the Hon. Edwin H. Lothrop, a man of note in our State politics and government, owned and cultivated an extensive and productive farm. Here, intermitting his studies, he spent most of his time for two or three years in practical farming and in building up his health. In the spring of 1843, he came to Detroit, and resumed the study of law, in the office of Joy & Porter, then prominent members of the bar of that city. The first case he ever argued was before the Supreme Court of the State, prior to his admission to the bar, special leave being granted by the court for the purpose. It was the celebrated case of the Michigan State Bank against Hastings and others. (See first Douglass' Michigan Reports, page 225.) So ably was the case presented by the young student, that the members of the court did not hesitate to openly express their admiration of the effort, and to predict for him that brilliant career that he has since realized. In the spring of 1844, he commenced practice in Detroit as a law partner of D. Bethune Duffield, Esq., under the firm name of Lothrop & Duffield, which continued until 1856. In April, 1848, he was appointed Attorney-General of the State, the former Attorney-General, Hon. Edward Mundy, having been appointed to a seat on the supreme bench of the State. He held the office until January, 1851. Some excitement occurred about this time, in consequence of a real or supposed purpose, on the part of the Roman Catholics in Detroit, to secure a portion of the school funds for the benefit of their schools. Mr. Lothrop enlisted earnestly in a popular movement to counteract the scheme. An independent ticket for city officers was the result, and Mr. Lothrop became the nominee for Recorder of the city, and was triumphantly elected to a position for which he certainly could have had no personal ambition. He has, two or three times, received the vote of the Democratic members of the State Legislature for United States Senator. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1867, the record of which bears abundant evidence of his position and influence in that body. The legislature of 1873 authorized the appointment of a committee to prepare amendments to the Constitution of the State; and the Governor, Hon. John J. Bagley, looking to both political parties for members of the commission, recognized Mr. Lothrop's position in his party by appointing him to a seat in the body. This, however, was respectfully declined. For twenty-five years Mr. Lothrop has been general attorney of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and still continues to be their adviser. He is also a trusted adviser of many other corporations. He is still in the active practice of his profession, both as counselor and advocate. He is essentially a man of work; idleness is unknown to him. As the fruit of a life of industry,

he enjoys a moderately large fortune. From the time of his entrance upon active professional life, 1844, Mr. Lothrop has enjoyed a wide celebrity throughout Michigan, as a lawyer, politician, and a cultured, courteous, and honorable gentleman. His legal record runs through the entire catalogue of Michigan Reports, embracing a period of more than thirty-five years. He very early became a representative man in the Democratic party; and, had that party remained in power, a seat in the Senate of the United States would have been tendered him, unsolicited. He has, by a pervading sentiment, been looked upon as having a right to the best positions. He has been the standard by which other public men have been measured, in the field of legal learning, eloquence, and general attainments. Probably no man in the country, certainly none in the State, is his superior as an orator. He possesses a peculiar charm of voice and manner; and that which, with some advocates, would, in the energy of forensic appeal, seem bitterness, with him is simply earnestness. A friend has not unjustly likened him to Cicero and Atticus. A true chivalry seems to inspire Mr. Lothrop's every act. He is never time-serving, but always obeys conviction, regardless of consequences. He was never unpopular, but this species of valor would have been fatal to most public men. If ambitious, ambition has been his servant, not his master. A change of political profession, with the turn of the political tide, would have secured for him the highest honors, but he believed in Democracy. His views must change before a shred of his political garment could change. He twice led the forlorn hope of his party, as their candidate for Congress in his district, when the power of the opposition was so overwhelming that defeat was a foregone conclusion. He led the Michigan delegation at the Charleston National Convention, in 1860; and it may also be said that he led the Douglas sentiment in that body. He was pitted against the ablest, as well as the most inveterate and malignant, champions of that political schism, the first really audible muttering of the storm which, in less than a year, burst upon the country. He maintained his ground with a courage and constancy that would have suffered martyrdom rather than yield a principle. He believed that a vital principle was at stake, and did not hesitate to characterize the disorganizing element in the convention as the premeditated secession and treason which it subsequently proved to be. He gave a cordial support to all just and necessary measures of the Government during the war, but not to those which he considered unjust. At the time of Mr. Vallandigham's arrest, Mr. Lothrop addressed a public meeting in Detroit, in protest against it; not that he would shield Mr. Vallandigham from the just consequences of his acts, but that all should be done according to law, and not in defiance of it. He understood

the professional bearing of the case, and regarded the occasion as seriously imperiling the most sacred rights, if a citizen could be arrested by a mere military order, and subjected to pains and penalties, without even being permitted the benefit of a remedial writ. Many a man in his position would have shrunk from taking this stand, at a time when not only partisan spirit ran high, but when to oppose the popular sentiment was deemed little short of treason. Personal considerations were probably not considered by Mr. Lothrop. He was a sentinel on the watch-tower of the law. The law was every thing; he was nothing in comparison. This brief but imperfect outline of the leading traits of Mr. Lothrop's character is given because the world claims a certain property in the lives of all its people, and has a right to the example of some of its best men and women.

MAY, HON. CHARLES S., of Detroit, Michigan, is a native of Berkshire County, Massachusetts. He removed, with his parents, when he was four years old, to Richland, Kalamazoo County, Michigan. After completing his academic education, he entered upon the study of law as his chosen profession. While thus engaged, he became thoroughly enlisted in the anti-slavery movement, and contributed various articles upon that subject to the journals of the State. He devoted a year or more to the practice of law after his admission to the bar, in 1854; and then became associate political editor of the *Detroit Tribune*. A part of the time, he was employed as its Washington correspondent. In 1856 he resumed his professional work. He practiced both at Battle Creek and Kalamazoo, and soon acquired a reputation as an able advocate and lawyer. At the breaking out of the civil war, he raised a company of men, and was commissioned Captain in the 2d Regiment of Michigan Infantry. He participated in several of the early battles, and served with distinction in the first campaign in Virginia. He received his first recommendation for promotion from the late lamented Major-General I. B. Richardson; but ill health necessitated his leaving the army, and he returned to his professional studies. In the fall of 1863, he was elected, by a large majority, Lieutenant-Governor of the State; and presided over the Senate, in the sessions of 1863-64, with distinguished ability. His address to the Senate, February 9, 1863, on the subject of sustaining the Government in its efforts to carry the war to a victorious termination, was one of great power and eloquence. It was printed and widely circulated throughout the whole North-west. During the extra session of 1864, by the unanimous request of both

branches of the Legislature, he delivered an address entitled "Union, Victory, and Freedom,"—a brilliant and powerful effort, which was published in pamphlet form, and was copied in the Republican journals of the West. In August, 1866, he presided over the Republican State Convention, at Detroit. From 1856 to 1870, he was actively engaged as a speaker for the Republican cause. In 1872 he gave his support to Horace Greeley, and was a candidate of the Liberal party for Presidential Elector. Sickness prevented his taking an active part in this campaign, though he made one speech at Kalamazoo, which was used by the Liberals as a campaign document. In 1876 he delivered an address at Cleveland, advocating the election of Tilden and Hendricks, which received favorable comment from the Democratic press. He also addressed large meetings at various other places during the same year. Among his forensic efforts are several worthy of mention: his exhaustive argument in the famous Pierce will case—in which law, logic, and eloquence were blended with the skill of a master—gave him a victory, after a protracted and tedious trial; his argument before the Supreme Court, to compel the Regents of the University, by *mandamus*, to establish a chair of homeopathy, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, attracted wide and favorable attention; and an address given before the law department of the University of Michigan, in March, entitled "Trial by Jury," is among the most scholarly of his efforts. His eulogy upon the late Charles Sumner, delivered before the faculty and societies of Kalamazoo College, and his Centennial address on Patrick Henry, have placed him in the front rank as a popular orator. In 1863, in connection with an excursion of the Western Boards of Trade, he made a series of speeches at Toronto, Montreal, Portland, and Boston, which were highly commended by Eastern journals, and added to his reputation. As a lawyer, advocate, and orator, Mr. May stands among the ablest in Michigan and the North-west. His eloquence is fervid and convincing, and his English pure and flowing. His printed speeches are remarkable for their clearness and force, and contain abundant proof that they are the result of original, careful thought; yet those which have been most powerful, and have gained him his reputation as a speaker, have been extemporaneous. He impresses all who listen to him with his earnestness. He is a man of strong convictions, and of sufficient moral courage and independence to do and dare for the right, as the record of his life testifies. In politics, he is not a partisan, except, perhaps, when great principles are at stake. He is unobtrusive and reserved in manner, but has an extensive circle of friends, among whom he is recognized as a genial, cultivated gentleman and an independent thinker. In the summer of 1876, Mr. May removed to Detroit, where he is now engaged in the practice of his profession. As a recog-

dition of his ability, and of his oratorical services during the campaign of 1876, he received the unanimous vote of the Democratic members of the Legislature for United States Senator. He was, for a number of years, Vice-President of the National Unitarian Conference; and, in 1870, was selected, by the National Committee, to fill the vacancy in the office of President, occasioned by the death of Hon. Thomas D. Elliott, of Massachusetts.

MCCAIN, HIRAM, Detroit, Real Estate Owner, was born in Dunwich, county of Elgin, London District, Canada, March 12, 1822. His parents emigrated from Ireland in 1818. His father was of Scotch descent; and his mother, who was a third cousin of Sir James Ackison, of Turgan, Ireland, was a native of Ireland. At the time of his arrival in America, his father had some property, consisting mainly of carpenters' and glaziers' tools, with which he stocked a small store in the city of Montreal. Upon removing to Fort Talbot, on Lake Erie, in the fall of 1820, he was shipwrecked near Dunkirk, on the American side of the lake, losing all his tools and household goods, barely escaping with his own life and that of his wife and child. He had previously purchased of Colonel Talbot fifty acres of land in the township of Dunwich, then a wilderness, upon which he erected a log-cabin. Notwithstanding the severe struggles of the next ten or twelve years, he succeeded in maintaining his family, which had increased to eight children, and in clearing about three-fourths of his farm. About this time, a misunderstanding occurred between the husband and wife, and it was several years before a reconciliation was established, which, even then, was not perfect. This misfortune naturally cast a gloom over the minds and hopes of the children. Hiram McCain, who is the third child and first son, was, consequently, at the age of ten years, thrown penniless upon the world, without even a conception of the meaning of the word education. This occurred at a time when opportunities were by no means numerous, and at a place where his prospects were not at all encouraging. He was, however, of a hopeful and adventurous disposition, and made manly efforts to overcome the difficulties that surrounded him. At the age of seventeen, he engaged in taking contracts for clearing land by the acre; and, the following year, undertook the timber business on his own account, keeping two forces of men employed, in turn, during the winter. In summer, he worked a large farm on shares, raising grain and other products to be consumed by his employes in the lumber business. This business, however, resulted most disastrously in the loss of every thing he had accumulated during the pre-

vious four years,—including two teams and much other stock, and involving him in debt. The timber and staves, which commanded a large price at the beginning of the undertaking, fell to just one-half their value. Anticipating an improvement, he kept the timber which he already had on hand, and continued work the following winter; but his hopes of a rise in price were not realized, and he sold his property at a great sacrifice, leaving large quantities of it to decay in the woods. This, of course, dampened his ardor; but, having learned that to be despondent was unwise as well as unmanly, in 1847, though but nineteen years of age, he engaged in building houses, by contract, in Detroit. He had been in Michigan, and, more or less, in Detroit, since the year 1836; and settled in that city permanently in 1847. Although building was entirely new to him, he constructed houses of almost every size and description with perfect success. In 1848 he leased, of the late Hon. E. A. Brush, a large piece of ground on Jefferson avenue, upon which he erected two blocks, of four buildings each, five of which were stores, and three first-class dwellings. They are on Jefferson avenue, just above the Biddle House; one being known as the Beecher Block, and the other,—including the drug store of Mr. Henry Heigh, on the east side of Brush street,—as the Booth (or Thompson) Block. He continued this occupation until the spring of 1849, and realized a small fortune for that time, having made, in one year, what was equivalent to at least eight thousand dollars. In 1849 he engaged in mercantile business, in which he was very unfortunate. Being young and inexperienced, he was induced to buy two old stocks of goods, with which he could not compete with other merchants in Detroit. He accordingly took his goods to Bay City, then known as Lower Saginaw, with the view of eventually starting a trading-post there for lumber and other building materials. While there, he went deer hunting in the dense pine forests, and got lost. Being out all night,—one of the coldest of the winter,—his feet were so badly frozen that they had to be amputated,—the left leg just below the knee, and the right foot at the instep. This calamity, which would have crushed the spirits of most men, had a contrary effect upon Mr. McCain. Despising, as he did, the man who ate idle bread, he resolved never to be a burden upon any one, but to secure independence for himself. Aided by Hon. E. A. Brush, who greatly admired his energy and perseverance, and was always his firm friend, Mr. McCain again undertook building enterprises. He has been nobly successful, and is now not only independent, but quite wealthy. His self-reliance led, also, to his preparing himself to transact his own law business. He determined to be his own instructor, and this, in connection with the fact that his early education had been so neglected, was no small task. He accomplished it,

however, and has even been employed by others to prepare and adjust papers and legal documents involving thousands of dollars; his work standing the test of the sharpest judicial investigation. Mr. McCain is a firm believer in the teachings of the Bible, but entertains a more catholic interpretation of them than is held by any of the sects of the present day; and, for this reason, has never united with any church. He believes that church privileges should be free to all, and is noted for his liberal contributions to the poor. He abhors dishonesty in any form, and is exact in keeping his word. Mr. McCain is strongly Republican in politics; but in that, as in everything else, he endeavors to be consistent, and to be controlled by principle. In earlier days, although he favored the abolition of slavery, he considered it wrong to bring it about by force. He did not believe in the extreme policies of the ultra element of the Republican party during and after the late civil war, and refused to support the administration which was the legitimate outgrowth of that element. He was, however, a staunch supporter of President Lincoln and his administration, and a strong Union man during the war. He corresponded with many of the soldiers, both officers and privates, while they were in the field, sending practical suggestions for the conduct of the war. Among others, he wrote a letter to Lieutenant Levi G. Mitchell, of the 10th Michigan Cavalry, while he was in Tennessee, setting forth the importance of the movement afterwards made by General Sherman in his march to the sea. Mr. McCain never married.

MCGRAW, THOMAS, Wool Merchant and Capitalist, of Detroit, was born in Castleton, on the river Shannon, county of Limerick, Ireland, September 17, 1824. His mother was of a German Lutheran family. His father, Redmond McGraw, a man of liberal education, was a native of the north of Ireland, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. His ancestors were religious enthusiasts of the Protestant faith. Integrity with him was the chief point of character. The parents of Thomas McGraw were married in Ireland, but came to America in 1825. They resided on a farm in New York State for ten years; and, in 1835, removed to Michigan. Mr. McGraw did not inherit his father's enthusiastic love of agriculture, but rather, in his boyhood years, turned his attention to the acquisition of general knowledge, spending all of his available time in reading and study. Like many boys, he early formed a romantic conception of the attractions of the sea, and a sea-faring life, and left home, soon after reaching the age of fifteen, to try his fortunes in that direction. Upon reaching Roches-

ter, New York, he, however, changed his purpose, and secured a clerkship at a salary of ninety-six dollars a year,—a high price for a boy's services at that time. At the end of two years, he returned home, with fifty-five dollars as the product of his industry,—an amount of money that, at that early day, was not often seen in the hands of a tolerably successful farmer in the woods of Michigan; while, in the possession of a boy, it must have made him quite a lion. He invested fifty dollars of his money in forty acres of Michigan land, which he held until 1848, and then sold for seven hundred dollars. This transaction was the beginning of his successful career. Declining a liberal offer made by his father, he became clerk for a Pittsburg iron company agency in Detroit, with whom he remained until 1847; but, realizing the power of money, directed by a liberal and comprehensive mind, to contribute to the development of the resources of nature, and, consequently, to the happiness and comfort of man, he determined to make a venture in business for himself. In the fall of 1847, he chose the township and little business center of Novi, in Oakland County, opening there a general stock of merchandise, and making a specialty of wool, which was produced largely in that fine farming region. This latter feature of his business soon became the leading one; and, after remaining at Novi from 1847 to 1864, his wool trade had extended so generally over the State that his removal to Detroit became necessary; and he opened a branch house in Boston, Massachusetts, for the purpose of selling his large purchases of wool. Devoting his entire energies to the business until 1872, his field of operations embraced not only Michigan, but Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa. In 1868 his purchases amounted to four and a half million pounds; and, from that time till 1872, they averaged from two to four millions yearly. During twenty years of his heaviest trade, he was never forced to make sales to meet his obligations. He always bought heavily when wool was low, no matter how large a stock he had on hand; and, during thirty years of business life, he never sold at a loss any season's purchases. This success was due to his financial system,—his tact in making provision for the large sums required in busy seasons, sometimes amounting to seventy-five thousand dollars per day; to the acuteness which enabled him to know where to buy, what prices to pay, and when to hold or sell his stock; and to his accurate judgment in selecting his agents, not one of whom has ever, in a single instance, proved unfaithful to his trust. No wool firms, outside of the Atlantic cities, have purchased as largely as has Mr. McGraw, with his head-quarters for so many years in a little village in the interior of Michigan. Mr. McGraw's acquisitions are largely invested in real estate and manufactories in Detroit. For some time following 1872, he curtailed his business operations,





Thomas. M. Gary

Engr'd by F. H. & S. B. Parsons N.Y.

intending to settle down to a more quiet life; but this purpose underwent a change, in 1876, from the conviction that he would best accomplish his mission by contributing his labor and his capital to the industries of the country, and thus giving employment to the masses. Politically, Mr. McGraw's position is independent, rather than partisan. Religiously, he is a member of the Episcopal Church, though his views are liberal towards all Christian denominations. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and of the Knights Templar. He was married, April 13, 1848, to Sarah J. Telden, daughter of James Gordon, and granddaughter of Rodman Hazard, of Hancock, Massachusetts,—formerly an influential politician of Massachusetts, who was for upwards of twenty years a member of the Legislature of that State. Their only children were two daughters, one of whom died in 1868, and the other in 1869.

MASON, STEVENS THOMPSON, First Governor of Michigan, was the son of General John Mason, of Kentucky, but was born in Virginia, in 1812. When nineteen years of age, he was appointed Secretary of the Territory of Michigan, performing also the duties of Governor. Upon the admission of the State into the Union, he was elected its first Governor, and was re-elected to the position, serving with credit to himself and to the advantage of the people. He died January 4, 1843.

MCGRATH, JOHN WESLEY, Lawyer, Detroit, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 12th of January, 1842, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. His father, Joseph McGrath, a native of Ireland, was born in 1813. His mother, Jane Andrew McGrath, was born at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1823. His parents were married in Ireland, in 1839, and emigrated to America the same year; upon their arrival they visited the South, with the expectation of locating there, but, owing to the existence of slavery, they sought another home, removing to Philadelphia, where they resided for two years, at the end of which time they came to Detroit. Here they remained until 1854, when they removed to a farm situated in Warren, Macomb County, Michigan. Mr. McGrath continued to live at home, until he was eighteen years old, assisting his father in clearing a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He taught school during the winter of 1859 and 1860; and, in the spring of the latter year, left home, and entered the preparatory department of Albion Col-

lege, at Albion, Michigan, where he remained until he had completed the Freshman and Sophomore years. In the fall of 1864, he entered the law department of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, and continued there during the term which ended in March, 1865. In April he came to Detroit, and attended a three months' course at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. In July, the same year, he went to Pithole City, Pennsylvania, devoting one month's time to the land brokerage business. He was then engaged in the mercantile trade at Oil City, until the fall of 1867, at which time he returned to Michigan, and resumed his studies in the law department of the Michigan University. In March, 1868, he received his diploma; after which he returned home, and worked on the farm until the following December, when he located in Detroit, and opened a law office. Mr. McGrath votes with the Republican party. He was married in 1871, and has three children. For four years he has been a member of the Board of Education of the city of Detroit; he is quite prominent in the membership of the Masonic Fraternity, and of the order of Odd-Fellows. Mr. McGrath, although young in years, stands high, as one of Detroit's attorneys, and will make his mark in the profession in which he is engaged.

MCKINSTRY, COMMODORE JAMES P., late of Detroit, was born in Hillsdale, Columbia County, New York, February 9, 1807, and was the son of Colonel McKinstry, one of the old pioneers of Detroit. He received an English and classical education at Hillsdale, New York. At nineteen he entered the United States navy as midshipman; he passed through the intermediate grades, and, in 1853, was appointed Commander of the mail steamer "Georgia," plying between New York and Aspinwall. In 1855, and for several succeeding years, he commanded the United States steamer which carried the mail from New York to Panama. In 1861, with Commodore Frederick Engle, he went overland to China, to relieve the officers of the United States fleet. It was feared that the Captains were disloyal, and might place their vessels in the hands of the Confederates. The fleet was brought safely home; but, while running the batteries off Port Hudson, Commodore McKinstry received wounds from which he never recovered, although he remained in active service for several years. In 1861 he commanded the blockading ship, "Monongahela;" in 1862 he was commissioned Captain; and, in 1866, was promoted to Commodore. A few months later, he was placed upon the retired list, after a service of over forty years. Commodore McKinstry was a competent and accomplished officer, and a man who gained many friends. We quote

the following from a letter written by Rear Admiral H. W. Bruce of the English navy: "Allow me to offer my best acknowledgments for the kindness and attention that I and my companions have met with at your hands, a circumstance which has contributed essentially towards rendering our voyage agreeable. I would also beg leave to express the gratification I felt in witnessing the watchful seamanship and ability with which your ship was conducted, inspiring me with confidence in her safety and success." Commodore McKinstry was advised to resign, during the late war, but he indignantly replied that the Government had supported him for many years, and he would never desert it in its hour of peril. In politics, Commodore McKinstry was an unwavering Democrat, both in principle and practice. He was an Odd-Fellow and held many important offices in that society. Although a Christian, he never united with any denomination. January 23, 1858, he married Mrs. Mary (Williams) Swart, daughter of General J. R. Williams, of Detroit. February 21, 1873, he died, and was buried in Highland Cemetery.

MCMILLAN, JAMES, Detroit, Treasurer and Manager of the Michigan Car Company, was born May 12, 1838, at Hamilton, Ontario. He is the son of William and Grace McMillan, both natives of Scotland, who emigrated to Canada in 1834, and settled in Hamilton. His father was, for a long period, a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church. For a number of years, he was connected with the Great Western Railway, of Canada, and resided at Hamilton, where he enjoyed the high esteem of the people. He was a prosperous man in all his undertakings, and was the means of bringing prosperity to others. He died within a few years of the three-score and ten, leaving, for the emulation of his sons, the record of a life which is a striking illustration of what can be accomplished by constant adherence to rectitude and all that ennoble a man. Mr. James McMillan, the second son in a family of six sons and one daughter, was blessed with the loving care of a refined and accomplished mother. It can not be wondered, therefore, that under such parental influence, he has risen rapidly to the eminence he now enjoys. He received a thorough school education at the well-known establishment of Doctor Tassie, at Hamilton; and qualified himself for a collegiate course. When fourteen years of age, having a strong inclination for practical affairs, he chose to forego his college course and to learn his further lessons in the broader school of active business life. He therefore entered on an apprenticeship for four years in a hardware store, where he learned the details of business. In 1856, his term of

apprenticeship having expired, he removed to Detroit, Michigan, where he obtained a situation as clerk in the wholesale establishment of Buhl, Ducharme & Co., remaining two years. At the end of this time, through the influence of his father, he obtained the position of general purchasing agent of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad. While performing these duties, he attracted the attention of an extensive railroad contractor, who had several large contracts in Canada; others for building piers, bridges, and docks at Detroit and Grand Haven, and laying and ballasting track for the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company. These extensive operations necessitated the employment of a large number of men; and such was the confidence in the practical ability of Mr. McMillan that to him was delegated the management of affairs in Michigan, including the employment of men, the purchase of supplies, the charge of financial matters, and all else pertaining to such enterprises. Mr. McMillan, at that time, was only twenty years of age. The experience acquired in conducting this extensive business was of great value in after years. He remained in this employment until the completion of the works. In 1860 he was induced to accept his old position of general purchasing agent for the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, which he held for several years. In the meantime, a warm friendship had sprung up between Mr. McMillan and John S. Newberry, which resulted in a business arrangement, and in the formation of the Michigan Car Company,—the latter taking the Presidency, and the former becoming Secretary. Mr. McMillan afterwards assumed the active management of the company, and also of the Detroit Car-wheel Company, a sister enterprise, in which they embarked in 1867. When he first took active charge of the car company, its business amounted to three hundred thousand dollars per annum; it has since been two million two hundred and eighty thousand dollars in a single year. The car-wheel company business was seventy-five thousand dollars per year; and is now five hundred thousand dollars per year. In 1870 the firm established similar works in St. Louis, Missouri; and, in 1872, they built car and wheel works in London, Ontario. In the three establishments, the amount of business done has been as high as five million dollars in a single year; a result unequaled by any other car builders in the country. The works in Detroit were kept in operation during the panic of 1873-74, giving employment to four hundred men, the number being subsequently increased to eight hundred. With this force, they manufacture nine cars per day; consuming fifty-four tons of cast-iron; fifteen tons of bar-iron; and fifty thousand feet of lumber, at a running expense of about five thousand dollars per day. Their car rebuilding and repairing business is also very extensive. Mr. McMillan is treasurer and manager of several car-loan companies,



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in which he and Mr. Newberry own a controlling interest. The cash capital is nearly three million dollars; and the property consists of several thousand freight-cars which are leased and loaned to railroads throughout the country. Mr. McMillan is also interested in other business enterprises, including the Fulton Iron and Engine Works; the Detroit Seed Company; and two large grain elevators at Detroit and Grand Haven. He is a Director in the First National Bank; in the Mutual Life Insurance Company; in the Detroit Savings Bank; in the Detroit City Railroad Company; and other enterprises. He has served for two terms as a member of the Board of Estimates of the city of Detroit. He was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a member for many years. In politics, he is a Republican, and is a member of the State Central Committee, and of the City Committee. In 1860, he married Miss Mary L. Wetmore, of Detroit. They have had seven children, of whom four sons and two daughters are now living. Mr. McMillan's business career has been marked by the exhibition of those sound qualities of mind, as well as personal habits, which make success almost a certainty; rare executive ability, which is indispensable to success in the management of all large manufacturing interests, and great energy and tact. These qualities were developed in early life, and have enabled him to acquire an almost princely fortune at an age when the majority of men have barely succeeded in laying its foundation. He is one of the few whom rapid fortune has not changed. By his aid, many young men have received their start in life, and not a few have become successful in business by his sound advice and practical help.

MILLS, HON. M. I., of Detroit, Michigan, was born at Canton, Connecticut, November 4, 1818. He received his early education at the common schools of his native place, and prepared to enter Yale College at the Connecticut Literary Institute, of Suffield. Being an only son, it was the desire of his father, who was a prominent business man of Canton, that he should receive a college education, with a view to adopting a profession. This, however, was contrary to the tastes and wishes of the son, who declined to attend college, preferring to engage in business pursuits. Accordingly, in 1833, when fifteen years of age, he entered upon active business, assisting his father in the manufacture and sale of gunpowder. This he continued until 1838, when he went to Southern Alabama, and was there occupied two years in looking after his father's interest in a mercantile house. In 1840 he was called home, in consequence of the failing health of

his father, to manage the latter's business affairs in Connecticut, which he did for the next five years. Having become restive under the restraints of a dull New England town, he determined to seek a more extended field of operations; and, in the fall of 1845, started for Fort Wayne, Indiana, which was then an enterprising little town, fast growing into prominence through the opening of the Wabash Canal. It was his purpose to engage in the fur trade, and he had forwarded a stock of merchandise from the East, by lake. In consequence of the early closing of navigation in the fall of that year, his stock, which was shipped to Fort Wayne, was carried to Detroit, and this circumstance compelled him to visit that city to look after his goods. Upon arriving there, he at once comprehended the great commercial advantages of Detroit, and selected it as his future place of residence, carrying on a fur trade with the Indians for the purpose of gathering peltries and furs for shipment to Europe. He followed this business with fair success until 1861, when he engaged in manufacturing fine-cut tobacco, in partnership with Frank Nevin, under the firm name of Nevin & Mills. This firm continued until 1878, when, after the death of Mr. Nevin, Mr. Mills organized, in connection with W. H. Tefft, the Banner Tobacco Company of Detroit, becoming President and manager of the company, which purchased and continued the business of the firm of Nevin & Mills. Mr. Mills has been an earnest promoter of manufacturing enterprises in the city of Detroit, having assisted in the organization of two of the largest stove factories in the country. In 1867 he engaged with W. H. Tefft and Jeremiah Dwyer, in the Detroit Stove Works; and, in 1872, in company with the late Charles Ducharme and Jeremiah Dwyer, in the Michigan Stove Works. Both of these establishments have been eminently successful and are among the leading ones in Detroit. Together they give constant employment to nine hundred men. In 1875 Mr. Mills, associated with W. H. Tefft, Hon. J. J. Bagley, and others, founded the Detroit Iron and Brass Company, which has also proved a successful enterprise, and employs about one hundred and fifty men. He has been Vice-President of each of the corporations above named, since their organization, refusing to accept the office of President of either on account of the pressure of his business. Mr. Mills was Mayor of Detroit from 1866 to 1868. In the fall of the latter year, he was nominated on the Democratic ticket as Representative to Congress from the First District, which then comprised the counties of Wayne, Monroe, Lenawee, and Hillsdale, and which, two years previous, had given a Republican majority for Congressman of about four thousand five hundred. Though unable to overcome this large majority, he reduced it to fifteen hundred. With the exception of being a member of the Board of Estimates, he has, since 1868, steadily declined public

office. He has always been a Democrat, and has taken great interest in politics, having, in 1857 and 1858, been Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. During the civil war, he was a War Democrat, and assisted, both by his means and influence, in the work of recruiting regiments in Detroit. He was delegate-at-large from the State to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, in 1876, which nominated Samuel J. Tilden for the Presidency. He married, at Canton, Connecticut, in 1850, Miss C. Barber, daughter of the late Samuel C. Barber, of Canton. They have two children,—a son and a daughter.

MOOORE, JACOB WILKIE, Detroit, was born in Geneva, New York, May 13, 1814. He is the son of Aaron Moore and Mary Wilkie, and grandson of General Moore, of Massachusetts. Mr. Moore's father died in 1817. His mother afterwards married Peter N. Hard, who had charge of the academy at Geneva for several years. The family removed to Mt. Morris, Livingston County, New York, and settled on a piece of wild land, which Mr. Moore helped to clear. At the age of sixteen, he chose the trade of a silversmith. Finding the business too confining, he abandoned it, after three years' service, and persuaded his step-father to sell his farm and emigrate to the Territory of Michigan. They embarked at Buffalo, on board the steamer "William Penn;" and, after a five days' passage, arrived in Detroit, November 1, 1833. Mr. Moore soon left, by wagon,—the only means of travel at that time,—for Ann Arbor, where he remained about one year. He then went to Monroe, and became a clerk; first, in the American House,—a hotel kept by S. S. Parker; and, afterwards, in the grocery store of the late James McBride. His savings, having reached the sum of fifty dollars, were invested in forty acres of Government land, which he soon sold for one hundred dollars. Thus began his real estate speculations, in which he has been quite successful. In company with Mr. Sherman, Mr. Moore took a contract for excavating on the line of the Wabash and Maumee Canal, at Toledo; after carrying on the work for a year, he sold out to other parties. Upon the breaking out of the Toledo War, he went with the militia to preserve the rights of Michigan. On his return, he settled at Flat Rock, Wayne County, where there was a reservation of Wyandotte Indians. In the Patriot War of 1838-39, Mr. Moore was employed as a secret agent of the United States Government, which position he filled satisfactorily, receiving his soldier's bounty of one hundred and sixty acres of land. In 1845 he went into the general real estate business, which he followed success-

fully for many years. In 1859 Mr. Moore was appointed United States Consul at Windsor, Canada. He was the first Consul to raise the American flag on the western borders of Canada; and, although the town was filled with rebels who had made threats to tear it down, Mr. Moore kept it waving over the consulate throughout his term of service. During the civil war, he took an active part in the Union cause. For several years, he was Corresponding Secretary of the O. D. C. S.; and, at their last annual meeting in New York, he was created a life peer,—an honor conferred upon only two others in the United States. Mr. Moore served eight years as a member of the Board of Education; and was elected Secretary of the Board, which office he resigned. He served as Deputy Collector of Customs, under Collector Charles G. Hammond; and was afterwards appointed to a position in the Secret Service Department. He is an active member of the Methodist Church; and has served as class-leader, exhorter, and Sabbath-school superintendent. Mr. Moore was married, in 1843, to Margaret Berthelet, daughter of the late Henry Berthelet. Her death occurred February 18, 1875. Mr. Moore has one son, Joseph B. Moore, who is connected with the First National Bank of Detroit.

MORELL, GEORGE, of Detroit, Michigan, was born at Lenox, Massachusetts, March 22, 1786. His ancestors were French Huguenots, who, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1635, fled from France to Germany, and came thence to this country. Mr. Morell was educated at Lenox Academy and Williams College, and graduated from the latter in 1807. He studied law in Troy, New York, with John Russell, one of the most prominent lawyers of his day. Hon. William L. Marcy, Judge of the Supreme Court of New York, and Reuben H. Walworth, Chancellor of the State of New York, were fellow-students with him in Mr. Russell's office. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney, February 14, 1811; and as counselor, October 31, 1818. He settled in Coopers-town, Otsego County, New York, in 1811, and resided there until 1832. Mr. Morell was Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Otsego, in 1815; master in chancery, in 1819; solicitor and counselor in chancery, in 1823. He was appointed first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Otsego County, New York, August 20, 1827, and was re-appointed in 1832. In November, 1828, he was elected member of the Assembly for Otsego. He was appointed one of the Judges of the United States Court for the Territory of Michigan, February 26, 1832, and held the office until the admission of Michigan as a State. In 1836 he



Wm. L. Merrill





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Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, in 1842, Chief-Justice of that State. In 1832, he served in the militia in the War of 1812, and rose through all grades to Major-General. He married Miss Webb, daughter of General Webb, in 1812. He was in the Revolutionary War, and was in the army at Bunker Hill. He was then as aid to General Putnam in the Connecticut campaign. General Merrill died in 1845.

Portland to Lincoln, Maine, and engaged in lumbering until 1848, when he took up his residence in Detroit. He commenced lumbering upon the lands he had entered in 1836, and also entered extensive pine lands in various other parts of the State. He built saw-mills in Saginaw and Muskegon, which he kept in operation until his death; and one at Falmouth, in Missaukee County, having, in fact, built the town, and named it after his birth-place in Maine. His lumber business in time so increased that he was, for a number of years previous to his death, known as one of the largest lumber manufacturers and owners of pine lands in the State. In 1858 he built the Merrill Block, on the corner of Woodward and Jefferson avenues, which was at that time the finest business block in the city of Detroit. Mr. Merrill was a man of great physical endurance, of indomitable energy, and was very careful and methodical in his habits of living. He was an ardent temperance man, and was at all times and places an earnest advocate of the temperance movement. In politics, he was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party, which he joined, and, although his retiring disposition forbade seeking political prominence, he was always one of the most zealous members. Although Mr. Merrill was successful in his business, his success did not result in avarice or grasping spirit. To share his ventures was his first impulse, and he almost always was liberal for his associates. He was a helpful man physically or financially, always appealed to for sympathy—a trait in his character which was of great value. Mr. Merrill's ideas of religious faith was that of the Unitarian, and he was in maintaining the Unitarian Church. He had been one of the founders of the Unitarian Church in 1850, and contributed to the church, which was the first of the church from which he occurred December twenty-first birth-day.

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of the city of Manchester. From this place, he was elected, in 1826, to the New Hampshire Legislature, in which then sat Ezekiel Webster, and others afterwards distinguished in national affairs. That Legislature, notwithstanding strenuous opposition, amended the charter of Dartmouth College, which gave rise to the famous case of that name in the laws of corporations. Though a firm Whig, and afterwards a staunch adherent to the principles of the Republican party, he never again accepted any office. Satisfied that a larger field for business was opening in the great West, Mr. Moore, after a prospecting tour, decided to remove to Detroit. There, in 1832, he engaged in business with Zachariah Chandler. Three years later, he entered the grocery trade, and established the house of Moore, Foote & Co., which, for many years, was known as the largest in the State. Their trade aggregated millions of dollars annually. In 1862 he turned his attention to the manufacture and sale of lumber, and purchased large tracts of pine land in Michigan. He associated with him his brother, Stephen Moore. Mr. Moore was, for twenty years, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and gave largely for the support of every good work. He sustained an unblemished name through his long and successful business career. His death occurred January 17, 1877.

MOORE, WILLIAM AUSTIN, Lawyer, of Detroit, was born near Clifton Springs, Ontario County, New York, April 17, 1823. His father, William Moore, was born at Peterboro, New Hampshire, April 9, 1787; and his mother, whose maiden name was Lucy Rice, was born at Conway, Massachusetts, June 28, 1786. His ancestors, on his father's side, were Scotch-Irish, having emigrated from Argyleshire, Scotland, to Londonderry, in the north of Ireland, during the reign of James I., about the year 1612. His great-grandfather, John Moore, was born in Londonderry about 1693; and, in 1718, with about one hundred and twenty other persons, emigrated from Londonderry to America, and settled the town of Londonderry, New Hampshire, where he died in the year 1741. The father of William A. Moore settled in Ontario County, New York, in 1805, and married his wife in the following year. To them ten children were born, seven of whom—six sons and one daughter—attained years of maturity. In 1831, when William A. Moore was eight years of age, his father removed his family to Michigan. He was among the earliest pioneers of the Territory, and settled upon a farm on the Saline River, in the southern part of Washtenaw County, near the site of the present village of Mooreville. Mr. Moore, during his boyhood, worked upon his father's

farm, and attended, for four or six weeks each winter, such schools as were afforded to the youth of that time, in the newly settled portions of the West. The labor upon the farm, together with hunting and frequent journeys on horseback through the new country, gave him robust health and great physical endurance. Upon attaining his majority, having determined to adopt the profession of law, and feeling the necessity of a collegiate education as a preparation therefor, in April, 1844, he entered upon a preparatory course at Ypsilanti. He pursued his studies there for more than two years, and then, with no resources except a firm determination and an earnest faith that he could, by his own exertions, accomplish his object, in September, 1846, he entered the Freshman Class of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. He remained at the University four years, graduating with the class of 1850; that being the sixth class of the institution. In August, of the same year, he went to Salem, Mississippi, and there taught school about eighteen months. In April, 1852, he returned to Michigan, entered the law office of Fraser, Davidson & Holbrook, at Detroit, and was admitted to the bar, January 8, 1853. He has been in constant practice of his profession in the city of Detroit since that time; and, by incessant, persevering, and painstaking labor, has built up for himself a large and profitable business. In pursuing his profession, he was incidentally led to give special attention to admiralty law, and has made this an important part of his practice. During the past fifteen years, he has been retained in every important collision case tried in the Eastern District of Michigan. In politics, he has been a Democrat, and an active partisan; but has avoided political offices, and has held none,—except as a member of the Board of Education of the city of Detroit for a number of years, and for three and a half years as its President. He was Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee from 1864 to 1868, and was the Michigan member of the Democratic National Committee from 1868 to 1876. During the civil war, while differing with the Administration in many of its measures, he never wavered in his allegiance to the Government. He gave liberally in aid of enlistments, and for the relief of the wounded, and has always recognized the services of our veterans by his sympathy and by his means. Mr. Moore inherited a strong partisan tendency, politically, which has lost none of its intensity by education or the character of his party associations; still, if the line were drawn between party and duty to his conscience, his country, and his God, party zeal would yield to convictions of right. On December 3, 1854, he married Laura J. Van Husan, daughter of Hon. Caleb Van Husan, of Detroit. They have but one child,—William V. Moore, born December 5, 1856, who is a student in the Michigan University, and in the



Handwritten signature or text, possibly "J. H. H."



Wm. A. Moore

class graduating in June, 1878. In early youth, Mr. Moore received a religious training; but, while he evinced a great reverence for religion, he had never been connected with any denomination until 1877, when he united with the Lafayette Avenue Baptist Church, of Detroit. He has been a Director and attorney of the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and of the Wayne County Savings Bank, since their organization, in which he was actively engaged. He is also Vice-President and one of the Directors of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company. As a lawyer, although Mr. Moore has been successful in the trial of cases, his chief merit lies in his ability as a counselor; indeed, as a professional man, he stands on a higher plane than that occupied by the mere lawyer. His acknowledged familiarity with the principles of law; his excellent sense and sound judgment; the judicial and thoroughly independent character of his mind; his ability to see that every question has two sides; his conscientious watchfulness over the interests of his clients; and, above all, his unquestioned integrity,—eminently fit him to act the part of a conciliator and a harmonizer of conflicting views and interests; a part in which he justly takes far greater satisfaction than in pressing litigation, to ever so successful an issue. In private life, he is a cultivated, genial, Christian gentleman. His home is the center of a refined and hearty hospitality, dispensed without ostentation by himself and wife. Here, surrounded by friends endeared to him by long years and kind deeds, he finds that solace and repose in the interchange of neighborly offices, without which life is divested of half its charms. His friendships are firm, self-sacrificing, and enduring. The friends of his boyhood are—all that are left of them—the friends of his maturer years. His character is without blemish. His position is assured as a lawyer, as a citizen, as a man. Mr. Moore is still in the prime of manhood, and his firm health and vigorous constitution give promise of many years yet to be added to a useful and blameless life.

MCLELLAND, HON. ROBERT, of Detroit, Michigan, was born at Greencastle, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, August 1, 1807. Among his ancestors were several officers of rank in the Revolutionary War, and some of his family connections distinguished themselves in the War of 1812, and in that with Mexico. His father was an eminent physician and surgeon, who studied under Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, and practiced his profession successfully until six months before his death, at the age of eighty-four years. Although the family of Mr. McClelland had been in good circumstances, when he

was seventeen years old he was thrown upon his own resources. After taking the usual preliminary studies, and teaching school to obtain the means, he entered Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated, among the first in his class, in 1829. He then resumed teaching, and, having completed the course of study for the legal profession, was admitted to the bar at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in 1831. Soon afterwards, he removed to the city of Pittsburg, where he practiced for almost a year. In 1833 he removed to Monroe, in the Territory of Michigan; where, after a severe examination, he became a member of the bar of Michigan, and engaged in practice, with bright prospects of success. In 1835 a convention was called to frame a constitution for the proposed State of Michigan, of which Mr. McClelland was elected a member. He took a prominent part in its deliberations, and ranked among its ablest debaters. He was appointed the first Bank Commissioner of the State, by Governor Mason, and received an offer of the Attorney-Generalship, but declined both of these offices, in order to attend to his professional duties. In 1838 he was elected to the State Legislature, in which he soon became distinguished as the head of several important committees; Speaker, *pro tempore*; and as an active, zealous, and efficient member. In 1840 General Harrison, as candidate for the Presidency, swept the country by an overwhelming majority, and, at the same time, the State of Michigan was carried by the Whigs, under the popular cry of "Woodbridge and reform," against the Democratic party. At this time, Mr. McClelland stood among the acknowledged leaders of the latter organization; was elected a member of the State House of Representatives; and, with others, adopted a plan to regain a lost authority and prestige. This party soon came again into power in the State; and, having been returned to the State Legislature, Mr. McClelland's leadership was acknowledged by his election as Speaker of the House of Representatives, in 1843. Down to this time, Michigan had constituted one Congressional District. The late Hon. Jacob M. Howard had been elected to Congress, against Hon. Alpheus Felch, by a strong majority; but, in 1843, so thoroughly had the Democratic party recovered from its defeat of 1840, that Mr. McClelland, as candidate for Congress, carried Detroit District by a majority of about two thousand five hundred. Mr. McClelland soon took a prominent position in Congress among the veterans of that body. During his first term, he was placed on the Committee on Commerce, and originated and carried through what were known as the "harbor bills." The continued confidence of his constituency was manifested in his election to the Twenty-ninth Congress. At the opening of the session, he had acquired a national reputation; and so favorably was he known as a parliamentarian, that his name was mentioned for Speaker of the

House of Representatives. He declined the office in favor of Hon. John W. Davis, of Indiana, who was elected. During this term, he became Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, in which position his reports and advocacy of important measures at once attracted public attention. The members of this committee, as an evidence of the esteem in which they held his services, and of personal regard for him, presented him with a beautiful cane, which he retains as a souvenir of the donors, and of his labors in Congress. In 1847 he was re-elected, and, at the opening of the Thirtieth Congress, became a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations. While acting in this capacity, what was known as the "French Spoliation Bill" came under his special charge, and his management of the same was such as to command universal approbation. While in Congress, Mr. McClelland was an advocate of the right of petition, as maintained by John Quincy Adams, when the petition was couched in decorous language and presented in a proper manner. This he regarded as the citizen's constitutional right, which should not be impaired by any doctrines of temporary expediency. He also voted for the reception of Mr. Giddings' bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. McClelland was one of the few Democratic associates, about eighteen in number, of David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, in bringing forward the celebrated "Wilmot Proviso," with a view to prevent the further extension of slavery in new territory which might be acquired by the United States. He and Mr. Wilmot were together at the time in Washington, and on intimate and confidential terms. Mr. McClelland was in several national conventions, and in the Baltimore Convention which nominated General Cass for the Presidency in 1848, doing valiant service that year for the election of that distinguished statesman. On leaving Congress in 1849, Mr. McClelland returned to the practice of his profession in Monroe. In 1850 a convention of the State of Michigan was called to revise the State Constitution. He was elected a member, and was regarded therein as among the ablest and most experienced leaders. His clear judgment and wise moderation were conspicuous, both in the committee-room and on the floor in debate. In 1850 he was President of the Democratic State Convention, which adopted resolutions in support of Henry Clay's famous compromise measures, of which Mr. McClelland was a strong advocate. He was a member of the Democratic National Convention in 1852; and, in that year, in company with General Cass and Governor Felch, he made a thorough canvass of the State. He continued earnestly to advocate the Clay compromise measures, and took an active part in the canvass which resulted in the election of General Pierce to the Presidency. In 1851 the new State Constitution took effect; and it was necessary that a Governor should

be elected for one year, in order to prevent an interregnum, and to bring the State government into operation under the new constitution. Mr. McClelland was elected Governor; and, in the fall of 1852, was re-elected for a term of two years from January 1, 1853. His administration was regarded as wise, prudent, and conciliatory; and was as popular as could be expected at a time when party spirit ran high. There was really no opposition; and, when he resigned in March, 1853, the State Treasury was well filled, and the State otherwise prosperous. So widely and favorably had Mr. McClelland become known as a statesman, that, on the organization of the Cabinet by President Pierce, in March, 1853, he was made Secretary of the Interior, in which capacity he served most creditably during four years of the Pierce administration. He thoroughly reorganized his department, and reduced the expenditures. He adopted a course with the Indians which relieved them from the impositions and annoyances of the traders, and produced harmony and civilization among them. During his administration, there was neither complaint from the tribes, nor corruption among agents; and he left the department in perfect order and system. In 1867 Michigan again called a convention to revise the State Constitution. Mr. McClelland was a member, and here again his long experience made him conspicuous as a prudent adviser and a sagacious parliamentary leader. As a lawyer, he was terse and pointed in argument; clear, candid, and impressive in his addresses to juries. His sincerity and earnestness, with which was occasionally mingled a pleasant humor, made him an able and effective advocate. In speaking before the people on political subjects, he was especially forcible and happy. In 1870 he made the tour of Europe; which, through his extensive personal acquaintance with European diplomatists, he was enabled to enjoy much more than most travelers. He married, in 1837, Miss Sarah E. Sabin, of Williamstown, Massachusetts. They have had six children,—two of whom now survive.

MUIR, WILLIAM KER, Detroit, General Manager of the Canada Southern Railway, was born at Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland, March 20, 1829. His mother was a descendant of one of the Howies, Covenanters, of Lochgoyne. While a youth pursuing his studies, he exhibited a taste for railroad mechanical engineering, and also for surgery. As the latter part of each school-day was spent in an engineering establishment, his tastes gradually developed in that direction. He improved the opportunities here afforded, and acquired a practical knowledge of mechanical work, which, in subsequent years, proved of great benefit to



John
H. H. H.
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Eng'd by E. G. Williams & Bro NY

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him. Upon leaving this department, he soon obtained a position in the parcel and ticket office of an Ayrshire railway; and served through all the grades of railroad employment,—in the parcel, ticket, and passenger work, and also in the freight office. He worked early and late, on and off trains, and acquired a knowledge of all the details of railroad work. In the course of a few years, he was promoted to an important position in the engineer's and manager's office. Here he served creditably for several years, when he accepted a responsible position in the service of an English railway company. While in the employment of this company, he met Mr. C. J. Bridges, then Managing Director of the Great Western Railway, of Canada. This gentleman offered him an appointment on the latter railroad, which he accepted. Leaving England for Canada, he assumed the duties of his new position, in October, 1852, before the first section of the railway between Niagara Falls and Hamilton was opened. Mr. Muir assisted in opening the line for traffic; and remained in the service of the company until about 1857. He was then sent to Detroit to take the general management of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway, in the completion of which, to Lake Michigan, the Great Western Company had taken a large pecuniary interest. Under Mr. Muir's management, this railroad was completed its entire length; thoroughly equipped with rolling stock; with two magnificent steamships, to ply on Lake Michigan between the western terminus of the road, Grand Haven, and Milwaukee; and placed in excellent condition for both passenger and freight traffic. In December, 1865, he resigned his position to accept an appointment as Assistant General Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad, under R. N. Rice, then General Superintendent. He so acceptably performed the duties of that office, that, in the course of a few years, the Great Western Railway Company offered him the office of General Superintendent of that line, which he accepted. Upon assuming its management, he at once began to improve the road; and, in due time, made it one of the best equipped lines in the country. He changed it from the Canadian broad-gauge—five feet six and one-half inches—to the American gauge,—four feet eight and one-half inches,—added new narrow-gauge rolling stock, and thoroughly organized and equipped it as a connecting link between Western and Eastern lines of railway. Having accomplished this work, he again assumed the superintendence of the Detroit and Milwaukee road; but, immediately afterwards, retired to accept the management of the new railroad through Canada, with its branches on the American side, known as the Canada Southern Railway lines. He has since been the General Manager of this line; and, having had a life-long experience in railroad matters, and spent many years in organizing new lines of railway, he has

made this new thoroughfare one of the best in the country. The passenger trains on this road make faster time than over any other line on the American continent.

NOBLE, HON. CHARLES, Lawyer, of Detroit, Michigan, was born at Williamstown, Massachusetts, July 4, 1797. He was the son of Deodatus and Betsey Abigail (Bulkley) Noble; and grandson of Hon. David Noble, who, at the time of his death, was Judge of Common Pleas in Berkshire County, Massachusetts. Mr. Charles Noble graduated at Williams College in 1815, and studied law with his uncle, Hon. David Noble, of Williamstown. He was admitted to practice in Berkshire County in 1818. The same year, he went to the West; and, after a short stay at Cleveland, Ohio, settled in Monroe, Michigan. He entered at once upon the practice of his profession, and remained in Monroe until 1867, when he removed to Detroit. While residing in Monroe, he held the offices of the Legislative Council of Michigan Territory for two years; Justice of the Peace; Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, negotiating the Indian treaty at St. Joseph; Register of Probate; District Attorney; County Judge; and Lawyer-General of the United States, for the district of country north-west of the Ohio River. He was one of the purchasers of the Michigan Southern Railroad from the State, and the first President of the company. He was also Cashier of the Bank of River Raisin; and, when the bank failed,—which was not at the time he was an officer in it,—he was appointed one of the assignees. In 1867 he removed to Detroit, and formed a partnership with his son, Charles W. Noble, and his son-in-law, George S. Frost, under the firm name of George S. Frost & Co. He continued in this business—the purchase and sale of pine lands—up to the time of his death, which occurred at Detroit, December 26, 1874. The "Obituary Record" of Williams College says, in reference to him: "Older citizens remember Mr. Noble as one of a large number of well-educated men, who, half a century ago, settled in Monroe, and influenced, and to a large extent controlled, the politics and what were then regarded as the early enterprises of the State. The results of Mr. Noble's active life are seen and enjoyed through a wide extent of country, by a large and appreciative population. He has left a bright and spotless record, and a memory which will be fondly cherished." Mr. Noble was a man of deep convictions and decided opinions in all matters of religion. In the year 1831, he first connected himself with the Presbyterian Church; and, for a number of years, was a ruling elder in the church of that denomination at Monroe. Shortly after his removal to Detroit, he became a ruling elder in the First Presby-

terian Church there, and so remained until his death. Both in Monroe and in Detroit, Mr. Noble had, by his genial manners and sterling integrity, gathered around him a wide circle of friends. He was, in politics, a Whig during the existence of that party; and, subsequently, acted independently of political organizations, though most frequently voting with the Republican party on national issues. In person, Mr. Noble was of fine appearance, and preserved the vivacity and freshness of mature manhood up to the time of his death. He married, May 16, 1823, at Detroit, Eliza Symmes Wing, daughter of Hon. Enoch Wing, and sister of the late Hons. Austin E. Wing and Warner Wing, of Monroe. His wife survives him. They had seven children, three of whom died in infancy. His daughter Elizabeth married Rev. Hannibal L. Stanley, and died in 1849. The children who survive Mr. Noble are: Charles W. Noble, of Detroit, born in 1828; Ellen N. Frost, wife of George F. Frost, of Detroit, born in 1832; and Conway Noble, of Cleveland, Ohio, born in 1842.

NALL, JAMES, JUN., Merchant, Detroit, is a native of England, where he was born in April, 1828. He came to America, with his parents, in 1832. His father, Rev. James Nall, who was a Congregational minister of considerable reputation in Canada, resolved that his sons should be farmers. In furtherance of this purpose, he purchased a tract of land located in the heart of a forest, about twelve miles north-east of Port Sarnia, Ontario. In the fall of 1844, Mr. James Nall,—then only sixteen years of age,—in company with his brother, set out from their home in Burford, Ontario, to clear a farm in the midst of a dense forest. They spent the winter in hard work, and by spring had cleared eleven acres; but the amount of labor it had taken to accomplish the task caused Mr. Nall to seek other employment. He visited Port Sarnia, and secured a position in the general store of Hon. Malcolm Cameron, with whom he engaged for three years, at a salary of sixty dollars for the first year; eighty for the second; and one hundred and twenty for the last year, including board. At the expiration of the engagement, as a reward for faithful services, his employer presented him with ten pounds, Halifax currency; gave him a letter of recommendation; and offered to be his security in any situation of trust, in either Toronto or Montreal. Mr. Nall preferred the United States, and Mr. Cameron extended the same generous offer of security there. He received a letter of recommendation addressed to the Hon. Zachariah Chandler, Detroit, Michigan, who gave him employment when he visited the city in 1848. After remaining with Mr. Chandler for two years, he

accepted a situation in the dry-goods house of William A. Raymond; and, after two years' service, succeeded to a one-third interest in the business. During his clerkship he had saved three hundred and fifty dollars, to which he added eleven hundred and fifty dollars in borrowed money, making his capital fifteen hundred dollars. From his profits, he soon paid back the borrowed money; and, at the expiration of three years, became equal partner with Mr. Raymond. About one year later the senior partner died, and the entire business passed into the hands of Mr. Nall, who is still conducting it on a much larger scale, with characteristic success. He has always avoided political notoriety, preferring to give his entire attention to his business; in this he has been so prosperous that the firm has become widely known. From a small beginning of a few rolls of carpets, the business has increased so rapidly that Mr. Nall now occupies the finest carpet warehouse in the State.

NORRIS, HON. P. W., of Norris, Michigan, was born in Palmyra, New York, August 17, 1821. His ancestry have a far-reaching record as a temperate, sturdy, long-lived race of rigid Roundheads, among the Congregational Puritans of New England. His grandfather, Deacon John Norris, fought at Bunker Hill, and remained in the Continental army until a sword wound disabled him for further military service. He afterwards became one of the pioneers of the Montezuma salt marshes, in New York, and lived to extreme old age; as did his brother, who was among the pioneers of the Ohio Valley. Their descendants are widely scattered throughout the Northwest. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812; and a pioneer by birth and choice. Mr. Norris inherited from his mother, Azubah Phelps, who was of pure Welsh, or native British, ancestry, his love of mountains and of song. He feels that his best traits of character are clearly Welsh. His father's nomadic life, as a pioneer mill-builder, in the wild Alleghany region of New York and Pennsylvania, offered few opportunities for his son's school education, but much for mountain climbing. He earned his first dime when less than eight years of age, as guide through the dense moss-draped pine and hemlock forests around the great falls of the Genesee River, near Portage, New York. He was engaged in kindred duties until the removal of the family to Michigan. Here their first greeting was a call for minute-men for the short but bloody Black Hawk War, which was followed by the first and fiercest of the cholera visitations. During these and subsequent attacks of malarial disease, his father's health became so impaired that he was, for several years, unable to





Eng^d by Geo. E. Davis N.Y.

P. W. Morris

render material assistance in the support of his numerous family,—mainly daughters. It was then that the matchless nerve and energy of the Christian mother, who worked with loom and shuttle, and the ceaseless toil of the son, kept starvation from the household. When the restored health of his father relieved him, Mr. Norris' habits had been formed by the stern schooling of pioneer trapper life. He was accustomed to the snow-shoe, the canoe, and the saddle; and traveled with rifle and hatchet along the lakes and rivers, or over the plains and mountains of the North-west. During a ramble among the homes of the Pottowatomic Indians, in North-western Ohio, he was betrothed to Jane K. Cottrell, a daughter of a Massachusetts pioneer; and thus changed his plans for life. He purchased a portion of land, much of which he still owns, near the forks of the Little St. Joseph River, in Ohio, above Fort Wayne; and erected, in the fall of 1840, the first cabin in the township of Madison, Williams County, Ohio, upon the present site of the incorporated village of Pioneer. Although then only nineteen years of age, he was able and intrepid, and constantly improved his property. He occasionally returned to visit his affianced until his marriage in the fall of 1845. On the wedding journey, from her old home, near the present site of Fayette, to Pioneer, Ohio, the bride rode in the *first wheeled conveyance* that ever passed over ten consecutive miles of the trail, much of which her husband widened, through the underbrush, into a rude road, while she drove the team. Prior to his marriage, the book-knowledge of Mr. Norris had been gained from small books carried in his knapsack or pocket of his hunting-shirt. These he studied by the camp-fire, while his comrades played cards. He made ceaseless efforts in keeping accounts for himself and friends in their various rambling enterprises. He taught, one term, a large but rude frontier school; and spent one term in the academy of Arthur B. Fuller, at Belvidere, Illinois. A settled home, and active business, as agent for the Eastern owners of most of the surrounding country, kept him, for many years, from the Western mountains. He, however, made several extended trips to the great lakes and the St. Lawrence region. He spent much of the summer of 1851, in subdividing the Pinkham Land Grant, near the famous Willey House, amid the White Mountains of New Hampshire. He often scaled the summit of Mt. Washington, when rude bridle-paths alone connected it with the Fabian, the Crawford, and White Mountain hotels. Among the laudable enterprises of these years, was the platting of the now incorporated village of Pioneer, in 1854, upon the site of his old cabin and Indian town. He entered the army at the breaking out of the civil war, serving as spy and Captain of the West Virginia Mountain Scouts; but was soon disabled by a severe shoulder and spinal injury, caused by the

fall of his horse, which was shot under him in a guerrilla fight near Laurel Mountain. He was elected, on his return, to represent the three north-western counties of Ohio in the Legislature; and was the only avowed friend of the Government and its soldiers, in that body, along more than one-half of the Western border of Ohio. He resigned his Captaincy in the Hoffman Battalion to take his seat in the Legislature again, and assist in the re-election of Hon. B. F. Wade to the United States Senate, in 1863. With habits and tastes for active camp life, his improved health, and the necessity of keeping on terms of friendship with the soldier, in the Ohio Senate, led him, in the fall of 1863, to become the Union candidate from the seven north-western counties of Ohio. After a long and extremely bitter contest, he was declared defeated by a small majority. Subsequent revelations, however, proved that he had been defeated only by gross fraud along the Indiana border. He made no contest for his seat, as he had become a prominent member of the Sanitary Commission, and was at the front caring for the wounded, in the bloody Spottsylvania campaign, while he was awaiting preparations for going, as Secretary or Surveyor-General, to Idaho or Montana. He returned from the field in an ambulance, desirous to enjoy the invigorating mountain air and scenery. The unanimous choice of both the Eastern and Western heirs of the Sedgwicks, Townsends, Benedicts, and other fallen Union, and some Confederate officers, induced him, reluctantly, to become trustee and guardian of their estates and heirs in the West. Prominent among these interests were lands of the Conner Creek Company, held in trust by the late Shubael Conant, consisting of nearly eleven thousand acres, and nearly as much more owned by others. It nearly adjoined Detroit upon the north, and was, doubtless, the wettest, wildest, most uninviting region proximate to any city in the North. By the terms of his contract he was to purchase a portion of these tracts, and drain the remainder. He purchased heavily; built a cabin on the famous prairie mound, in 1865; and commenced a regular system of drainage and improvements. By the exercise of his characteristic foresight, indomitable energy, perseverance against all opposition, and the expenditure of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, he projected, managed, and carried through the greatest and most successful draining enterprise in the State. Abundance of fall for drainage was found by cutting through the sandy terrace. The village of Norris is situated upon a dry, sandy, undulating plateau, elevated nearly thirty feet above the forks of Conner's Creek; surrounded by some of the finest farming and garden lands in the State, which have increased in value ten or fifteen fold within the past ten years. Mr. Norris has traveled almost over the whole West and North-west. His journals of explorations, of 1870 and

1875, through nearly all the Missouri, Yellow Stone, Geyser Basin, Columbia, and other wild regions of the West, have, with his notes, many of them in verse, won a greater reprinted circulation than any other late notes referring to those regions. Colonel Norris is of medium height, and has dark complexion, and iron-gray hair. He is of rather a light, wiry build, erect and active; and, despite wounds and long and trying exposure in nearly every portion of the United States and border British provinces, is still vigorous and healthy. He is of winning address, and is a ready speaker and writer, in prose and verse. Colonel Norris is a Republican. He is a member of the Moravian Church. Under an appointment of the Secretary of the Interior, as Superintendent of the Yellow Stone National Park, he again visited the West, in May, 1877. He ascended the Yellow Stone, by steamboat, to the mouth of Tongue River, and then went on horseback to the Custer field, where he arrived, July 4, at the disinterment of officers' remains; and brought away those of his old comrade, Charles Reynolds, for burial. He then proceeded up the Yellow Stone, often alone, and in great danger from Indians; thoroughly exploring much of the park and mountain region,—including a long-sought pass from the Crow agency through the Big Horn Mountains, to the petrified forests on the East Fork. This pass shortens the distance to the wonder land at least one hundred miles. While scouting in advance of General Sherman, in the park, he received a severe injury to his neck and spine by the breaking of a stirrup, and was compelled to return four hundred miles down the Yellow Stone, in a rude skiff, and thence by steamboat and railroad to his home. This mishap probably saved him from great personal danger in the unlooked-for invasion of the hostile Nez Percés; and enabled him to furnish a very valuable report upon the wonder land, and the pressing necessity for Congressional appropriations for its improvement and protection.

NEWLAND, HENRY A., of Detroit, Michigan, of the mercantile house of F. Buhl, Newland & Co., was born at Hammondsport, Steuben County, New York, March 17, 1835. When an infant, his parents removed to Palmyra, Wayne County, New York. At the age of twelve, he entered the store of William H. Cuyler, where he remained seven years. He then left Palmyra and came to Detroit, in 1854. Here he obtained a situation with F. Buhl & Co., and was admitted as a partner in 1858. Since his connection with the house, he has held a responsible position. He attends to the purchase of goods, and the sale of raw furs,—in which the house is largely engaged. In

filling their commissions, he has traveled extensively in Europe, making annual trips to England and the continent to attend the fur sales of London and Leipsic, where the firm is as well known as at home. Mr. Newland was President of the Detroit Young Men's Society, in 1866; he had for several years previous served on its Board of Directors. In 1865 he was appointed, by Governor Crapo, a member of the State Military Board, and Aid-de-camp to the Governor, with the rank of Colonel. He served in this capacity during Governor Crapo's two terms. He married, March 11, 1862, Emily A. Burns, daughter of Hon. James Burns; she died, June 18, 1871. He was married the second time, March 7, 1877, to Miss Mattie Joy, a daughter of Hon. James F. Joy, of Detroit.

NEWBERRY, JOHN STRENGHTON, Detroit, Michigan, was born at Waterville, Oneida County, New York. He is the son of Elihu and Rhoda (Phelps) Newberry, natives of Windsor, Connecticut; and is a descendant of Thomas Newberry, who emigrated from England in 1605, and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts. Mr. Newberry removed, with his parents, to Detroit; and afterwards resided at Romeo, where he attended the Romeo branch of the Michigan University. Here he prepared for college; he entered the Sophomore Class of the University, at Ann Arbor, and graduated at the age of eighteen. He was then employed, for two years, in civil engineering and surveying, spending a portion of the time in the construction department of the Michigan Central Railroad, under Colonel John M. Berrien. He abandoned this work; and, after a year spent in travel, commenced the study of law in the office of Van Dyke & Emmons, in Detroit. In 1853 he was admitted to the bar, and entered the practice of his profession. He early discovered that the admiralty business, on the lakes, had not received particular attention, and devoted himself to that; practicing almost entirely in the United States Courts. He soon published a volume of reports of admiralty cases arising at the lakes and Western rivers. In 1862, in addition to his practice, he, with three other gentlemen, established the Michigan Car Company, of Detroit, for the manufacture of freight cars; soon after, they established the Detroit Car-wheel Company. Of both these Mr. Newberry is President. He is also interested in the Fulton Iron and Engine Works, of which he is President; the Baugh Steam Forge Works; the Detroit Railroad Elevator; and is largely interested in other manufacturing enterprises in this and other States. The car works and car-wheel works are the largest manufacturing establishments in Detroit; the two factories employ nearly one thousand men. From his various manufacturing



A. M. W.



Eng. by Geo. E. Perine N.Y.

Henry A. Newland



Geo. S. Newberry

1857-1858





interests, Mr. Newberry has acquired a handsome fortune; but these extensive business cares have caused him to relinquish, in part, the practice of his profession. In 1862 he was appointed, by President Lincoln, the first Provost Marshal for the State of Michigan, with the rank of Captain of cavalry. This position he resigned at the close of two years. During that time, he had charge of two drafts, and enrolled and sent to the field the drafted men and substitutes. In 1865 Mr. Newberry traveled through the West Indies, and visited the celebrated Pitch Lake, of Trinidad. In 1871 he made a tour through Europe. In politics, he was a Whig, but is now a Republican. Though often solicited to accept nomination, he has always declined political honors. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church; but contributes liberally to the support of other denominations, and of charitable institutions. In 1855 he married Harriet Newell Robinson, of Buffalo. She died in 1856, leaving a son who lately graduated from the Military College, of Chester, Pennsylvania. In 1859 Mr. Newberry married Helen P. Handy, of Cleveland, Ohio. They have two sons and one daughter. Mr. Newberry is thoroughly informed upon scientific subjects; and has a fine library of scientific works, *belles-lettres*, and works on art and science. He has a handsome residence in Detroit, and a country seat on the eastern shore of Lake St. Clair.

OWEN, HON. JOHN, Detroit, Michigan, was born near Toronto, Canada West, March 20, 1809. His parents were in humble circumstances; and his father died when Mr. Owen was quite young. In the year 1818, he came to Detroit with his widowed mother, cast upon the world at the age of nine years. He had a strong desire to acquire an education; and found a friend in a gentleman who had charge of the only academy in the city at that time. He gave Mr. Owen tuition free, in consideration of work done about the school building. His patron leaving the city in 1821, Mr. Owen was obliged to give up school; but, through his tutor's recommendation, he obtained a situation in the drug store of Doctor Chapin. Here he acted as clerk until the autumn of 1829, when he was admitted as partner, remaining in that position until the death of Doctor Chapin. After this he continued the business alone, and, by dint of hard work and close attention, was enabled to retire from trade in 1853. Since this time, although he has relaxed a little from its severities, he has not entirely abandoned business, being Director of a bank, and associated in other financial operations. He is now President of the Detroit and Cleveland line of steamers. Mr. Owen held the posi-

tion of Regent of the University for six or eight years, from 1843; and was State Treasurer for three terms, or six years,—1860–66. He has been connected with the Methodist Church for fifty-five years; and is universally acknowledged as one of the pillars of that denomination in Detroit. He contributes freely of his time, money, and influence, to aid Christian and benevolent enterprises.

OWEN, WILLIAM A., a prominent Politician, of Detroit, Michigan, was born at Carthage, Jefferson County, New York, on the 18th of May, 1834, and was the son of Dr. William and Sarah (Owens) Owen. Doctor Owen was an agriculturist as well as a physician. His son William, until he was fourteen years of age, divided his time between working his father's farm, and attending the common school in the neighborhood. He then bought his time from his father; purchased a tract of wild land in Lewis County, and spent two years in the lumber business. He had a well-developed physique, and became a noted athlete; he was especially famous as a wrestler, and had several warmly contested matches with jealous rivals. At sixteen, he began the study of law at Geneva, New York, in the office of Hon. George M. Horton. He took a warm interest in local politics; and, in the campaign of 1856, when James Buchanan was elected President, he was Secretary of the Democratic Senatorial Committee. Having been admitted to the bar in the spring of 1857, he started on a tour through the Western States, in search of a place of residence. He visited Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Chicago, and other large cities, and, finally, Detroit. The beauty of this city and its surroundings induced him to make it his home. He had expected to practice his profession in Detroit; but, happening to be in Chicago during a celebrated murder trial, he witnessed a legal contest between Abraham Lincoln and John Van Arner; and, becoming impressed with the culture and ability of the Western lawyers, decided to change his course. He consequently began to work at his trade. In December, 1858, his business being sufficiently well established, he returned to Geneva, New York, and married, January 3, 1859, Lydia L. Fish, of that city. On the breaking out of the civil war, in 1861, Mr. Owen secured the contract for furnishing the various camps in the vicinity of Detroit with meats; and thereby laid the foundation of his success. As the fate of the Union became critical, Mr. Owen gave up his lucrative business, and enlisted in the 24th Regiment of Michigan Infantry, in September, 1862. He assisted in recruiting two companies, and received a Captain's commission. On the 13th of December of that year, under General Burnside,

Captain Owen was actively engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg, where he received a severe wound in the hip from the explosion of a shell. He was confined in Lincoln Hospital, Washington, for three months; and, being unfit for further service, was mustered out in March, 1863. Returning to Detroit as soon as he was able, he resumed his trade, in which he is still engaged. In 1873 Captain Owen was elected Alderman in his ward. He was re-elected by an increased majority, in 1875, from which time he became the acknowledged leader of the Democracy in the Common Council of Detroit. Mr. Owen has had five children, only two of whom are living.

PARSONS, PHILO, Capitalist, of Detroit, Michigan, was born at Scipio, Cayuga County, New York, February 7, 1817. His parental grandfather was a native of Williamstown, Massachusetts, and a prominent officer in the army of the Revolution. His father was a merchant, and a man of unimpeachable honor and integrity, and gave the bulk of his fortune to endow a Western college. Mr. Parsons is the second son of a family of ten children. He was preparing to enter college, when his health failed, and he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. His early business training was at Rochester, New York, whence he removed to Perry, Genesee County, New York, where he remained five years in connection with his father. During this period, January 17, 1843, he was married to Miss Ann Elizabeth Barnum, of Livingston County, New York. In the fall of 1844, Mr. Parsons removed to Detroit, and in 1848 engaged in the wholesale grocery trade, which he carried on successfully for twelve years. The legitimate rewards of a business carefully studied and laboriously pursued, had, at this time, placed him fairly in the list of capitalists in his adopted city; he then became largely interested in banking, and, in 1861, established the First National Bank of Detroit. Mr. Parsons is a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and of the American Home Missionary Society of the Congregational Church. He was for two years President of the Detroit Board of Trade, and served for the same period in the Common Council of the city of Detroit. He has long been prominently connected with the State Agricultural Society; and, in 1861, upon the establishment of the State Board of Agriculture, with supervision of the State Agricultural College, he was appointed, by Governor Blair, a member of that Board, and served thereon for the term of two years. In 1867 or 1868, he was one of the incorporators of the Detroit Medical College; he was chosen Secretary and has held that office

up to the present time. In 1869 Mr. Parsons, accompanied by a portion of his family, made an extensive tour in Europe, being absent about a year. In 1875 he made a second trip, traveling through Egypt, Syria, and other historical portions of the Old World, and remained abroad until November, 1877. During the war, Mr. Parsons gave an earnest support to the Government; he was especially liberal and zealous in aiding the work of the Sanitary Commission, and entertained hospitably and generously the officers and soldiers of the army. He has always been a liberal contributor to public charities. In his connection with the city government, he was an earnest advocate of economy in the municipal administration. Mr. Parsons' active life has been that of a business man; and he is known to the people of Detroit, and of Michigan, as a successful, upright, and honorable citizen. He has, however, in other ways quietly exercised his beneficence, which, though not seen by the public eye will endure in the educational institutions of the State. In 1857 he became actively interested in Olivet College, then in its infancy, and struggling with poverty; and has ever since been a regular and liberal contributor, giving time, money, and influence to its support. He was, in 1862, a member of the Board of Trustees of the College, and, until failing health prevented, was always present at its annual meetings; he was also a regular attendant upon college commencements. In 1866 he laid the corner-stone of the new structure, which, at its completion, was named "Parsons' Hall," in honor of the chief donor towards its erection. In 1872 he was the leading man in an effort to increase the permanent endowment of the college, and donated twenty thousand dollars to establish the "Parsons" Professorship of Greek, and seven thousand dollars towards liquidating the college debt. His donations, in all, amount to more than forty thousand dollars. Since his connection with the college, its resources have been quadrupled, and its influence widely extended throughout the State. His name will ever be identified with the institution, and he will be remembered as one of our few wealthy men who are wise enough to bestow their gifts and enjoy the fruits thereof during their life-time. Not less wise and generous have been Mr. Parsons' contributions to the University of Michigan. During his first visit to Europe, he embraced the opportunity of purchasing the valuable library of Professor Rau, of Heidelberg, which, with some valuable additions, he subsequently presented to the University. The record of this beneficence is best made by quoting from the report of acting President Frieze, of the University, for the year 1871: "Until the beginning of the present year, no considerable donation has been made to the University library. Since that time, however, a very large and valuable private library has been purchased and presented to the University by



PHOTOGRAPH BY J. W. BROWN

Thos. Pickman



Philo Parsons, of Detroit. It consists of the entire collection of the late Professor Rau, of Heidelberg, made during his long service of fifty years as Professor of Political Economy in Heidelberg University; and embracing all the most valuable literature contained in the European languages on political science and kindred topics. The number of volumes in this collection is four thousand and thirty-four; and of pamphlets, more than two thousand. While this municipal gift is of great importance on account of the intrinsic worth of the collection, it is not less valuable as an example which can not fail to find imitators. Mr. Parsons has made arrangements for the binding necessary to be done. It is undoubtedly as nearly perfect as a library can be made, in the specialty which it represents. It was the well authenticated statement of this fact which influenced the authorities of Yale to send an order for its purchase before it was known to have been secured for this University. While, however, the collection possesses this specific character, it contains also a large number of works of inestimable value on other subjects. The most important of these is the series of volumes issued by the Academy of Vienna, and those on the original sources of the History of the House of Hapsburg,—a work of great importance in the study of European history. The languages represented in the Parsons' library are German, French, English, Spanish, Portuguese, Latin, Greek, Hollandish, Danish, Swedish, Icelandic, Servian, Polish, Hungarian, Russian, and the Slavic languages of the lower Danube." Mr. Parsons has since made valuable additions to the collection, and the whole is now known as the "Parsons Library." Mr. Parsons is a trifle under medium size; he is of a nervous-sanguine temperament, quick to apprehend, and prompt to act on well-formed conclusions; although now in his sixty-second year, he is as active and ready, both physically and mentally, as at middle age. His faculties, no longer taxed by the demands of active business, are devoted to the service of the public in all good works.

transporting the latter back to Hartford; each venture proving financially successful. The story of these adventures, told to his grandsons, kindled in the minds of two of them, at least, a desire to seek their fortunes in the West. In the spring of 1812, Thomas Palmer, with his brother Friend, having brought a stock of goods from the East, opened a store at Malden, Canada, about twenty miles below Detroit. On the declaration of war, which occurred soon after, both the brothers were imprisoned in Malden jail because they were American citizens; but were liberated after five weeks, and put ashore upon the American side near Monguagon, whence they walked to Detroit. They joined a company of volunteers, commanded by Shubael Conant, and were present at the surrender of Detroit to the British by General Hull. After the surrender, they were permitted by the British commandant to return to Malden and secure their goods. They then proceeded to Canandaigua, New York, where they established a store, and continued business until after the close of the war. In 1816 Thomas Palmer returned to Detroit, and opened a store under the firm name of F. & T. Palmer, the brothers continuing their business under the supervision of Friend Palmer, at Canandaigua, and having a branch store at Ashtabula, Ohio. They also built and owned flouring-mills at Scio, New York. For a number of years the firm did a very large business. They took many contracts for public works, constructed many of the turnpike roads leading out of the city, and built the territorial capitol, the site of which is now occupied by the high school. For the building of the capitol, they received the ten thousand acre tract back of the city, and about five hundred central city lots. They also built and carried on potteries and asheries in the city, and entered large tracts of land in the Military Tract of Illinois. They built and owned a number of vessels, among which were the "Tiger" and "Young Tiger,"—the former commanded by Captain Blake, of lake fame,—and became largely interested in various kinds of business. During the financial crisis of 1824, they were compelled to suspend payment. Friend Palmer died shortly after, and Thomas Palmer closed up the affairs, paid all their debts, and left no stain upon the reputation of either brother. Soon recovering from this temporary suspension of business, he branched out into other ventures; and, in company with the father of George Jerome, of Detroit, erected saw-mills on Pine River, St. Clair County. In 1828 he purchased the site of the city of St. Clair, then a wilderness; he erected saw-mills there, which were afterwards sold to Wesley Truesdail, and did a large lumbering business for many years. The place was called Palmer, until he sold out his interest there. From 1845 to 1847, Mr. Palmer was interested in Lake Superior ventures; but they did not prove profitable investments. Though nearly sixty years

PALMER, THOMAS, deceased, one of the pioneer merchants of Detroit, was born at Ashford, Windham County, Connecticut, February 4, 1789; and died in Detroit, August 3, 1868. He was one of a family of six sons and three daughters. His grandfather, Thomas Barber, annually brought goods to Detroit as early as 1763, hauling them from Hartford to Schenectady with oxen; freighting them by boats up the Mohawk; thence, *via* Wood Creek to Oneida Lake, and down the outlet to Oswego; and thence, by Lakes Ontario and Erie, to Detroit. Here he remained, trading with the Indians; disposing of his goods for furs, and

of age, he coasted from Sault Ste. Marie to the head of Lake Superior in a six-oared boat, and returned in the same. From 1849 until age rendered him unable to work, he transacted a land and insurance agency business. In social life no man was more genial and kind-hearted. Unobtrusive and modest, no one could claim more or warmer friends. He was of that type of pioneers who, though not achieving great financial success for themselves, by their energy and daring made success possible for others. In every trial he acted the part of a true man; and throughout his life his conduct was irreproachable. He died poor. In politics, Mr. Palmer was a prominent Whig; but became a Republican upon the organization of that party, in the affairs of which he took an active interest until his death. He never aspired to office, and never held any public place save that of Alderman from the First Ward of the city of Detroit. In 1821 Mr. Palmer married Mary A. Witherell, daughter of Judge James Witherell. She survived her husband, dying in 1874. They had nine children, two of whom—Thomas W. Palmer, of Detroit, and Mrs. Julia E. Hubbard—are living. Mary W., wife of Henry M. Roby, now of Monroeville, Ohio, died in 1854, leaving one daughter now living.—Miss Mary W. Roby. Sarah C. died in 1859. Mr. Palmer and Miss Witherell were passengers on the "Walk-in-the-Water," the first steamboat on the lakes, on her first trip, in 1819. They afterwards made their bridal trip in the same vessel; and, on the return voyage from Buffalo, were wrecked the night of October 31st. Mrs. Palmer's reminiscences of the incidents of the wreck are now on file among the records of the Buffalo Historical Society. Mrs. Palmer was, for sixty years, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was an active worker in various Christian and benevolent enterprises, and was one of the founders of the Detroit Protestant Orphan Asylum.

PAYMENT, RICHARD C., was born in Detroit, Michigan, June 10, 1842. His mother, Catherine (Ades) Payment, was born May 27, 1820. His father, Michael G. Payment, who was born in Canada, January 20, 1814, was early thrown upon his own resources, with a limited education. From the age of fourteen to the age of twenty-four, he held a position as clerk in a dry-goods store, receiving one dollar a month. In 1827 he went to Detroit, and found occupation in the dry-goods house of Buchard & Co., situated on the corner of Woodward and Jefferson avenues. Here he made himself so useful to his employers that, in one year, they gave him an interest in the business; and, at an early date, dispatched him with a cargo of goods to Lake Superior. On the voyage, he encoun-

tered very tempestuous weather; and, to save the vessel, was obliged to throw a great portion of the cargo overboard, thus sacrificing the hard earnings of years. Not at all discouraged, he returned to Detroit, and started with another cargo, for Mackinaw, on Lake Huron. He exchanged his goods with the Indians, at different points on the coast, for furs and other commodities. He then settled, about the year 1844, on Sugar Island, and commenced the life of a farmer. He also established a general store, at a place known then and now as Payment's Landing. These enterprises he carried on for twenty-five years, with moderate success. He then disposed of his interests in that region of country, and returned to Detroit in 1874. He has since retired from business, and removed to Bay City, where he now resides. Owing to his father's life among the Indians, R. C. Payment had few educational advantages. When fifteen years of age, he attended, for three years, Notre Dame University, Indiana. Returning to the family home at Sugar Island, he took charge of his father's business, which he managed successfully until 1870. He then went to Sault Ste. Marie, where he remained three years, engaged in the drug business. After selling out his interest, he removed to Hancock, on Lake Superior, and engaged in the same occupation. One year later, he removed to Detroit, and, in connection with Mr. Dennis Robert Bogue, who belonged to an old French-Canadian family, opened a drug store under the firm name of Bogue & Co. Mr. Payment is now conducting this business successfully. From 1864 to 1877, he held the position of County Treasurer at Sugar Island; and, in 1872, was Postmaster of Sault Ste. Marie. His experience in traveling, during his life among the Indians, is of much interest. He was obliged to undergo many hardships in fighting with the savages, and met with severe commercial losses. Mr. Payment is a Roman Catholic, and is a member of St. Ann's Church. He has always felt an interest in the Republican party, but has taken no active part in politics. In his business relations, he maintains a high reputation for integrity, and is respected by all who know him. He is genial and generous, ever ready to give assistance to those in need.

PITCHER, ZINA, M. D., late of Detroit, was born on the 12th of April, 1797, in Washington County, New York. He was a son of Nathaniel Pitcher and Margaret (Stevenson) Pitcher. His mother was left a widow with four young children, when he was only five years of age. His early educational advantages were confined to those of the district school and county academy. At the age of twenty-one, Doctor Pitcher commenced the study of medicine,

attending two courses of lectures at the Carleton School of Medicine, in Vermont; and, in 1822, receiving the degree of M. D., from Middlebury College. Immediately after obtaining his diploma, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the army, by President Monroe; which position he retained until the latter part of the year 1830, when he was promoted to the rank of Surgeon, by President Jackson; his friend, General Cass, being Secretary of War. While occupying this position he was stationed on the Northern lakes, and among the Choctaw, Creek, and Cherokee Indians in the Arkansas Valley. He was thence detailed to Fortress Monroe, Virginia, and appointed a member of the Army Medical Board, of which he was made the presiding officer in 1835. He was a frequent visitor at the "Rip Raps," in Hampton Roads, Virginia,—the retreat of General Jackson and family,—and was the medical adviser, and esteemed friend of the President. He was married, in 1824, to Anna Sheldon, of Kalamazoo County; and, from this date, his interests became identified with the State of Michigan. They had one son and one daughter, who still survive. His wife having died during the summer of 1864, he was married, on the 26th of June, 1867, to Mrs. Emily L. Backus, a granddaughter of Colonel Nathaniel Rochester, of Virginia, who was the founder of the city of Rochester, New York. They had one son,—Sidney Rochester,—who died when only five months old. Upon the adoption of the State Constitution in 1836, Doctor Pitcher was appointed Regent of the State University, and held the office continuously for fifteen years, during which time the university was organized, and the medical department, through his efforts, established on a firm basis. In 1839 he served as a member of the Board of Visitors, at West Point. He held the office of Mayor of Detroit in 1840, and again in 1841, and 1843. It was mainly through his efforts, while occupying this position, that the enactment was obtained, authorizing the establishment of the public school system in the city of Detroit. From 1848 to 1867, he performed the duties of physician at St. Mary's Hospital, and also of surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital, at Detroit. In 1859 he was appointed Examiner of the Mint, by President Buchanan. At the time of his resignation from the army, he stood within three numbers of the head of the list of surgeons. Doctor Pitcher was elected President of the American Association, and contributed regularly to the medical journals; particularly to the *Peninsula Journal*, of which he was, for many years, an editor. He received gratifying tokens of respect and esteem from his friends in other States, by his election as honorary member of their leading academies of science, and medical societies. He was always deeply interested in the natural sciences; an earnest botanist; and well versed in the habits of animals. In 1840, by his agency, Audubon's

magnificent book was added to the university library, with much of the botanic lore which has proved the nucleus of that branch of science in the institution. As a practicing physician, his characteristics were acuteness in diagnosis, with nice discrimination as to the condition and circumstances of the patient, and a clear, philosophical habit of mind in judging and applying remedies. Although educated in the old school views, and being a close student of his profession, he was not given to experimenting with new remedial agents; never using them when old and tried means were followed by satisfactory results. He was equally conservative in surgery, for which he always exhibited a special aptness. Though a bold operator, he never used the knife unless convinced that it was the only means of prolonging life, or preserving an important member. Trained from early youth in the school of adversity, his sympathies in later years were drawn out towards those to whom fortune was more sparing with her favors. His ever friendly smile was even more kind and genial to those in straitened circumstances. In his practice, it was his wont to extend professional services to the poor and friendless, from whom no compensation could be expected, often giving them the preference over the rich and influential. Even during the last few months that he was able to be out, at the expense of much physical suffering, he would make occasional visits of this kind; frequently going long distances from home, while he felt at liberty to decline responding to calls which would have been remunerative. It was the spirit of Him who was the great friend of the poor, that inspired the daily life of this noble man. When reminded that bills for such services were never paid, he would promptly answer, "That is a mistake; they are always paid, and by the best of pay-masters, the Lord himself." His religion was not paraded before the eyes of men, like that of the Pharisee, but the record of his daily life proved its depth and sincerity. His health began to fail about a year previous to his death, and the closing days of his life were attended with the greatest physical suffering, which was borne with remarkable heroism. Satisfied that medical science might be advanced, and humanity benefited, by an investigation of the cause and working of the disease which had marked him for its victim, he requested his medical attendants, who were old and cherished friends, to make a *post-mortem* examination of his remains. From this brief summary, it will be seen that Doctor Pitcher was intrinsically a broad man. His integrity, probity, and faithfulness to every obligation, were proverbial. In social life he was ever the courteous gentleman; in religion, charitable to the views of others. Having served faithfully his generation, he has left to society, not only the fruits of his good works, as the result of his intelligent foresight and indefatigable energy, but also the bright and shining

example of an earnest, Christian life. In closing this sketch with a record of Doctor Pitcher's death, which occurred April 5, 1872, at the advanced age of seventy-five years, it can truthfully be said of him,—

“Here was a man
Fashioned to much honor from the cradle:
He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one:
Exceeding wise, fair-spoken, and persuading.
Lofty and stern to them that loved him not,
But, to those who sought him, sweet as summer
And, to add greater honors to his age than man
Could give him, he died fearing God.”

PRENTIS, GEORGE HOUSE, Lawyer, of Detroit, was born April 28, 1837, in the township of La Salle, Monroe County, Michigan. His mother, Rebecca M. Gager, was born in New London County, Connecticut, in 1800; was married in 1817; and died in 1844. She finished her education with Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, between whom and herself there existed a life-long and intimate friendship. His father, Eben Prentis, was a farmer. He was the son of Eben Prentis, a Captain in the Revolutionary army, who died in Richmond, Virginia, about the year 1799, having removed thither from New London, Connecticut, after the close of the Revolutionary War. At his death, he left three small children,—Eliza, Eben, and John. His wife was Elizabeth Shapley. Her mother being a widow, and having lost all her property by the burning of her house in New London, at the invasion of Arnold, engaged in teaching to support herself and daughter. She had received an excellent education, and acquired a high reputation as a teacher, having instructed a class of young men in various subjects, among which was the science of navigation. Her maiden name was Harris, and her family settled in New London as early as 1651. Her brother-in-law, Captain Adam Shapley, was the only male member of the family. He commanded a company of militia at the invasion of New London, and, while assisting in the defense at Fort Griswold, in September, 1781, received wounds from which he died, in February, 1782. His name is inscribed on Croton Monument, which was erected in memory of those who perished in the defense of New London. George H. Prentis, the subject of this sketch, removed with his parents to Detroit in 1843, received his elementary education in the public schools of that city, and prepared under a private tutor to enter the Sophomore Class of the University of Michigan. About a month before the commencement of the term, not desiring to take a collegiate course, which his father had planned for him, he induced the latter to allow him to abandon it. His father consented only on condition that he would enter a law office, and study law for at least one year. This

he agreed to do only to please his father, as he imagined he had no taste for such a profession, and was desirous to engage in mercantile pursuits, fully intending to do so at the end of a year. Entering the law office of Backus & Harbaugh in 1856, he devoted himself earnestly to the study of law, in which he soon became deeply interested. He decided to engage in it as a life profession; and, being admitted to the bar in August, 1858, immediately began practice, which he has continued up to the present time, having acquired a large and lucrative business. In November, 1858, he was elected to the office of Circuit Court Commissioner for Wayne County, to serve two years, from January 1, 1859. In 1862 he was again elected, and was re-elected in 1864 to the same office, having held it, in all, six years. This is the only elective office he has ever occupied, having chosen to devote his time and attention to his profession, rather than to seek political honors. He has always acted with the Democratic party, and has been at times actively engaged in the politics of the State. He was married, May 16, 1866, to Lavina C. Griffin, of Cuba, New York, whose father, born in Vermont, in 1794, of Revolutionary ancestors, was one of the oldest residents of Alleghany County, New York, and died there in September, 1877, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. Mr. Prentis has been a laborious student, is an energetic and successful lawyer, and has taken a high rank among his professional brethren of the Detroit bar.

PRESTON, DAVID, Banker, of Detroit, Michigan, was born in Harmony, Chautauqua County, New York, September 20, 1826. His father, Rev. David Preston, was a Methodist minister, who, for thirty years, was a member of the Erie Conference. He died at East Conneaut, Ohio, in August, 1855. David Preston, having received a liberal education at the public schools, taught four years in Chautauqua County, New York; and, in the fall of 1848, entered the banking office of G. F. Lewis, of Detroit. After four years of service and discipline in this capacity, in May, 1852, he commenced business for himself, as a banker, in Detroit. Two years later, he opened a banking office in Chicago, in which he has been interested most of the time since. He is at present senior member of the banking firm of Preston, Kean & Co., of Chicago, and conducts a similar business in Detroit. From his youth, he has been a member and ardent supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He took a leading part in the erection of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, of Detroit, one of the largest and most expensive in the State. He also bought the site, and assumed the whole responsibility of

raising funds to build the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, in Detroit. He has, besides, given largely of his means to aid other religious and charitable enterprises; his contributions to such objects, since 1864, amounting to nearly one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Preston's efficient labors in behalf of Albion College, located at Albion, Michigan, have secured a large additional endowment fund to that institution. In the year 1870, he notified its trustees that he would be responsible for the raising of sixty thousand dollars, in small sums, from the people, if they would secure fifty thousand dollars from not more than fifty men in the State. The trustees obtained the required amount by the aid of five thousand dollars from Mr. Preston; and, in 1872, he issued circulars and raised twenty-three thousand dollars from volunteer subscriptions. In June, 1873, he took the field in person, visited various sections of the State, held meetings, and secured subscriptions in furtherance of the object; and, in September of that year, paid over to the trustees sixty thousand dollars toward the endowment fund of that college. One week later, the financial panic of 1873 came on, and Mr. Preston was obliged, on account of the unusual demand for currency, to close his bank from the 25th to the 27th of September. Upon closing, he published a circular stating the amount and character of his assets, assuring his creditors that, with these assets in his own hands, and under his own management, he could pay every dollar the bank owed, and have a surplus of a quarter of a million. Upon re-opening, with the assistance of his efficient partner, he soon made good this statement. By December 15, 1873, the bank had paid six hundred and fifty thousand dollars of its liabilities, and announced its ability to pay all other indebtedness on demand. None of the customers of the bank lost a dollar, nor did it sacrifice one dollar on any of its bills discounted. Except three or four, during its two days of suspension, none of its checks were dishonored. Mr. Preston served two years as a member of the Common Council of Detroit,—the only public office he has ever held. Politically, he has always voted and sympathized with the Republican party. He was married, May 5, 1852, to Jane B. Hawk, of Conneaut, Ohio. They have seven children living.

POND, ASHLEY, Detroit, one of the most eminent and successful lawyers of Michigan, graduated from Ann Arbor University, and was afterwards Professor in the law department, for several years. After his removal to Detroit, he formed a law partnership with John S. Newberry; and, subsequently, with H. B. Brown. After Mr. Brown was appointed District Judge, this partnership ceased; and Mr. Pond has since

practiced alone, his business being one of the largest and most successful in the State. He has never sought political preferment; but, in 1873, he was appointed, by Governor Bagley, a member of the Constitutional Commission of eighteen. He was one of two from the First Congressional District.

PULFORD, JOHN, of Detroit, Michigan, Colonel United States Army, and Brevet Brigadier-General, was born in New York City, July 4, 1837. He is the seventh son of Edward and Sarah Lloyd (Avis) Pulford; the former a native of Norwich, and the latter of Bristol, England. They emigrated to New York City in 1833. In 1838 they removed to Essex County, Ontario, where they engaged in farming. The subject of this sketch received the educational advantages afforded by the public schools. When thirteen years of age, he went to Detroit, Michigan, and soon after began sailing on the lakes in the summer, and in the winter devoting his time to reading law. In 1854 he became proprietor of a hotel in Detroit, and continued in this business until 1861. Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he and Edward T. Sherlock organized a military company, and tendered their services to the General Government. Mr. Pulford was soon after appointed First Lieutenant in the 5th Michigan Volunteer Infantry. He entered upon service, June 19, 1861, in a camp of instruction at Fort Wayne, Michigan, where he remained, drilling recruits and performing duties incident to camp life, until September 11. He was then ordered, with his regiment, to the front. During the fall and winter, he aided in the construction of Forts Richardson and Lyon, and in the defenses of Washington south of the Potomac. In March, 1862, he left with the Army of the Potomac for Fortress Monroe, Virginia, doing camp and picket duty in front of Hampton. In April, 1862, he moved with his company and regiment to Yorktown, and assisted in the construction of earth-works preparatory to laying siege to the place. While here he performed important picket duty. At Williamsburg, Virginia, May 5, he participated with his regiment in a charge on the enemy at the point of the bayonet, and captured the works and a number of prisoners. In this charge, over three hundred Confederates were killed by the bayonet in front of his regiment. Soon after this engagement, he was promoted to a Captaincy. He took part in the battle of Fair Oaks, his company acting as skirmishers, and losing heavily. He was also engaged in all the movements of the Army of the Potomac in the seven days' fight before Richmond, including Peach Orchard, Charles City, Cross Roads, and Malvern Hill. When he went into action on the

morning of July 1, he was struck by a partially spent cannon-ball, which fractured his collar-bone and broke his jaw. He was left on the battle-field for dead, captured by the enemy, and taken to Richmond, where he was kept prisoner for eighteen days, and then exchanged and taken to the hospital at Baltimore. After ten weeks spent in the hospital, he was so far recovered as to be able to return to duty. His friends had procured a detail for him on the recruiting service; but he refused to listen to any proposition which would take him away from his command and active field duty. On the 13th of December, he was in the battle of Fredericksburg, remaining on the battle-field until the 16th. His company and regiment suffered severely during this engagement. The regimental commander having been killed, Captain Pulford—although one of the junior Captains—was soon after appointed Major. He took part in what is known as Burnside's mud march; also in the Battle of the Cedars, May 2, 1863, in which he assisted in the capture of the 23d Georgia Infantry; and in the brilliant night charge when Stonewall Jackson was killed. This was one of the shortest and most terrific encounters of the war, as the charge was made to re-open communication with the army from which the Third Corps had been cut off late in the evening. The next day, he was engaged in the battle of Chancellorsville, where Lieutenant-Colonel E. T. Sherlock was killed, after which Major Pulford assumed command of the regiment, although suffering severely from a wound he had received. The officers of his regiment petitioned the Governor to appoint him Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, which was complied with, his commission dating from May 3, 1863. He was engaged, with his command, in several skirmishes with the enemy on the march to Gettysburg, and opened the engagement at that place in front of the First Division, Third Corps. They fought as heavy infantry in almost a hand-to-hand conflict, in which Colonel Pulford was severely wounded in the thigh, and slightly in the right hand. His horse was killed, but the Colonel did not leave the field nor his command. Of the fourteen officers of his regiment present, eleven were either killed or wounded in this battle. The brigade commander, in his report of this engagement, says: "The unflinching bravery of the 5th Michigan, which sustained a loss of more than one-half of its members without yielding a foot of ground, deserves to be especially commended." Colonel Pulford participated in the battle at Wapping Heights, and his regiment acted as flankers and skirmishers during the march from Gettysburg to White Sulphur Springs. On the 16th of August, 1863, he went, in command of his regiment, to New York City, as a guard against threatened resistance to the draft; thence to Troy, New York, for the same purpose; and returned to the Army of the Potomac, September 18, 1863. He was in command

through the actions at Auburn Heights, Kelly's Ford, Locust Grove, and Mine Run. His regiment having re-enlisted as a veteran organization, Colonel Pulford took it to Detroit, where a public reception was given them. They returned to the Army of the Potomac on the 19th of February, 1864, Colonel Pulford commanding in all the actions and movements of that army, including the battle of the Wilderness, in which he was severely wounded, his back being broken and both his arms partially disabled. June 10, 1864, he was appointed Colonel of the 5th Michigan Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Beach having been mustered out of service on account of having been absent from duty two years by reason of wounds received. The 3d Michigan Infantry Volunteers having been consolidated with the 5th Michigan Infantry, Colonel Pulford commanded the regiment in the siege of Petersburg, from June 27, 1864, to April 3, 1865. During the greater portion of the time, he was in command of Fort Davis, having, as a garrison, the 5th Michigan Infantry, the 1st Regiment of United States Sharpshooters, (the Michigan men of the 2d Regiment United States Sharpshooters having been consolidated with this regiment), the 105th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and a New York Battery. He was general officer of the day for the Second Corps at the engagement at Deep Bottom, Virginia; he was engaged at Petersburg, July 30, commanding the Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps; he commanded Birney's Division of the Tenth Corps, for a short time, at the battle of Strawberry Plains, Virginia; the 5th Michigan Infantry, at the battle of Poplar Springs Church; the first line of battle of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, at Boydton, October 27, 1864, where he was wounded in the right knee; at Hatcher's Run, on March 25, 1865, he commanded the 5th Michigan, together with the 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery; and the 5th Michigan Infantry, at Sailor's Creek and New Store, Virginia. He was general officer of the day for the Third Division, Second Corps, at the surrender of the insurgent armies at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. In June, of the same year, he was appointed by the President, Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers, by brevet, to rank as such from the 30th of March, 1865, "for gallantry in action and efficiency in the line of duty." After the general review of the armies of the United States at Washington, he proceeded, in command of the 5th Michigan Infantry and several other Western regiments, to Louisville, Kentucky, and commanded the First Brigade, provisional division, Army of the Tennessee, at Jeffersonville, Indiana. The 5th Michigan Regiment having been mustered out of service July 5, 1865, he took it to Detroit, Michigan, where it was disbanded on the 17th. Colonel Pulford returned to private life; and, in October, 1865, he was admitted to the bar, entering

at once upon the practice of his profession. He had, however, acquired a strong taste for military life, and having applied for a commission in the regular army, was appointed Second, and afterwards First, Lieutenant, 19th United States Infantry, on the 23d of February, 1866, being assigned to the command of Company G, third battalion, of that regiment. He was stationed at Newport barracks, Kentucky, on the 28th of April. He was in command of his company *en route* to and at Little Rock, Arkansas, until August 3, and was soon after assigned to the command of the post at Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas. On the 21st of September, he was transferred to the 37th United States Infantry, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and engaged in General Hancock's expedition against hostile Indians. April 27, 1867, he acted as Adjutant of the post at Fort Lyon, commanding a detachment of troops who were guarding the United States mail route from Indians, between Forts Lyon and Aubrey, Kansas. He was Quartermaster, a Commissary of Subsistence and Disbursing Officer from November 1, 1867, until May 31, 1869. He was awaiting orders, and on reconstruction duty in Mississippi, until December 13, 1869; on recruiting duty at Newport barracks, and at Atlanta, Georgia; and awaiting orders until December 15, 1870. He was retired on the rank of Colonel, United States army, under Section 32, of the act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866, on a record of six wounds received in action; and was reduced to Lieutenant-Colonel, United States army, retired, under the act of March 3, 1875. In 1873 he was appointed, by Governor Bagley, as Judge-Advocate of the State of Michigan. By special act of Congress, in 1877, he was restored to the rank of Colonel, United States Army, retired.

PHELPS, HON. WILLIAM, Detroit, Michigan, was born November 19, 1816, at Sherwood, in Scipio, Cayuga County, New York. His parents were Ralph Phelps and Hester Ann Decker. The genealogical record of the family dates back to the Guelphs, in Wales; and, in America, to William and George Phelps, who landed at Boston in 1630. William Phelps settled in Windsor, Connecticut, while George remained in Massachusetts. It is supposed that the greater number, if not all, of the Phelps families in this country are descended from these two brothers. The mother of Hon. William Phelps was born near Troy, New York. Her ancestors came from Holland, and belonged to that class of honest, industrious people known as "Mohawk Dutch." His father went from Windsor, Connecticut, when very young, and made his home in Scipio, New York. He was an officer in the regiment raised in his

county, and took part in the War of 1812, on the Niagara frontier, under General Schuyler,—being present at Queenstown and other battles. He imparted to his son a strong love for military life; and, under his training, the boy became proficient in the broad-sword exercise, and thoroughly drilled in the manual of arms. When twelve years of age, Mr. Phelps was appointed Captain of a company of cadets. He acquired his education in the district schools of Scipio, with the exception of one term spent at the Aurora Academy. When school was not in session, he worked on his father's farm, and gained habits of industry and usefulness that have followed him thus far in life. He became the teacher of the same school in which he was a pupil; many of his classmates and pupils have since become eminent and useful members of society. When he was sixteen years of age, his father died, leaving him, the eldest of four sons, to manage the farm. It was soon sold, and he then became Deputy Postmaster, and clerk for a merchant in his native village. He was afterwards employed as clerk in a general store, by an excellent Quaker firm, in the same place, at a salary of three and a half dollars per month and board. He attended to all kinds of work in their store and on their farm; he bought, sold, packed, and shipped pork, wool, and grain; he looked after the interest of their canal-boat and stage lines; and thus gained an insight into various kinds of business. With the aid of his former employers, he obtained a clerkship at Lavanna, New York, at ten dollars per month and board. He performed the duties of Deputy Postmaster; salesman and general manager of a new store; and book-keeper for a warehouse, lumber-yard, two mechanic's shops, shipyard, canal-boats, and a large farm. This he found too responsible a position, and more than his health and strength could endure. His employer offered an increase of salary as an inducement to remain, but he was determined to resign. In 1835, by the advice of his former employers, and with their best recommendations, he came to Detroit, Michigan, where he arrived in August of the same year. He soon found employment in a wholesale grocery house, at a salary of fifteen dollars a month and board. He continued in this establishment until advised by his uncle—a resident of Detroit since 1818—to open a store with his brother Ralph, on Woodward avenue, near the corner of Jefferson avenue. This was the first store north of Jefferson avenue in the city. The building belonged to their uncle, who afterwards gave it to them. They commenced business there in June, 1836; in 1838 the building was destroyed by fire. The first stock of goods invoiced about eighty dollars, besides a soda fountain and apparatus, which was the only one in the city. Their stock consisted of groceries, fruits, and confectioneries,—all they wished to take at that time. By strict attention to business, they were soon enabled to

build up a large and flourishing trade, which has continued to increase. Ralph Phelps retired in 1840, and Mr. Phelps has associated other partners with him in business. At present, the wholesale grocery house of Phelps & Brace (owned by them) ranks among the largest and most successful in Detroit. In 1860 Mr. Phelps was elected to the Legislature, and served during one regular and two special sessions. In 1861 and 1862, at the time of the breaking out of the civil war, he occupied the position of Chairman of the Committee on Supplies and Expenditures, and was also the leading member of the Military Committee. Feeling the necessity of some military law, he succeeded, after the defeat of two bills, in securing the passage of the only military law of the State, under which the first regiments of Michigan troops were organized, and sent into the field in 1861. He also assisted in raising, equipping, and sustaining them; visited their camps at Washington, Alexandria, and Fort Lyon; carried supplies to them; and remitted their money to their friends. In the spring of 1862, he was appointed, by President Lincoln, Allotment Commissioner for the State of Michigan,—the State, by law, paying traveling expenses, but no salary. Mr. Phelps was the only one of the three appointed who was with the troops at the front. He commenced active service with them, and was present during the siege and evacuation of Yorktown, Virginia, taking their allotments of pay, and the money and valuables of several Michigan regiments, to transmit to their families and friends. After the battle of Williamsburg, he went to Washington to transact the business of his commission, and thence to Michigan to deliver the money and valuables in his possession, which came to the relief of many a needy family in the State. He then returned with a large number of articles sent by friends to the soldiers before Richmond, and rejoined them at Fair Oaks battle-ground and White Oak swamps. He then visited all the Michigan troops on both sides of the Chickahominy River, and took allotments,—witnessing the battles of Seven Pines and Gaines' Mills. The next day, he had an official interview with the staffs of Generals McClellan, Sedgwick, and Heintzelman, at Savage Station. That night, he remained with the troops when they fell back towards the James River; and, on the second night, he reached Carter's Landing, and the gunboat "Stepping Stones," with all the money of the 7th Michigan Infantry, and all the money and valuables he could carry belonging to other regiments. The next day, on the same boat, he started, with six hundred and forty soldiers wounded in the battles of Seven Pines and Gaines' Mills, for Fortress Monroe, where he delivered them over to the surgeons. He then proceeded to Washington, where, having sent off by express the money and valuables intrusted to his care, he handed in his allotment rolls to General Frank

Larned, Paymaster-General of the United States army; and was highly complimented as having reported the best rolls and largest allotments, in proportion to the troops, of any commissioner. After re-visiting the troops at Harrison's Landing, he returned to Detroit in time to take the allotments of the 20th Regiment, and assist in recruiting the 24th Regiment, and taking their allotments. This occupied the summer and a portion of the fall, after which he visited the 9th Michigan Infantry, Colonel Duffield's, at Elizabethtown, Kentucky; and the soldiers in the army of General Buell, at Munfordsville, Kentucky, where the Michigan engineers and mechanics had just rebuilt the bridge across Green River. During the winter of 1862-63, he returned to Washington, and took charge of a large quantity of sanitary supplies sent down the Potomac to Belleplain, Falmouth, and the stations between Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek. He visited each regiment in the vicinity, and transacted business for the soldiers. In March, 1863, he was appointed, by President Lincoln, Paymaster in the United States army, with the rank of Major; he was ordered to report to Major William Allen, at Louisville, Kentucky, and then to proceed to Triune, Tennessee,—with part of the famous 1st Tennessee Cavalry for guard and escort,—to pay the signal corps and troops under Major-General Schofield. After paying the Missouri cavalry in Nashville, he returned to head-quarters at Louisville. In August he was summoned as witness in a court-martial, by General Rosecrans, commanding the Army of the Cumberland. He reported to him at Stevenson, Alabama, from which place he was ordered to Bridgeport; and from there to Battle Creek, and across the Tennessee River, to take quarters with Colonel E. W. Phelps, of the 38th Ohio, until the army halted long enough for the court-martial. They were then in pursuit of General Bragg, who had evacuated Chattanooga. The Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment being at home recruiting, Major Phelps was installed in his place, by direction of the Colonel, and participated in the march over Sand, Raccoon, and Lookout mountains to Pigeon Mountain,—witnessing its battle. He also took part in the battle of Chickamauga, as they fell back into Chattanooga, where the 38th Ohio was in command for many days on the north side of the river. Several members of the court having been killed and disabled in the battle of Chickamauga, it was dissolved; and Major Phelps returned to Louisville, after an absence of several weeks. In October of the same year, he returned to Chattanooga to assist in paying the Army of the Cumberland, under General Thomas, then surrounded on that side of the river by General Bragg's troops, occupying Lookout Mountain below and Mission Ridge to the Tennessee River above. There was no chance of supply but over a pontoon bridge across the river, or over the precipitous Cumberland Mountains to

Stevenson, Alabama, sixty-four miles away. After payments to the troops in Chattanooga, he was ordered to remain, and pay General Sherman's Army of the Mississippi, which was on its way to relieve Chattanooga and Knoxville. This was accomplished after the battles of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, in both of which Major Phelps took part as a volunteer. On Mission Ridge, he assisted in refitting captured guns and turning them upon their late owners, and performed other services. After the return of General Sherman's troops from Knoxville, Major Phelps assisted in paying them, at Bridgeport, Alabama, closing December 24, 1863; and returned to Louisville after three months' hard service. In 1864 he made payments at Louisville, Nashville, Decatur, Mooresville, Athens, Alabama, and other points along the railroad, where troops were stationed to guard the bridges and roads to Nashville. Returning to the latter place, he visited General Sherman on a special mission before Atlanta, Georgia; and, at his request, forwarded the Paymasters of the Cincinnati department at Nashville, and all others having money, to pay his troops before his attack on Atlanta. As soon as money could be obtained, Major Phelps started with the pay department, and made payments at Chattanooga, Ringgold, Rome, Kingston, and Atlanta, to Sherman's troops as they started for the sea. He left Atlanta on the last train going north, prior to the destruction of the city by fire. In March, 1865, he was promoted, by President Johnson, to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, United States army, for "gallant and meritorious services during the war." Having visited Washington to pay General Sherman's troops after their return from Savannah, Georgia, he returned to Louisville, and assisted in paying all the troops there, before they were sent to their own States to be mustered out of service. As the war was virtually ended, and there was nothing more to do, at his own request, on July 31, 1865, he was honorably mustered out of service. He enjoyed the especial confidence and respect of the chiefs of the pay department, of his associates, and of the officers and soldiers whom he met in official duty. Positions as local Paymaster at Louisville, Nashville, New Orleans, and other important posts, were offered him; but he respectfully declined them, preferring active service with the soldiers in the field. He disbursed many millions of dollars to the soldiers, and received testimonials of their kind regard. By great good fortune, all money and valuables he remitted for soldiers reached their destinations satisfactorily. During the session of the Legislature in 1867, General B. M. Cutcheon, Colonel Phelps, and George H. French were appointed, by Governor Crapo, a Soldiers' Permanent Home Commission, to ascertain the condition of the returned soldiers of the State, and to report the best means for the relief of those in want of help and comfortable support. At the request of Mr.

French, General Cutcheon and Colonel Phelps performed the duties of the commission,—the General as Chairman, and the Colonel as Secretary. Nearly two years were devoted to the work of the commission without compensation, except traveling expenses. Correspondence was held with every Supervisor in the State, and other persons having knowledge of the condition of returned soldiers, and also with the authorities of all the States, as to their action for the relief of their soldiers. The Soldiers' National Homes at Dayton, Ohio, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and the State Soldiers' Homes in Indiana and Illinois, were twice personally visited. Every possible information was gained, and voluminous reports made by the two acting commissioners to Governor Crapo and the Legislature of 1869. Resolutions of thanks were passed by the Legislature for the full and able reports of the commissioners; these resolutions were enrolled on parchment, and presented to the commissioners, and are now in their possession. Governor Crapo also gave expression of his gratitude for their services. In May, 1867, Governor Crapo appointed Colonel Phelps aid-de-camp on his military staff, with the rank of Colonel of Michigan troops. Mr. Phelps has been for many years an honorary member of the Detroit Light Guard,—the oldest military organization in the State,—and for over two years an active member of the Board of Directors of the Pelonge Corps of Detroit Cadets. He is Vice-President, and has been Treasurer, of the Michigan Soldiers' and Sailors' Association. He held the position of Alderman of the Fifth Ward in Detroit two terms, or four years, holding responsible places as chairman and member of its most important committees, and devoting a large amount of time and labor for the public benefit. He united with the Odd-Fellows early in their organization in Detroit: passed successively through all the offices; and then became a member of the Masonic Fraternity. As he could not successfully attend both, he severed his connection with the Odd-Fellows, and became a Knight Templar of Detroit Commandery, No. 1, where his military tastes were more fully gratified. He assisted in introducing the order of the Sons of Temperance into the State, and held its highest offices for many years. He took part in the formation of the Republican party at Jackson, Michigan, in 1854, and has been an active member ever since. He was a member of the Union League in Detroit, Michigan, and Louisville, Kentucky, during the late war. He has also been Post-Commandant, and Adjutant-General of the Grand Army of the Republic, introducing the order into the State of Michigan by his personal effort. He has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since August, 1836, and Superintendent of Sabbath-schools for over twenty-five years. He has also been class-leader, steward, trustee, and local preacher in the church.

At the present time, Mr. Phelps is trustee of several churches and religious organizations, and is an ordained local preacher, and Vice-President of the National Association of Local Preachers. He married, December 20, 1838, Miss Jane Love, who died October 26, 1841. September 8, 1844, he married Miss Deborah E. Maine, of Mainesburg, Pennsylvania, who died October 14, 1855, leaving four children, the youngest of whom died January 1, 1859. He married Miss Calphurnia Blanchard, at Lawrence, Pennsylvania, December 4, 1856. They have one son, making the number of his children four,—two daughters and two sons. The oldest three are married and comfortably settled; the youngest is still in school. By a life of industry and frugality, Mr. Phelps has gained a comfortable fortune, and has been able to give his children a good education and a fair start in life. His patriotism led him to aid his country in her time of need; and his active public spirit has instituted many enterprises for the benefit of society. Few persons commencing life with the same means have done more for the public good.

QUIMBY, WILLIAM E., Managing Editor, and Principal Owner, of *Detroit Free Press*. Almost any day, during business hours, that the curious visitor is inclined to pass down Griswold street, Detroit, and ascend three flights of stairs of a four-story brick building, situated on the north-west corner of Griswold and Woodbridge streets, turning to the left at the topmost landing, and passing through two rooms of moderate dimensions, he will find himself on the threshold of a neatly furnished room, commanding a charming view of the Detroit River, and the pleasant little town of Windsor, on the Canadian shore. Generally, on entering this apartment, the visitor will observe a gentleman seated at a table covered with manuscript and newspaper clippings, which seem to absorb his attention. At the first sound of your footsteps, he will, perhaps, nervously raise his head, and give you a quick and searching glance from a pair of keen gray eyes. When he rises to take you by the hand, you will observe that he is a blonde of medium height; clean shaven, all but an ample mustache; with aquiline features and a slender form, whose every motion betokens a man alive with nervous energy, and one whose vocation has made severe draughts on his vital forces. That he is possessed of a sensitive and retiring temperament, you will readily observe; but, when the first words of common courtesy are spoken, you will perceive an unexpected warmth of feeling; the shrinking reserve will vanish, and, before you are fairly aware of it, you are *en rapport* with a genial and scholarly gentleman, the controlling mind of a great newspaper,—William E.

Quimby, manager of the *Detroit Free Press*. Mr. Quimby was born in the town of Brewer, Maine, December 14, 1835. When thirteen years of age, he accompanied his parents to Detroit, Michigan, at which point his father, D. F. Quimby, established a monthly publication, called the *Literary Miscellany*, on which his son William served as an apprentice. In 1854 he entered the Michigan University, and graduated with the class of 1858. Deciding to adopt the profession of law, he was admitted to the bar in 1859. In 1861 Wilbur F. Storey, then publisher of the *Free Press*, tendered him a temporary position on that paper, which he accepted; and his connection with the establishment has remained unbroken. In 1863 Hon. Henry N. Walker, who had purchased the *Free Press* of Mr. Storey, made Mr. Quimby managing editor. In 1872 Mr. Walker retired from active participation in its publication, and Mr. Quimby was chosen general manager, which position he still holds. Shortly after the accession of Mr. Walker to the proprietorship, Mr. Quimby purchased a one-quarter interest in the establishment; in 1872 he became possessed of another quarter; and, in January, 1875, became, by purchase, its principal owner. During the period that the *Free Press* has been under his exclusive management, its influence and usefulness have rapidly increased, until it has not merely a provincial, but a national, and even a European, reputation. It circulates in every State and Territory in the United States, and in nearly all of the Canadian provinces where the English language is spoken. To have achieved such marked success, necessitates rare qualities as a journalist. The *Free Press* of to-day is what his care, energy, and enterprise have made it. Every department is under his general supervision; and nothing in the business, mechanical or editorial, escapes his keen and practiced eye. Mr. Quimby's individuality permeates every feature of the paper. If we were to analyze his merits as a journalist, we should say the predominant features are, directness of purpose; a careful eye for details; ready recognition of the value of news; literary tastes of a high order; almost infallible judgment in all matters on which he is called to pass; untiring industry; clear and rigid ideas of the mission of journalism as a public educator; and rare executive ability.

RUSSELL, FRANCIS GRANGER, Lawyer, of Detroit, was born in Green Oak Township, Livingston County, Michigan, April 16, 1837. His father, William Sanderson Russell, was a native of Deerfield, Massachusetts. His mother, Jane Althen (Knox) Granger, was born near Bennington, Vermont, and was a descendant of General Knox, of Revolutionary fame, and of Commodore Perry. His parents were among the

early pioneers of Michigan. They settled on a farm in Green Oak, in 1835, having traveled, with an ox-team, through Canada, from Riga, Monroe County, New York. His mother, a most excellent woman, died in 1850, leaving a family of five children,—two daughters and three sons. His father died in 1870. Francis G. Russell received his preliminary education in the country district school, which he attended three months of each year. At the age of seventeen, he entered the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, where he took a full course, and graduated, in March, 1858. From early boyhood, he exhibited a great fondness for books, and eagerly read all he could obtain. Going frequently to the town library with a bag, he took home all the books he could carry, which he read thoroughly before returning. He was fond of mathematics, and the study of languages, and has attained a considerable degree of proficiency in both German and French. From the fall of 1858 to the spring of 1861, he was Principal of the Middletown Union School, at Lansing. He resigned to accept an appointment in the Department of the Interior at Washington, which was procured through the influence of Senator Bingham. He passed through Baltimore, on his way to Washington, the day the firing on Fort Sumter began. He remained at Washington most of the time as Examiner of Pension Claims, until July 1, 1864, when, on account of ill health, and the monotony of his duties, he resigned. He then removed to Detroit, and went into the pension claim business, at the same time studying law. He was admitted to practice after a careful examination before the Supreme Court, in the fall of 1868. In 1865 he became Secretary of the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners of Detroit, and aided materially in its organization. It became a very efficient branch of the city government. He resigned the position in the spring of 1866, having given complete satisfaction. In 1868 he became the private secretary of Governor Baldwin, and so continued during the two terms of his able administration. In the spring of 1869, he commenced the practice of law in the city of Detroit, in which he has since been actively engaged, principally in office work and the settlement of estates, a specialty for which he was well qualified by his early training. He has been uniformly successful in every kind of business he has undertaken. This fact he attributes to his willingness to work. In 1861 he served as a private in a three-months' regiment at Washington. He was elected City Attorney of Detroit in the fall of 1871, and was re-elected in 1873, serving, in all, four years, efficiently and with honor. In the fall of 1877, he was elected Alderman of the Fifth Ward of Detroit, for a term of two years from January 1, 1878. He was, for a long time, a member, and most of that time President, of the Detroit Literary Adelphi Society, which was composed of young men of activity

and ability, and was very successful for a number of years. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has always supported the Republican party, but is conservative in his political opinions. He was married, September 10, 1863, to Helen Edwards, of Springfield, Ohio. They have had four children, three sons and one daughter—Clinton, Knox, Frank, and Lela.

ROBINSON, GEORGE ORVILLE, of Detroit, was born in South Reading, Windsor County, Vermont, June 14, 1832. He is the son of Lewis Robinson, an extensive map publisher and merchant, who was born at South Reading in 1793. He always lived in that town and did much to promote its growth and prosperity. He also established map-publishing houses at Stanstead, in Lower Canada, and at Akron, Ohio. At these points, nearly forty years ago, he published maps of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Upper and Lower Canada, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and two large maps of the United States. His father, Ebenezer Robinson, was born in Lexington, Massachusetts, in February, 1765. He heard the firing at the battle of Lexington, the beginning of the Revolution, and afterwards, though a mere boy, joined the privateer service. He was soon taken prisoner, and confined for six months in the notorious "Jersey" prison-ships. After his release, he remained in service nearly two years before peace was declared. At the close of the Revolutionary War, he settled with his brother James at South Reading, Vermont, and cleared a large farm, on which he lived, with the wife of his youth, over sixty-six years. He died in 1857, in the ninety-third year of his age, greatly respected and beloved. George O. Robinson had the usual advantages of a public school education. He assisted his father in the various departments of his business, and, at the age of seventeen, commenced teaching and studying to fit himself for college. He taught seven successive winters in the village schools of Springfield, Cavendish, Perkinsville, and Brownsville, Vermont; and was very enthusiastic and successful. He continued his studies at other seasons of the year, and evinced a special talent for mathematics. Having completed his preparatory course at Springfield Wesleyan and Newbury seminaries, he entered the University of Vermont, in 1853, from which he graduated in 1857. While prosecuting the studies of his Junior year, he taught school in Brownsville, and, in consequence of this overwork, was prostrated with a nervous bilious fever, from which he did not recover sufficiently to resume his studies for ten months, and was then left with an impaired constitution. This ill health caused him, though reluctantly, to give up his intention of

making teaching a profession, and he commenced reading law with Hon. William M. Pingrey, at Perkinsville, Vermont, which he continued till March, 1858. He then went to Wisconsin with the intention of joining a Government surveying party and following, for a time, a more active occupation. The party was withdrawn, however, and Mr. Robinson resumed the study of law, at Janesville, Wisconsin, with Messrs. Noggle, Williams, & Patterson, prominent lawyers of that city. He was admitted to the Rock County bar in September, 1858. Here, and in Edgerton, in the same county, he practiced law and surveying. He also held the office of Justice of the Peace until 1861. In the spring of that year, he settled in Detroit, Michigan, and carried on the practice of his profession. In 1862 he formed a law partnership with David W. Brooks, and also made a specialty of the collection of claims upon the Government arising out of the civil war. The firm of Robinson & Brooks did a large and successful law business, and prosecuted in a satisfactory manner, both to claimants and the Government, nearly ten thousand claims of various kinds. This partnership was dissolved in 1872, after an existence of over ten years. Mr. Robinson then entered the law firm of Robinson & Flinn, which continued several years, giving special attention to the title, care and sale of pine lands and pine land estates. Mr. Robinson has a genial, affable, but retiring disposition, and generally avoids publicity. His health has been such that he has usually avoided litigation in the practice of his profession; and yet, in his extended business, he has developed unusual executive ability, and great energy and perseverance in advocating and pursuing what he deems to be right. His unusual energy and force of will were displayed in the manner in which he obtained, with poor health, at his own expense, his collegiate education. He has discharged the last of his obligations for college expenses since his successful practice in Detroit. In his charitable and religious work, Mr. Robinson avoids ostentation. He was one of the original members of the Young Men's Christian Association in Detroit, and has been an earnest worker in the promotion of its interests. He was a delegate to the International Conventions held at Montreal in 1867, at Portland in 1869, and at Washington in 1870. He was educated among Congregationalists, but is now an active Methodist, and has represented his church both as a lay and electoral delegate to the Detroit Annual Conference. He was one of the founders of the Michigan *Christian Advocate*, a religious newspaper of large circulation, published by the Methodist Publishing Company, at Detroit. Mr. Robinson has always been a large stockholder in this company, and is its Secretary and Treasurer. He is a staunch Republican in politics, and has given his party substantial support, but has never sought political preferment. For some years he was an active member of

the Board of Education of Detroit. Mr. Robinson, of late years, in the pressure of business, has given but little time to study, yet he writes in a vigorous and lucid style. He has traveled for diversion in the South and West, and, at such times, has written for the Detroit *Tribune*. His letters from Florida, in 1868, attracted much attention. He is a man of the strictest integrity, and is highly respected. He was married, September 27, 1859, at Greenwich, Connecticut, to Miss Helen Mather, whose acquaintance he formed during his college life, while she was attending the Burlington Female Seminary. She is the daughter of A. E. Mather, the first crockery merchant in Detroit, who died in 1872. Mr. Robinson has five children, and finds his greatest enjoyment in his pleasant home.

ROOT, CHARLES, Wholesale Dry-goods Merchant, of Detroit, was born at Augusta, Oneida County, New York, July 16, 1833, and is descended from an old New England family. His grandfather, Jesse Root, was a prominent lawyer of Connecticut, and, at one time, Chief-Justice of that State. His education was received in the schools of his native village; and, at the age of sixteen years, he left home for Hartford, Connecticut, and began his business training in a large wholesale commission and manufacturing establishment. There he remained until 1860; when, having determined to engage in business on his own account, and becoming favorably impressed with the opportunities and advantages which Detroit afforded, as a business center, he proceeded there and started the wholesale dry-goods store of Smith, Root & Parsons. At the end of a year, Mr. Root bought the interests of the other members of the firm, and took his cousin as partner, the firm being known as C. & G. Root. Six months afterwards, upon the death of Mr. G. Root, two other partners were admitted, and the firm became Root, Johnson & Barbour, which existed for three years. Mr. Johnson then retired, and the firm of Root & Barbour continued for six years. In January, 1870, Mr. Root purchased the interest of his partner, and has since conducted the business alone. A thoroughly competent and excellent business man, he has been eminently successful; and, as a merchant, is known quite extensively throughout Michigan and the North-west. He is a public-spirited citizen, though reserved and unostentatious; and, having devoted himself entirely to business, has kept aloof from public office. He has been a Director of the American National Bank since its organization. In 1875 he made a tour of Europe. He was married in 1861, and his family consists of his wife and two children.



Wm. L. Brown



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ROBERTSON, JOHN, of Detroit, Adjutant-General of the State of Michigan, was born in Portsoy, Banffshire, Scotland, January 2, 1814. On his father's side, he is descended from the Robertson and Stuart clans; and, on his mother's, from the family of Forbes, one of the largest in Scotland. His mother's brother, Sir John Forbes, a prominent physician of London, at one time physician to the Queen, was editor of the *London Medical Review*, and the author of several medical works of note. When quite young, Mr. Robertson was placed in school, at Cullen, a small town in Scotland, the school being one of the best in that part of the country. He began his studies with the view to preparing for a professional pursuit; but, as he exhibited a strong inclination for military life, the idea of educating him for a profession was abandoned. On leaving school, he was appointed to a clerkship in the general Post-office of Scotland, at Edinburgh, and entered upon his duties in 1829. Disappointed at not getting a position in the army, and disliking the restraint and confinement of any office, he determined to emigrate to the United States, and there enter the army. Accordingly, he left the Post-office and took passage in a sailing vessel at Leith, for Montreal, arriving there, after a nine weeks' voyage, without money or friends. He started on foot from Montreal, to reach the nearest recruiting station in the United States, traveling to St. John and Plattsburg, and working his passage on a steamer across Lake Champlain, to Burlington, Vermont. There, on the 2nd of July, 1833, he enlisted as a private soldier in the United States army. In the spring of 1834, he was sent to the 5th Regiment United States Infantry, at Fort Howard, Green Bay, Wisconsin, commanded by General George M. Brooks, one of the heroes of the War of 1812, who distinguished himself at Lundy's Lane. Soon after joining his regiment, he was appointed a non-commissioned officer, and served, for the greater part of six years, as Quartermaster-sergeant and sergeant-major, thus receiving military instruction which proved of great benefit in fitting him, to some extent, for positions which he filled later in life. After his term of service expired, he was engaged in the Quartermaster and Commissary departments at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, and went with the regiment from that point to Detroit, in 1840. Soon after, he entered the employment of Brady & Trowbridge, merchants, of that city, and, a few years later, went with one of the partners to Mexico. There he engaged in mercantile business, connected with the United States army, and remained about eighteen months. Returning to Detroit, he rejoined Mr. C. A. Trowbridge; and, a few years later, became his partner in the commission business. In March, 1861, he was appointed, by Governor Blair, as Adjutant-General of the State of Michigan, serving in that

capacity throughout the civil war, and holding the office up to the present time. He has been identified with the militia and State troops of Michigan for about twenty-five years, and received his first commission from Governor Bingham, in November, 1855. In early years, he was a Whig, having cast his first vote for Henry Clay, in 1844. On the formation of the Republican party, he voted with it, and has continued to do so ever since. In 1842 he married Marion Adam, daughter of Robert Adam, a farmer, residing near Chatham, Ontario. Five daughters and one son have been the fruit of this union,—Cecilia, the eldest, is the wife of Commander Charles S. Colton, United States Navy; Marion, the second, is the wife of Charles A. Mack, of Detroit; Emily, the third, is married to Charles Briggs, of Providence, Rhode Island; Forbes, the son, and Kate, the youngest daughter, are attending school. With a strong constitution, Mr. Robertson has always been remarkably healthy, and is now very strong and active.

RUSSELL, ALFRED, Lawyer, of Detroit, was born in Plymouth, New Hampshire, March 18, 1830. The following is a short sketch of his ancestry: About the middle of the seventeenth century, a colony of Scotch Presbyterians settled in Ireland, and thence removed to a town in New Hampshire, which they named Londonderry, and where they introduced the manufacture of linen. Captain John Russell, of the second generation of these colonists, was killed at the siege of Fort William Henry, in 1757, by Montcalm; his son, Moor Russell, was, for many years, State Counselor of New Hampshire; Alfred Russell, the subject of this sketch, is his grandson, and the son of William W. Russell. The mother of Alfred Russell, whose maiden name was Susan Webster, was a native of Salisbury, New Hampshire, which was also the birthplace of the celebrated Daniel Webster, her near kinsman. The Webster family came from Ipswich, England, and settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, about two hundred and fifty years ago. Mr. Russell graduated at Dartmouth College, in 1850, and spent the next two years at the law school of Harvard University. In 1852 he removed to the city of Detroit, where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of law. Passing from the school of "Webster Whigs" into the Republican party, in 1856, his services were recognized, in 1861, by President Lincoln, who appointed him United States District Attorney for the State of Michigan. After the St. Alban's and Lake Erie raids,—when Jacob Thompson, ex-Secretary of the Interior, was Confederate emissary in Canada,—Mr. Russell was sent, by Secretary Seward, on a special mission to Montreal and Toronto, where he

spent several months in constant danger of assassination. The expulsion of the Confederate agents; the extradition of some of the raiders who had attempted the seizure of the United States war-steamer "Michigan;" and the liberation of the Confederate prisoners at Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, were the fruits of the mission. He was appointed the second time to the same office, which he resigned in 1869. At the dedication of the new City Hall, on the Fourth of July, 1871, Mr. Russell was chosen to deliver the oration. Judicial and elective offices he has since declined, confining himself closely to the practice of his profession. He was married, in 1857, to Mrs. Ellen P. England, who was a daughter of N. Wells, of St. Alban's, Vermont. They have a large family of children. Mr. Russell stands among the foremost practitioners of the Detroit bar, and is regarded as one of the most learned and scholarly lawyers in the State. He is also possessed of fine social qualities, which greatly endear him to a host of friends and acquaintances.

RUSSELL, REV. JOHN, Detroit, was born near Geneseo, Livingston County, New York, September 20, 1822, and is the son of Jesse and Catherine Russell, who are natives of New Jersey and of Puritan descent. When Mr. Russell was quite young, he removed with his parents to a farm near the falls of Niagara, where he remained until the autumn of 1838. His father then removed to Michigan, and located a few miles west of Adrian, where they still continue to reside,—his father having reached the age of eighty years, and his mother being seventy-six years old. Mr. Russell divided his time between farm labor, working at the cooper's trade, and attending the district school, until 1842. He early manifested a fondness for reading and the study of history,—taking especial interest in the Congressional debates, and such books of a solid character as came within his reach. He also read somewhat extensively the English classics, particularly the religious poems of Milton and Young. When eighteen years of age, he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, having a desire to preach the Gospel, he began preparing for that work. In 1843 he entered upon the Christian ministry, becoming a member of the Detroit Conference. He has accepted charges in the cities of Ypsilanti, Port Huron, Flint, Pontiac, and Detroit. He has held the position of Presiding Elder, and has been chosen delegate to the General Conference several times, being one of the most able and logical speakers within the conference. Mr. Russell has become widely known to the public in connection with the temperance question, and, for ten years, has been appointed temperance agent of the conference. He is a promoter of

the cause of temperance and temperance reform in its best and broadest sense, regarding it as the greatest philanthropy of the age. He has been an extensive writer and speaker on the subject, and was the organizer of the Prohibition political party, in which he was the main mover. He has served ten years as the Grand Worthy Chief Templar, or the presiding officer, of the Independent Order of Good Templars in Michigan. He was elected for the eleventh term, but declined to accept the position. At two different times he has been promoted to the office of Right Worthy Good Templar, which is the highest position in that order. He was one of fifty delegates from this country who attended the session of the International Lodge in the city of London, England, and presided over that body. He also visited portions of the continent of Europe for the purpose of collecting information in relation to temperance. In theological and religious views, he is thoroughly evangelical, yet is far removed from sectarian bigotry. Politically, his early sympathies were with the Whig party, but, upon the agitation of the slavery question, he identified himself with the abolition movement, casting his first Presidential vote, in 1844, for James G. Birney. He then became identified with the Free-soil party, and, afterwards, with the Republican organization. In 1869 he took an active part in the organization of the Prohibition Reform party, of which he has been either Chairman or Secretary of its National Committee from the first. He was on its first national ticket as candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States in 1872. In June, 1864, he commenced the publication of the *Peninsula Herald*, which was a temperance journal, at Romeo,—afterwards transferred to Detroit,—and was connected with it as editor and publisher for eight years. He also established the *Romeo Observer*, in 1865,—editing and publishing both journals for a time. In 1844 Mr. Russell married Miss Catherine Pulver. They had one son,—Charles P. Russell,—who is widely known as a temperance speaker and writer. Mr. Russell was married again, in 1852, to Miss Mary J. Herriman. They have four sons and three daughters.

REILLY, CORNELIUS J., of Detroit, Judge of the Third Judicial District, was born at Heart Prairie, Wisconsin, May 26, 1848. His father, John Reilly, was formerly engaged in the manufacture of reapers and mowers, at Racine, Wisconsin; and is the inventor and patentee of the "Badger State Reaper and Mower." Judge Reilly's parents still reside at Racine, where he received a collegiate education. After leaving college, he came to Detroit, when about nineteen years of age, and entered the law office of Moore

& Griffin, where he remained four years. He was then admitted to the bar, and engaged in the practice of his profession, until appointed Circuit Court Judge by Governor Bagley, in November, 1875, on resignation of Judge Patchin, whose term expired January 1, 1876. Preceding the appointment, in April, 1875, he had been elected, for six years, from January 1, 1876, to the same judicial office. Judge Reilly was one of the School Board in 1870 and 1871. He votes and works for the Democratic party. Religiously, he is a member of the Episcopal Church. He is an active member of the Detroit Boat Club, and of several societies in that city. He was married, November 22, 1877, to Miss Ada Buhl, daughter of C. H. Buhl, of Detroit. Judge Reilly is still a young man, and much of his record naturally belongs to the future biographer. He is a close student, and his decisions, rulings, and conduct on the bench, thus far, have been generally satisfactory.

BOWLAND, THOMAS, Detroit, Michigan, was born in Ohio. He served as a Major of Infantry under General Hull, in 1813-14; and retired from the army in 1815, locating in Detroit. He held the position of Secretary of the Territory of Michigan; was subsequently made United States Marshal for the Detroit district; was appointed Postmaster of that city by General Harrison; was elected Secretary of State in 1840; and died in Detroit in August, 1848. He was a man of culture, and was highly esteemed. In 1819, he read a paper before the Detroit Lyceum on "Hull's Campaign," which has frequently been quoted with commendation.

ROMEYN, THEODORE, Lawyer, of Detroit, Michigan, was born in New Jersey, in 1810, and is descended from the Knickerbocker family of that region. He was educated at Rutgers College, studied law, and was admitted to practice at Albany in 1832. He removed to Detroit, Michigan, in 1836, entered upon the practice of law, and has resided there ever since, with the exception of ten years, from 1848 to 1858, which he spent in New York City, engaged in his profession. Among the more notable successes in his early years as a lawyer, may be mentioned his attack upon the general banking laws of the State, proving their unconstitutionality in both the State and Federal courts; which resulted in the breaking up of the "wild-cat" banks, and in much financial disaster consequent thereon. He has participated, as counsel, in some of the most notable cases which have been tried in the

Michigan courts, and is still ardently devoted to the profession, in which he has spent nearly half a century of study and practice. Brought up in the Democratic school of politics, he has been a strong advocate of the principles of that party; yet, during the late civil war, he was an earnest supporter of President Lincoln, and of the war. He was frequently called upon to address meetings for raising volunteers, and to make speeches of encouragement to the troops rendezvoused in Detroit previous to their departure for the seat of war. Though often solicited, he has steadily refused to accept public office of any kind. A gentleman of extensive literary culture, he was selected by a committee of citizens in 1876, as orator at the Centennial Fourth of July celebration in Detroit; and the oration he then delivered met with such approbation as to fully exemplify the wisdom of the committee in their choice.

SHELEY, HON. ALANSON, of Detroit, Michigan, Wholesale Druggist, was born August 14, 1809, at Albany, New York. When nine years old, he moved to Jefferson County, New York, with his grandparents, who settled in the woods and commenced clearing a farm. Here he spent eight years of his early life assisting his grandfather, and attending the common schools. May 31, 1826, he started on a raft from Mullet Creek, now called Fisher's Landing, on the St. Lawrence River, for Quebec. He went down the rapids on his raft, and arrived at Quebec about the 1st of July. This was the year in which almost all the lumbermen who depended on the Quebec market failed,—the money which the hands received being barely enough to take them to their homes. When seventeen years of age, Mr. Sheley commenced learning the trade of stonemason and builder, with Henry Raught, at Watertown, New York. Three years after, having finished his apprenticeship, he was employed as a foreman in constructing the Reddo Canal, in Canada. In the summer of 1831, he started for the West, taking passage at Buffalo on the steamboat "William Penn." August 31, of the same year, he landed in Detroit, the farthest point west to which steamboats then took emigrants, and here concluded to remain. Detroit was then but a small town, containing two thousand inhabitants, with now and then a log-cabin. In one of these, located on the corner of Bates and Larned streets, he found lodging. In the summer of 1832, he received an appointment from the United States Government to superintend the construction of a light-house in Thunder Bay, Lake Huron; and, in July, with fourteen men, began work. The building was completed the following October. At that time, but little lake commerce existed, and, during the

three or four months that the work was in progress, only an occasional vessel was seen to pass on Lake Huron. When the work was completed, the party was taken back to Detroit in the schooner "Marshall Ney," sent for that purpose. This schooner was owned by the father of the late Captain E. B. Ward, and commanded by Captain John Stewart. Mr. Sheley then followed the business of contractor and builder in Detroit. In 1834 he built the First Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Woodward avenue and Larned street. This building was destroyed by fire about twenty years later. In 1834 the Black River Steam-mill and Lumber Company was chartered by the Territorial Legislature; and, in 1835, Mr. Sheley became its general manager. He continued in that position until the expiration of the charter, and the winding up of the company's affairs in 1855. He carried on the lumber business on his own account three years longer, retiring in 1858. In 1851 he erected a large four-story building, on the east side of Woodward avenue, between Congress and Larned streets, which, when completed, was occupied by J. S. Farrand in May, 1859, as a drug store. Mr. Sheley formed a co-partnership with Mr. Farrand; and the firm occupied the same store as wholesale and retail druggists. Their business increased with the growth of the State; and, in 1872, they erected one of the largest drug houses in the West. Mr. Sheley still retains his interest in the business. The firm has been enlarged by the admission of several of its oldest employes, and is now known as Farrand, Williams & Co. Mr. Sheley has been a zealous member of the Common Council of the city of Detroit for five years; a member of the Board of Sewer Commissioners eight years; and represented the First District of Michigan in the State Senate two terms, serving in the sessions of 1867-68, and 1871-72. In early life he was a Whig; he has been a staunch Republican since the organization of that party. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Detroit, in which, for many years, he has held the office of ruling elder. He has been Superintendent and assistant Superintendent of the Sabbath-school over thirty years. Mr. Sheley, though now nearly seventy years of age, is in the possession of robust health. He is still actively engaged in business, managing the finances of the large firm of which he is a member; and bids fair to continue his work for some years to come. In an active business career of over forty-five years in the city of Detroit, he has ever been honored for integrity and upright dealing. Having a deep interest in all that pertains to the material welfare of Detroit, he has, both as an officer and a private citizen, aided in its growth and prosperity. He has taken an active part in building up religious and benevolent institutions, and has contributed liberally to their support. Strong in his personal friendships, and of generous impulses, he is always ready to extend a

helping hand to a friend, or to relieve distress. While he has always been a strict teetotaler, he has a strong sympathy for the inebriate; and, by kind words and generous deeds, which are more effective than words, seeks to accomplish his reformation. His business life has been one of continued prosperity; and he is regarded as one of the most successful of the older merchants of Detroit.

SEXTON, JARED A., Detroit, Ex-Sheriff of Wayne County, and senior partner in the banking firm of Sexton & Hall, was born in Dearborn, Wayne County, Michigan, September 29, 1838. His parents, Jared and Nancy Sexton, emigrated from New Jersey to Michigan in 1833. His father was a skilled workman in the building and cabinet trade; and, during the construction of the Michigan Central Railroad, superintended the building of the bridges and culverts. Upon the opening of the road for traffic to Ypsilanti, he was appointed by the company as agent at Dearborn. About this time, he purchased from the Government a large tract of wild land in the township of Taylor, in the southern part of Wayne County. In the latter part of 1847, he removed, with his family, on to this land, and began to clear and bring under cultivation a farm in the wilds of Michigan. Here Mr. Sexton first displayed that spirit of indomitable perseverance which has characterized his every undertaking. Here he passed his boyhood, working with the unflagging zeal of a young pioneer in the summer, and attending the district school during the winter months. At the age of nineteen, he entered the Normal School, at Ypsilanti, to study with a view to becoming a teacher, defraying the expenses of his collegiate course by teaching penmanship during his vacations. His course was completed at the age of twenty-three; and then, with education, energy, and the strong impulse of necessity, he commenced life. Owing to the death of his mother, in January, 1861, he returned home to take care of his father, who had reached the age of seventy, and to cultivate the farm which had been the home of his early boyhood. In May, 1861, he married Harriet E. Bradford, eldest daughter of Benjamin Bradford, a farmer in the township of Canton, Wayne County. The home farm again became the scene of earnest work; but small capital and poor market facilities rendered the outlook anything but encouraging. After two years of unremitting toil, having accumulated a capital of one hundred and fifty dollars, Mr. Sexton opened a store, with a post-office attached, called Taylor's Centre. This was the pioneer post-office of the township. The enterprise was the first step towards the exclusive adoption of mercantile pursuits. The next was the selection of a larger and more desirable field

of labor, having railway communication. Finally, the farm was rented, and the store and post-office in Taylor's Centre changed owners. In 1868 Mr. Sheldon built a brick store in Dearborn; and, in the spring of 1869, opened it for business. This business he carried on successfully until the spring of 1874, when a still larger field of work became necessary. He sold the store at Dearborn and removed to Detroit. Taking the advice of friends, during the political campaign of 1874, he accepted the nomination for Sheriff of Wayne County, and was elected. In 1876 he was again nominated, but defeated, owing to the enmity of many of the small liquor dealers, incurred by the faithful performance of duty as Sheriff, in enforcing the payment of the heavy liquor tax. In 1877 he opened the present banking business, in association with Mr. O. F. Hall, under the name of Sexton & Hall. Mr. Sexton began his public career as School Inspector and Town Clerk in the township of Taylor, serving two terms in each of these positions. He was in the State Legislature of 1867; Supervisor of Dearborn in 1870 and 1871; and Sheriff of Wayne County in 1875 and 1876. He has always been a warm supporter of the Democratic party; and, by the manifestation of well-directed zeal, and untiring energy in the interest of the party, has won general confidence and the attachment of its leaders. He is strictly temperate in all things, and a man who commands the respect of the community. He has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity since 1865. Mr. Sexton is to-day a fair specimen of a man who has made his own way from poverty to prosperity. His character is marked by integrity, geniality, and true benevolence. He is a fine representative of the self-made man of our day.

SCRIPPS, JAMES E., Detroit, Editor and Publisher of the Detroit *Evening News*, was born in London, England, March 19, 1835. His parents were James M. and Ellen Mary (Saunders) Scripps. His father was a book-binder of prominence, and his grandfather a well-known London publisher, having published the London *Daily Sun*, in the early part of the century; and later, the London *Literary Gazette*. Mr. Scripps came, with his father, to this country in the year 1844, settling upon a farm in Schuyler County, Illinois. His education was received in the district school, his attendance being limited to a short season during the year. He lived and worked on the farm until twenty-two years of age, devoting his leisure to study and the reading of such books as he could procure; but books of all kinds were rare in the locality in which he resided. In 1857 he went to Chicago, Illinois; took a course in the Commercial College; and, for a short time, kept

books for a lumber firm in that city. This business did not prove congenial to his tastes; and, having a strong desire to become a journalist, he obtained a position as reporter for the *Chicago Press and Tribune*. He held this position for a year or more; and then, in 1859, removed to Detroit, Michigan, and became connected with the Detroit *Advertiser*, as its commercial editor. In 1862, having become pecuniarily interested in that paper,—now the *Advertiser and Tribune*,—he was chosen business manager, which position, or that of managing editor, he held until 1873. In that year, he retired from the *Advertiser and Tribune*, and started the *Evening News*, a cheap afternoon paper, which has since become a remarkable success. Politically, Mr. Scripps is a conservative Republican. He married, September 16, 1862, Harriet J. Messinger. They have three children living.

SILL, JOHN M. B., Superintendent of Public Schools, Detroit, was born, November 24, 1831, at Black Rock,—now a part of Buffalo,—New York. He is the son of Joseph and Eliza B. Sill, who died when he was eleven years old. Soon after the death of his parents, he went to Jonesville, Michigan, where he attended the village school. He prepared himself for the University of Michigan, but, not possessing sufficient means to enter, he pursued his college studies privately. He graduated from the State Normal School, in 1854, after an attendance of nearly two years, during which time he was an assistant teacher. The University of Michigan has since conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, for merit and proficiency in scholarship. In acquiring an education under great difficulties, he was sustained by the ambition to become a lawyer; but, while teaching, he gained a decided taste for that profession, and, upon receiving an offer from the State Board of Education, engaged to teach in the State Normal School. During the period of his stay in Ypsilanti, he wrote a book on English Grammar, for schools, which was published by Ivison & Phinney, of New York. He was one of the early workers in the Michigan State Teachers' Association, and was its President in 1861. In August, 1863, he accepted an appointment as Superintendent of Schools, in Detroit, which position he held for two years. He then resigned to engage in conducting the Detroit Female Seminary, which he did with great success for ten years. In 1875 he was again unanimously elected, by the Board of Education, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Detroit. Mr. Sill was appointed by Governor Crapo, in 1867, a member of the Board of Regents of the University, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Knight. He held the position until the expiration of

his term of office on the 31st of December, 1869. In 1876 he was the President of the Detroit Scientific Association. He was reared in the Presbyterian faith; but, when twenty-three years of age, he became a member of the Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and was once a candidate, on the Democrat ticket, for Regent of the University. He was married, March 22, 1854, to Miss Sally Beaumont, of Jonesville, Michigan. They have had four children, two of whom are living. As an educator, Professor Sill has been eminently successful. He has done much to simplify the work of both scholars and teachers; and is earnest and diligent in his efforts to elevate the standing of the city schools, which show the result of his labors in various ways.

SHELDEN, ALLAN, Detroit, senior partner in the wholesale dry-goods firm of Allan Shelden & Co., was born in Kinderhook, New York, July 16, 1832. His early education was with a view to practical business; and, at the age of nineteen, he left school, and soon after commenced an apprenticeship in a mercantile house. In the spring of 1855, he came to Detroit, and took a position in the dry-goods house of Z. Chandler & Co., becoming a partner in 1857. As the head of the house since 1863, he has maintained a high reputation and has added to its business position and income. In stature, Mr. Shelden is moderately tall, and rather slender; he is of a quick, active temperament. Though thoroughly devoted to a business life, he gives such attention to public and benevolent enterprises as is demanded of the good citizen. While comparatively young, he has acquired a handsome fortune. He is a Director in the Second National Bank of Detroit.

SLOCUM, GILES BRYAN, of Trenton, was born at Saratoga Springs, New York, July 11, 1808. His grandfather, Giles Slocum, was a Quaker, born in Rhode Island, who moved, at an early date, to Pennsylvania. He was among the sufferers by the Wyoming massacre of 1778, and was one of the sixty who escaped with their lives. His sister Frances, then five years of age, was carried off by the Indians; and, after a captivity of sixty years, was found, near Logansport, Indiana, in 1837, by Colonel Ewing. A very interesting account of this circumstance, written by Lossing, the historian, is now extant. Giles Slocum was a volunteer in Sullivan's expedition against the Indians, in the Genesee Valley. He removed from Pennsylvania to Saratoga Springs, New York, soon after the close of

the war of the Revolution, settling about four miles from the site of the present town, at the outlet of Saratoga Lake. He purchased his farm of General Schuyler, of Revolutionary fame, and they became warm friends. Jonathan Slocum, father of Giles, and great-grandfather of Giles B. Slocum, was killed in the Indian war, on the site of the present city of Wilksbarre, Pennsylvania. Jeremiah Slocum, son of Giles Slocum, and Betty Bryan (Slocum), who was of a Connecticut family, were the parents of Giles B. Slocum, the subject of this sketch. Descended from ancestors who were active participants in the struggles and trials from which have sprung American liberty and civilization, the strength of character which Mr. Slocum inherited, received culture and discipline through early habits of industry and self-reliance. His boyhood years were passed in labor on a farm about two miles from the scene of Burgoyne's surrender. He had the educational advantages which the common schools afforded; and, during his early manhood, taught school three winters in the neighborhood of Saratoga, and one winter near Lockport, New York. He spent the summer of 1830, in Northern New York, farming on the Au Sable River. His first visit to the West was in 1831, when he landed at Detroit; and, after prospecting extensively in the interior, and through the woods above Black River, he settled for the winter, and assisted in laying out the town plat of Vistula, now Toledo, Ohio. He had the only store there; and was engaged in getting out timber for building the first wharf at that place. On the death of his father, in 1832, he returned to the East, and purchased the interest in his father's estate, owned by the remaining heirs. He returned to Michigan early in the winter of 1833, and spent the winters of 1833 and 1834 in the stave business, at the head of Swan Creek Bay, now Newport, where he established a store, went into a general trade; and succeeded in getting the small steamers, "Jack Downing," "Jackson," and "General Brady," to run up Swan Creek, from Lake Erie, to his place. In the spring of 1834, among other pioneer experiences, he paddled a canoe from Jackson down Grand River to Grand Rapids. In the summer of 1834, he established the first store and dock at Truaxton, now Trenton, and continued in the mercantile business there, with slight intermission, for many years. In 1837 he sold the old homestead, and became a Western man; from which time he dates his career as a large real estate owner and operator. Among his land purchases in the vicinity of Trenton was a frontage of over three miles on Detroit River. For fifteen or twenty years following 1837, he turned his attention to sheep-raising; and, during that time, was the largest wool-grower in Michigan. Each year he has increased the number of his acres; and during the past forty years, he has cleared, and brought under culti-



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Engr. by E. C. Williams & F. T. N.Y.

Allan Sheldon

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Giles B. Fournier

Engraved by J. B. Fournier, New York, N.Y.

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$\mathbf{u} = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ and $\mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ are the components of the vectors \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} in the standard basis of \mathbb{R}^2 . The components of the vectors \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} in the standard basis of \mathbb{R}^2 are given by the following formulas:

$$u_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(u_1 + u_2), \quad u_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(u_1 - u_2),$$

$$v_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(v_1 + v_2), \quad v_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(v_1 - v_2).$$
 The components of the vectors \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} in the standard basis of \mathbb{R}^2 are given by the following formulas:

$$u_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(u_1 + u_2), \quad u_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(u_1 - u_2),$$

$$v_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(v_1 + v_2), \quad v_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(v_1 - v_2).$$

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Lichtenthal and Whistler (1973). *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Lichtenthal and Whistler (1973). *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Lichtenthal and Whistler (1973).

1. The authors are grateful to the National Science Foundation (NSF) for the support of this work. The work of the first author was supported by NSF Grant DMS-95-00554. The work of the second author was supported by NSF Grant DMS-95-00554. The work of the third author was supported by NSF Grant DMS-95-00554.

$\mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older has increased by 50% (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000). The number of people aged 65 and older is projected to increase to 20% of the total population by the year 2020 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000). The increase in the number of people aged 65 and older is expected to be even more dramatic in other countries. For example, the number of people aged 65 and older in Japan is projected to increase from 15% of the total population in 1990 to 25% of the total population by the year 2020 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000). The increase in the number of people aged 65 and older is expected to be even more dramatic in other countries. For example, the number of people aged 65 and older in Japan is projected to increase from 15% of the total population in 1990 to 25% of the total population by the year 2020 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000).

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the \mathcal{H}_∞ norm of the closed-loop system is bounded by a constant that depends only on the system parameters. The \mathcal{H}_∞ norm of the closed-loop system is bounded by a constant that depends only on the system parameters. The \mathcal{H}_∞ norm of the closed-loop system is bounded by a constant that depends only on the system parameters.

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Wang, S. C., and J. H. Wu. 1993. The effects of temperature and salinity on the growth and survival of the Chinese mud carp, *Misgurnus dabryi* (Pisces: Synbranchidae). *Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology* 166: 111-120.

the \mathcal{H}_2 norm of the error signal $\|e\|_2$ is bounded by the \mathcal{H}_2 norm of the disturbance $\|d\|_2$ multiplied by the \mathcal{H}_2 norm of the sensitivity function $\|S\|_2$. The \mathcal{H}_2 norm of the sensitivity function is a measure of the system's robustness to disturbances. The \mathcal{H}_2 norm of the sensitivity function is a measure of the system's robustness to disturbances. The \mathcal{H}_2 norm of the sensitivity function is a measure of the system's robustness to disturbances.

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vation, upwards of fifteen hundred acres of heavily timbered land in the vicinity of Trenton; the timber from which has been shipped to New York as staves, used in ship-building at Trenton, as cord-wood sold to steam-boats for fuel, or shipped to Detroit. He was also engaged, from 1843 to 1851, in driving piles and making docks in Detroit, Windsor, Springwells, Trenton, Sandwich, Gibraltar, and Grosse Isle. In 1859 Mr. Slocum and Mr. Charles Mears, of Chicago, having each previously purchased large tracts of land on White River and White Lake, laid out the present thriving village of Whitehall. Mr. Slocum now holds the proprietary right of one-half the land within the limits of the village; and, in addition, large tracts in the vicinity outside the corporate boundary. About the year 1848, Mr. Slocum made a contract, with the county of Wayne, to build two bridges across the river Rouge, and to receive his pay in State lands. These lands he located in the eastern part of Muskegon County, making extensive additions to them by purchase from the State and General Government, and from private parties. This property has become exceedingly valuable, through the extension of railroad facilities. He has built mills there, on the place known as Slocum's Grove, where he conducts a large business in lumbering and farming. In 1838 Mr. Slocum married Sophia Maria Brigham Truax, daughter of Abraham C. Truax—founder of the village of Trenton—who is elsewhere mentioned in this work. Three children were born to them, two of whom—a son, Elliott T., and a daughter, Libbie T.—survive. The son, Hon. Elliott T. Slocum, was born at Trenton, in 1839. He prepared for college at the Episcopal school for boys, kept by the Rev. Moses Hunter, on Grosse Isle, and graduated at Union College, Schenectady, New York, in the class of 1862. His diploma was one of the last signed by Dr. Eliphalet Nott, for so many years President of that institution. He represented the Third Senatorial District, in the State Legislature, in 1869. He is connected in business with his father. Both father and son have taken considerable interest in politics; both were active in the memorable Senatorial contest of 1875, and were influential in securing the election of Senator Christiancy at that time. The elder Mr. Slocum was a member of the convention, under the leadership of Hon. Jacob M. Howard, which organized the Republican party, at Jackson, in 1854; and he has since been a consistent Republican. In 1856 Mr. Slocum took an active interest in the construction of the Detroit, Monroe, and Toledo Railroad; aiding in obtaining right of way,—which he donated through his own property; and purchasing land of others for that special purpose. He was a member of the first Board of Directors of the road. Mr. E. T. Slocum was one of the first directors of the Chicago and Canada Southern Railroad, for which he did much to

obtain the right of way. Soon after the completion of the Toledo and Canada Southern Railroad, the junction of the two roads, which was made on Mr. Slocum's property, took the name of Slocum's Junction. In 1861, and during the war, Mr. Slocum was an earnest supporter of the Government; and was influential in raising men and money, and assisting in equipping regiments for the field. Mr. Slocum was also active in obtaining subscriptions and supplies for the Sanitary Commission. Mr. Slocum is one of the trustees of the Saratoga Monument Association,—a purely patriotic enterprise,—of which Horatio Seymour is President. He has bought and sold large tracts of land—of which bundles of canceled contracts bear witness—without litigation; having always given ample time for their performance. He is one of the few men doing a large business who have stood erect through all the commercial inflations, revulsions, and contractions of his time. Mr. Slocum has always done business exclusively on his own capital; he has never made a mortgage, nor given his note for advance of money; and what he could not do with his own means he left undone.

STANDISH, JOHN D., of Detroit, an active business man for nearly half a century, was born at Granville, Washington County, New York, October 1, 1817. His father, Samuel Standish, died at Granville, in 1862, aged eighty years. He was, for more than fifty years, a successful merchant; during which time he was Postmaster for thirty years, and Surrogate of Washington County for twelve years. In all the attributes of a sound character, he ranked among the foremost in the community. The grandfather, whose name was also Samuel, died at Granville, in 1841, at the age of eighty-seven years. He served with distinction in the Continental army, and was an actor in the remarkable events which attended the tragic death of Jane McCrea, at Fort Edward. He was present at the surrender of General Burgoyne. The great-grandfather, another Samuel, was directly descended, in the fourth generation, in the line of the oldest son, from Captain Miles Standish. He was born at Norwich, Connecticut, in 1718, his family having been among the first emigrants to that State from the Plymouth Colony. He died in 1821, at the advanced age of one hundred and three years. Mr. John D. Standish inherited the physical energy and conservative habits of his ancestors. After several years of primary instruction in the schools of his native village, he entered the academy of Dr. Salem Town, a classical institution of high reputation in its day. At the age of nineteen, he determined to seek a fortune and a home in the West; and, after a

short residence in Buffalo, proceeded to the pioneer settlements of Michigan. He arrived at Detroit, then a city of eight or nine thousand people, in August, 1837. Here, through a trivial circumstance, he became acquainted with the late Hon. S. V. R. Trowbridge, whose aid and friendship he found of much value, and in whose excellent family he enjoyed many privileges. Aided by the encouragement and patronage of Mr. Trowbridge and others, Mr. Standish established, near Birmingham, a select school, which soon became popular, and was continued for nearly three years. This experience Mr. Standish has always regarded as very valuable, and it still affords him many pleasant reminiscences. He now retains the names of more than one hundred of his pupils,—many of whom are men of character and influence. Some are prominent citizens of Detroit; one is a professor in Yale College; one, an ex-Sheriff of Oakland County; one, a missionary of the American Board at Constantinople; and others are merchants and farmers in various parts of the country. In September, 1841, Mr. Standish married, at Pontiac, Miss Emma L. Darrow, of Lyme, Connecticut. They have two sons and two daughters. Shortly after his marriage, he engaged in mercantile business in Oakland; and later, in Macomb County, with varied success. In the winter of 1856-57, nearly all his property was destroyed by fire. He then removed to Detroit, and became one of its most successful merchants; his operations included the trade and packing of pork, the purchase of grain and wool, and the manufacture of paint and lumber. His business amounted to nearly a million dollars annually. In the meantime, he became the owner of large tracts of pine land in Bay and Otsego counties; and organized the township and village of Standish, in Bay County, where he built valuable mills, and made other improvements. He also built the first mill in Otsego County, and shipped the first lumber from that part of the State. In 1872 he transferred his provision trade to his son James, and largely curtailed his business operations, which he limited to the care of his real estate, and the various trusts in his hands. In 1875, however, he accepted, and still continues, the management of one of the established commercial agencies, now esteemed one of the necessary institutions of the day. His early political training was in the Democratic party; but, impelled by his strong antislavery convictions, he assisted in the formation of the Republican party, in 1856, with which he has since been connected. In 1869 he was the Republican candidate for Mayor of the city of Detroit, then strongly Democratic; and, although defeated, received a very complimentary vote above the rest of his ticket. His religious views have always been of a tolerant, but decidedly evangelical character. He became a member of the Baptist Church in early life, and has ever continued an active and influ-

ential member of the denomination; having, for many years, held in it responsible offices. In all social and civil relations, Mr. Standish's sympathies have been uniformly active on the side of intelligence, benevolence, and the public good. He has aided, as opportunity afforded, in local and other efforts to procure advancement in the development of a genuine social and Christian civilization in his adopted city and State. He values above any other success his record of industry, frugality, and integrity.

SHEARER, HON. JONATHAN, Pioneer and Farmer, of Plymouth, was born in Franklin County, Massachusetts, August 23, 1796. His great-grandfather, James Shearer, was a native of Scotland; and the father of James emigrated to that country from Germany. Mr. Shearer's grandfather was born in the county of Antrim, and came to this country at an early age, somewhere between 1830 and 1840. He had eight sons, all of whom served in the Revolutionary army. The youngest two, aged respectively fourteen and sixteen, drove the baggage wagons of General Washington a portion of the time; the others bore arms, and participated in most of the conflicts of the war. Mr. Shearer's father, William Shearer, was born at Palmer, Massachusetts, in 1748. He was the second son; and volunteered at Lexington, in 1775, when twenty-seven years old, engaging in the battles of Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill. He served under General Ethan Allen, at the taking of Ticonderoga; under General Stark, at the battle of Bennington; and under General Gates, at the surrender of Burgoyne. He died in Franklin, Massachusetts, in 1829, at the age of eighty-one. The mother of Jonathan Shearer, Betsey Morton, was born in Boston about 1758, and was the daughter of a ship-owner, who came to Boston from Liverpool. Her father resided in Boston, a near neighbor to the elder John Adams; and, when the British put the military over the civil power in Boston, Mr. Adams invited the Morton family to go to his country residence at Quincy, which invitation was accepted. The two families resided for a time under the same roof; and, when the British evacuated Boston, they returned to that city. The mother of Mr. Shearer attended school with John Quincy Adams, she being about five years his senior. At the close of the war, William Shearer became a farmer in Franklin County, Massachusetts, and reared a large family. Jonathan Shearer, the seventh son, was born August 23, 1796. He studied at the academy of Professor Hitchcock, the geologist, at Deerfield, Massachusetts; and at the academy of Professor Chase,



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Geo. Dana Standish

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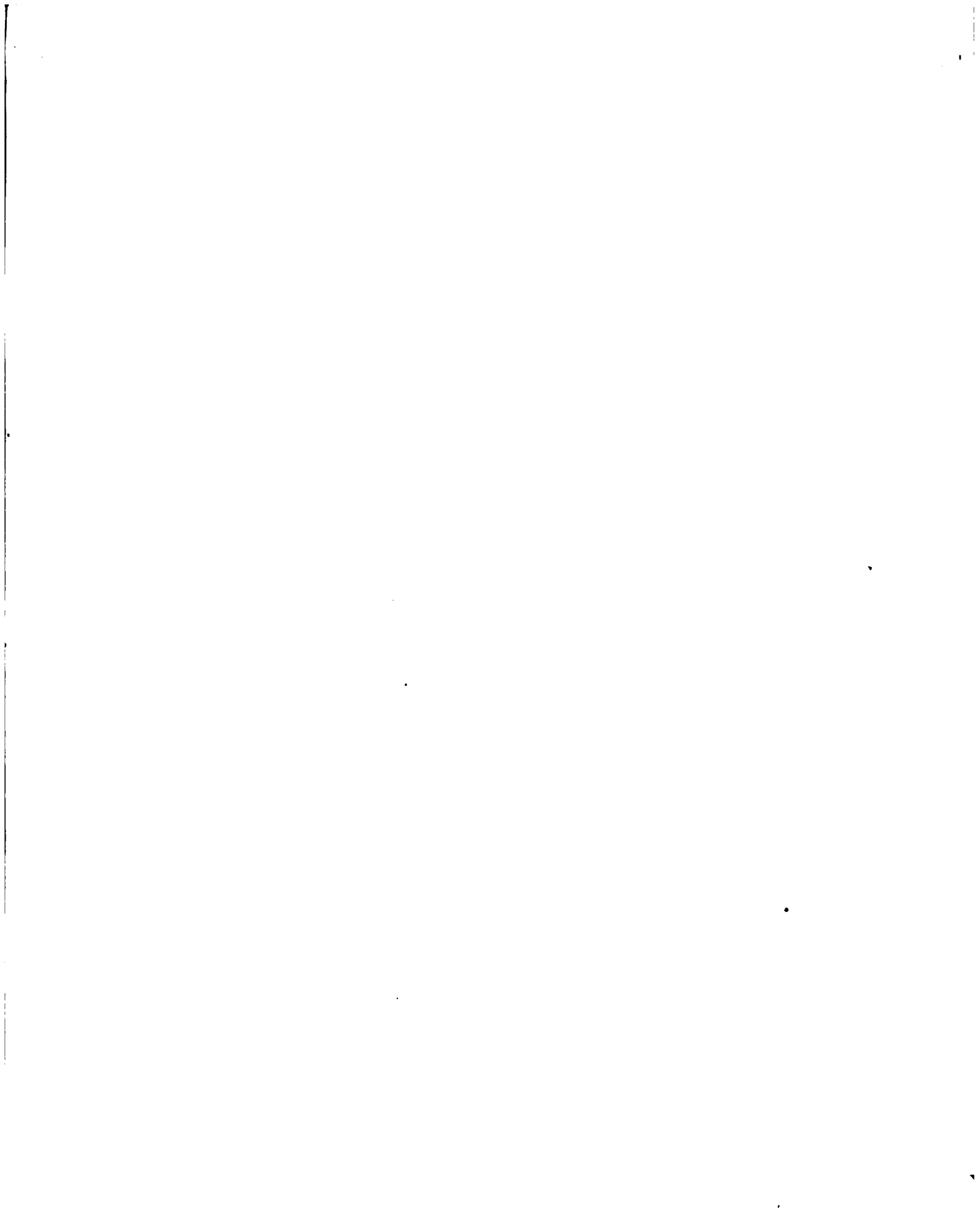


Yours truly
J. Shearer





John Dana Standish



SMITH, MARTIN S., Detroit, Michigan, Merchant, was born in Lima, Livingston County, New York, in 1834. His parents, Ira D. and Sarah (Snyder) Smith, were both natives of Columbia County, in the same State, and emigrated to Michigan when their son was ten years of age. In his fourteenth year, Mr. Smith commenced life, on his own account, as clerk in a clothing store in Pontiac. He was subsequently employed in the office of the *Pontiac Gazette*,—then owned and managed by William M. Thompson. He remained here two years, and left to accept a more profitable position in the dry-goods establishment of J. C. Goodsell, of the same town. In the spring of 1851, he entered the house of Holmes & Co., Detroit, where he remained a year, when he became connected with the jewelry store of L. P. Durkee & Co. On the failure of this house, in 1859, he purchased, with the accumulated savings—one thousand dollars—of his ten years' labor, the business of the firm; and, with the assistance of the credit which his well-known energy and integrity enabled him to command, has since conducted a large and constantly growing trade. In August, 1864, he gave his brother, Frank G. Smith,—who had previously been associated with him as a clerk,—an interest in the firm. At the same time, Edward J. Smith, who had, for nine years, held a responsible position in the jewelry house of George Doty, of Detroit, was admitted to the firm. He remained a member of it until 1868, when he was compelled to retire on account of ill health. From a small retail trade of seventeen thousand dollars, in 1859, the business, under the prudent and energetic management of Mr. Smith, steadily increased, until, in 1872, the sales amounted to three hundred thousand dollars. During a visit to Europe in 1868, Mr. Smith arranged for the direct importation of the various manufactures in his line of goods, thus gaining a decided advantage over other competitors in the retail trade. He was the first leading jeweler in the West, who, recognizing the merits of the now celebrated American watch, freely gave it his own indorsement, by which he aided materially in establishing that important branch of American industry. In the past few years, through the efforts of such patrons of home industry as Mr. Smith, the sale of American watches has steadily increased, in spite of foreign competition; and, at the Centennial Exhibition, the display made by the American Watch Company attracted the attention and excited the admiration of all the representatives of the leading European manufacturers. Mr. Smith has traveled extensively in Europe; and, in 1866, spent several months in the island of Cuba, for the benefit of his health. He succeeded Governor Bagley as Police Commissioner, in 1872, and was re-appointed in 1877. He is a Director of the American National Bank, and of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company. He is prominently identified with the Masonic Fra-

ternity, having filled the office of Grand Treasurer of the Grand Commandery of Michigan. In 1862 Mr. Smith married Mary E. Judson, of Detroit. During his career as a business man in that city, he has never been prominently connected with any political party; nor has he ever manifested any ambition for honors as an office-holder. He has preferred to devote his time to his business, which, by close attention and untiring energy, has not only brought him a handsome competence, but has placed him foremost on the list of successful merchants.

SMITH, BRADFORD, Real Estate Agent, of Detroit, was born at Moira, Franklin County, New York. He is a lineal descendant of William Bradford, who came from England in the "Mayflower," and was Governor of Plymouth Colony for thirty years. His great-grandfather was in the battle of Quebec; his grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier; and his father was at the battle of Plattsburg, in the War of 1812. His maternal grandfather, a Baptist minister of New Hampshire, received a commission from General Washington, and served during the war for independence. Mr. Bradford Smith graduated from St. Lawrence Academy; and then, for four years, attended Oberlin College, Ohio. After leaving the college, he became a successful teacher; and, in 1870, received the degree of A. M. from his *Alma Mater*. In 1853 he removed to Detroit, and became Principal of the Houghton Union School, and Superintendent of the schools connected with it. This position he filled for eight years, when he retired from teaching and entered the real estate business. He has acquired a fair competence, and is widely known as a prompt and honorable business man. He is an active member and one of the officers of the Fort Street Presbyterian Church. For two years, he was President of the Young Men's Christian Association; he has long been a member of its board of managers, and Chairman of the Employment Committee. Hundreds of young men in Detroit are indebted to him for their start in life. Mr. Smith is much interested in the intellectual and religious culture of the young. He is actively engaged in the Sabbath-school of his own church, and in various mission schools. He has long been identified with the temperance cause, and has, of late, acted with the Prohibition party, though a Republican, in all matters of national interest. In 1876 the State Prohibition Convention appointed Mr. Smith, in connection with Rev. John Russell and President Jocelyn, of Albion College, to bring the question of prohibition again before the State Legislature. In 1875 Mr. Smith was appointed, by Governor Bagley, Commis-



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W. B. Smith

W. B. Smith, President of the University of

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Eng. by Geo. E. Ferne, N. York

F. X. Spranger, M.D.



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IS XAVIER, M. D., Detroit,
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sioner of Wayne County for pauper, penal, and reformatory institutions. His duties, as prescribed by law, are to look after children under sixteen years of age who are apprehended for misdemeanors or criminal offenses, to seek homes for such as need them, and to have a supervision of their general deportment. Mr. Smith has added the responsibility of overlooking their attendance at school. When children are convicted of criminal offense, they are placed in the custody of Mr. Smith, who decides whether they shall be placed under a State institution, or shall be taken under his own charge. The latter course is usually pursued; and, in 1877, he had one hundred and fifty children under his care. They are required to report to him in person. He keeps himself well informed concerning the deportment of each child, and attends to the personal comfort of each. Mr. Smith has been highly complimented upon his manner of treating these youths, who have just entered upon a life of crime, and it is thought his plan will be productive of incalculable good. Mr. Smith gives his time gratuitously to this work, and is often called upon to furnish clothing and support for the children under his care. At the opening of our civil war, Mr. Smith volunteered, was appointed Captain, and assisted in recruiting a company; but he was not able to pass muster,—on account of lameness caused by a sprained knee,—and secured a young man to represent him in the struggle to maintain our national existence and unity.

SNOW, DR. EDWARD S., of Dearborn, Michigan, was born in Austinburg, Ashtabula County, Ohio, July 5, 1820. His parents, Sparrow and Clara (Kneeland) Snow, were natives of Massachusetts, and were of English descent. They were married at Sandersfield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, in 1811, and moved on to a farm in Austinburg, Ohio, in 1817. Doctor Snow left home in 1838 to attend the Grand River Institute, Ohio, where he graduated in 1842. He had studied surveying, and applied to the Government for a contract for surveying the district then known as the North-west Territory. His application was made to J. R. Giddings, then a prominent Representative in Congress, devoted to antislavery interests; but the abolitionists were not in power, and the application failed. He had already served two years as Adjutant of 1st Rifle Regiment, Second Brigade and Twenty-first Division, under Colonel Tracy and General Stearns, of Ohio. He taught two years, first in Jefferson, and afterwards in Palmyra, Ohio, and then commenced the study of medicine, under the tuition of O. K. Hawley, of Austinburg. After graduating in 1847, from the medical branch of the Western Reserve College, at Cleveland,

Ohio, he practiced both in Plymouth and Dearborn, Michigan, and the following year was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, in charge at Detroit Arsenal. He retained the position only one year; but, in 1852, was re-instated by Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War. He served in this capacity twenty-four years, until the arsenal was abandoned by the United States Ordnance Department. Doctor Snow has been a member of the Wayne County Medical Society twenty-nine years. In 1874 he occupied the honorable position of Vice-President. He represented the society at the National Medical Association, held at Cincinnati, in May, 1871; and also in the one held at Louisville, in 1875. He was elected, in 1874, President of the Dearborn Literary Society. At the winter session of 1876-77, of the Medical Alumni of the State University, at Ann Arbor, he was unanimously elected an honorary member. His travels have been extensive throughout the United States, both in his official and private capacity. In politics, he has always been a stanch Republican. Doctor Snow is one of the oldest practitioners of Wayne County. From small beginnings, he has risen to wealth, and an honorable position in his profession. He married Elizabeth Austin, of Austinburg, Ohio, October 22, 1850. They have two children.

SPRANGER, FRANCIS XAVIER, M. D., Detroit, son of Lawrence and Mary (Shuster) Spranger, was born in the kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, on the 13th of March, 1840. His parents emigrated to America when he was nine years old. When quite young he entered the Benedictine College, at Carrollton, Pennsylvania, where he took a course in Latin; at seventeen years of age, he commenced the study of medicine, under the direction of Dr. H. Hoffman, and afterwards became the pupil of Dr. J. M. Parks, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He graduated with the degree of M. D., at the Homeopathic Medical College, of Cleveland, Ohio. In August, 1862, he established himself in Detroit, where he has since continued in the practice of his profession. Doctor Spranger was one of the organizers of the Detroit Homeopathic College, and Professor of Pathology and Physical Diagnosis during its four terms; he was President of the college during the last term. He is firm in the belief that *similia similibus* is an essential law of cure; but does not believe in the exclusive adherence to infinitesimal doses, and the single remedy. He feels that it is the physician's most important duty to cure his patient in the speediest and safest manner, regardless of the theories and dogmas laid down. He believes, that, if the physician prescribes proper remedies in sufficient doses to cure without doing harm, he does

his duty to the patient; and that, to be able to do this for each special case, it is necessary to have not only a thorough knowledge of the pathogenesis of drugs, but of the collateral sciences of anatomy, physiology, and pathology. During the last fifteen years, Doctor Spranger's practice has steadily increased until his office prescriptions average, in number, seven thousand per year, and his professional visits from thirty to forty per day. He has a large list of deserving charity patients. In 1854, Doctor Spranger, in company with his parents, visited Nicaragua, and was present at the bombardment of Greytown, which occurred on the 11th of July. In 1858 he married, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Miss Mary Sattig. They have had seven children,—four of whom are living,—and one grandchild. Doctor Spranger is a member of the Arbeiter Society, and also of the Concordia Society. He is an ardent lover of music, for which he possesses much talent. His favorite instrument is the Zither, and, as an amateur performer, he has few equals. In social life he is of an affable, genial temperament, with none of the *hauteur* which characterizes many successful professional men. Although reared in the Catholic faith, Doctor Spranger is very liberal in his religious views towards other denominations. He has never taken any part in politics, nor sought public office. He was appointed City Physician by the Common Council, in 1868, to fill a vacancy, and served six months.

SPRAGUE, COLONEL THOMAS SPENCER, Lawyer, Detroit, was born March 6, 1823, in Poultney, Rutland County, Vermont; and comes from a long line of ancestors, who were illustrious in the early annals of the colonies. The descendants of his great-grandfather, William Sprague,—one of the "Mayflower" pilgrims,—settled in Rhode Island, and thence emigrated to Connecticut, Ohio, and Vermont, during the latter part of the eighteenth century. They were enthusiastic supporters of the war which terminated in the independence of the United States. Daniel Sprague was one of the early founders of Poultney, Vermont; the family mansion which he built is still standing, in good preservation. It is the birthplace of the subject of this sketch, and also of his father, Isaac M. Sprague, D. D. His mother, Adelia Maria Hearst, is a descendant of one of the pioneers of the Mohawk Valley. It was at her father's house that the surrender of the British took place, after the battle of Bennington. Colonel Sprague studied at Poultney, Vermont; Flatbush, Long Island; Sherbourne, New York; and Hartford, Connecticut; graduating from Trinity College,

at the latter place. Being averse to the profession of law, which his father desired him to study, he learned the printer's trade. In 1845 he removed to Detroit, Michigan, where he engaged in a foundry and machine shop with his uncle, the late C. M. Hyde. During his intervals of leisure, he studied law with another uncle, the late Hon. B. F. H. Witherell. In the winter of 1845-46, he became interested in developing the then recently discovered mineral resources of Lake Superior, and in bringing them to the notice of New York capitalists. Being appointed United States Deputy Marshal, in 1850, he arrested the Beaver Island Mormons, for interfering with the mail, thus breaking up the Mormon interest in the State. In 1852 Colonel Sprague took editorial and business charge of the Detroit *Tribune*, and was successful in restoring it to financial prosperity. On the breaking out of the civil war, Colonel Sprague tendered his services to Governor Blair, and assisted in the organization of troops for the field. He had risen from the ranks of the old Hartford Light Infantry,—a company organized in 1754,—of which he had been Captain, and afterwards Colonel. He devoted much time to the work of raising and equipping the 27th Michigan Infantry, of which he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel. The record of this regiment is one of the finest in the war. At the commencement of the Indian troubles, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel; and appointed—with the powers of a Provost-Marshal—to the command of the Sixth Congressional District. The printers of Detroit showed their appreciation of his services by presenting him with a sword, sash, belt, and other military trappings. He pacified the Indians, sending seven hundred of them to the front lines. He was mustered out of service in 1865, and returned to Detroit, where he resumed professional practice, devoting himself entirely to patent law. Colonel Sprague occupies high positions of trust and honor. For three years he was President of the Toledo and St. Louis Air Line Railroad, and is now Vice-President of the same organization. He is President of the St. Paul and Iowa South-western Railroad; of the Capital Gas Construction and Improvement Company, of Washington, D. C.; and also of the Mechanics' and Inventors' Association. He has been President of the latter institution for ten years, and acts as attorney for the association, which numbers over eight thousand members. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. Colonel Sprague was an old-line Henry Clay Whig until 1854, when he united with the Republican party, of which the *Tribune* was the first organ in Detroit. He was married, in March, 1854, to Mary Elizabeth Hubbell, of Hartford, Connecticut, a descendant of the celebrated John Jay family. They have two children,—a son, Henry S., who served in the late civil war; and a daughter, Adelia Maria, now residing in Chicago.

SWAIN, ISAAC N., of Detroit, Michigan, was born near Sackett's Harbor, Jefferson County, New York, November 20, 1807. He is the son of Richard and Martha (Seaman) Swain. Thomas Seaman,—the founder of his mother's family in this country,—came from Rehoboth, England, in 1696, and settled in Massachusetts, on a tract of land twelve miles east of Providence, which he named Rehoboth. There one of his grandsons preached until he was one hundred and four years old. Three others attained a similar age. Mrs. Swain had a mind of rare intelligence, cultivated by extensive reading; and was especially familiar with the Scriptures. She lived a widow thirty years, doing good. Her death occurred at Watervliet, in 1864, when she was ninety-three years old. Isaac Swain's father, Richard Swain, was a conscientious, hard working man, whose ancestry were among the earliest Quaker settlers in this country. They came over from Plymouth, in Devonshire, England, and settled in Salem; but removed to Nantucket, in 1690, on account of the persecutions which grew out of the Salem witchcraft excitement. Many of their descendants are living there at this day. Richard Swain was born in 1773, and was left an orphan at an early age. When he was eighteen, he engaged in mercantile and real estate business. In 1796, he married, and purchased a valuable tract of land on the east shore of Lake Cayuga, in the town of Scipio, Cayuga County. After he had improved the property for several years, the title proved to be defective, and he removed to Jefferson County, New York. There his son Isaac N. Swain passed the first nine years of his life. His home was near Sackett's Harbor; the scene of many events in the last war with England, and with her Indian allies. He heard the first guns that were fired in the war, and remembers many exciting incidents which happened on the frontier. He acquired by this experience a horror of war and its attending evils, especially drunkenness, which was so common among the soldiers and sailors of that time. In 1816 the family settled in a dense wilderness, on the Holland Purchase, since known as Royalton, in Niagara County, New York. His father made a large clearing and sowed with wheat, which he purchased at two and a half dollars a bushel, expecting that his first crop would pay for the land. The yield was excellent. The entire crop was reaped with sickles and thrashed with flails; and then hauled in wagons fifty-five miles, over bad roads, to the nearest market,—now the city of Rochester, New York,—where it brought only twenty-five or twenty-eight cents a bushel. Other farm produce brought little or nothing; potatoes selling for three cents a bushel, while Onondago salt cost seven dollars a barrel, and other articles of merchandise were proportionally dear. The erection of the first school-house in that neighborhood was an event which Mr. Isaac N. Swain remembers vividly; the

building was completed in one day, by the farmers who came from many miles around. The first teacher received ten bushels of wheat per month and his board. Books were so scarce that Isaac Swain, when only ten years old, gladly dug potatoes two days for the use of Mr. Stone's *Pike's Arithmetic*; and husked corn four days to get money enough to buy a slate. This scarcity made him feel the value of books, and gave him a love for them which years have increased. All the money given him by his father for Fourth of July, or general training day, was carefully hoarded to form a fund for the purchase of new books. The books thus obtained have now an honored place in his valuable library, and possess a charm outside of their intrinsic merit, connected, as they are, with the history of his early struggle and privations. In the fall of 1821, when Mr. Swain was fourteen years old, contracts were let, and the great work of constructing the Erie Canal commenced. The news spread that the contractors would pay a man with a team and scraper one dollar per day in cash; and Mr. Swain persuaded his father to fit him out for the work, to which he went alone, and did good service. He returned, when the frosts prevented further labor, with his team and scraper in perfect condition, and all his wages in silver coin, which he placed in his mother's lap. Mr. Swain takes pride now in the fact that he was enabled to assist, even in so obscure a way, in the great work that served to make the products of the West accessible to the markets of the world. Mr. Swain's elementary education was continued in the log school-house, with the encouragement and assistance of his much loved mother, until he was sixteen. At that age, he secured a certificate as a teacher, and taught during the winters of the next four years. He devoted the proceeds to defraying his school expenses at the Middlebury Academy, some forty miles distant, to which he was in the habit of walking, when he could be spared from work on the farm. He sometimes accomplished the distance in one day. In order to obtain funds for a collegiate education, he went South and taught until his health failed. On his return North, after teaching a year, he made a prospecting tour of three months through Michigan, and purchased eighty acres of land near the present sight of Jackson. In 1830 he married Vallonia, daughter of Deacon William Smith, of Royalton, and made his permanent home in Michigan. In 1831 he bought some Government land, in what is now Spring Arbor, Jackson County; on this land he built a house, and plowed and planted forty acres. While the work was in progress, a wandering tribe of Pottawatomie Indians encamped near the place; and, for many days, harrassed him, not only by begging, but by stealing and butchering his stock. They were finally moved West by order of the Government. Mr. Swain has had more than sixty years of frontier life, and familiar ac-

quaintance with the various Indian tribes, from the Six Nations of New York State to the Sioux and Foxes of the West; and, basing his opinions on his knowledge of their character, believes the race must and ought to be exterminated. In the early settlement of Michigan, wild beasts were troublesome, especially wolves; and Mr. Swain protected, only by his dog Ponto, and his rifle, had many rough encounters with them, which are evidenced by the many scars he still carries. In 1834 he moved his residence about four miles nearer the village of Concord, on to lands which he owned there. There he continued his farm, carried on surveying and engineering; and, as he acquired means, became interested in the lumber business,—running a mill, and engaging in mercantile pursuits. He used his influence to secure a canal or railroad in the vicinity of Concord. As he failed to succeed, he once more removed into the dense forest, down the Paw Paw Valley, and settled at the present site of Watervliet, Berrien County, supposing he had made a certainty of being on the route of the Michigan Central Railroad, when it should be built. In this, however, he was disappointed. The State sold its franchise to the present Michigan Central Railroad Company, which departed from the State's plighted faith, and left Watervliet twenty miles off in the forest. Notwithstanding these unexpected obstacles, Mr. Swain prosecuted his business enterprises with the utmost energy and success. The time from 1855 to 1858 he spent in traveling in the hope of restoring his wife's health. Change of air, however, proved unavailing. After her death, which occurred in 1858, he bought twelve acres of land on the western bank of the Detroit River, and commenced its cultivation and adornment. In 1861, '62 and '63, he built there one of the most substantial mansions of the West, which is now his home. Mr. Swain is a man of considerable literary attainment; and has formed a valuable library, which is one of his chief sources of delight. Though by birth, principle, and education a Democrat, he has never sympathized with the so-called Democratic party since its first concession to the slave power, in 1850; and has voted with the Republican party since 1864. During the civil war, he gave his earnest influence and support to the victorious prosecution of the Union cause. He has sympathized with the temperance movement from its beginning; and has occasionally delivered public addresses on the subject. He has especially urged new settlers, as they came in, to sign the temperance pledge, and keep it faithfully. He has never taken wine, or malt, or spirituous liquors as a beverage, nor does he use tea, coffee, or tobacco. He is six feet two inches in height, and is compactly built. He has a full, flowing beard, iron grey hair, light, clear complexion, and a fine set of natural teeth. He has passed through many hardships, yet is as erect as most men of fifty. He is simple and easy in his man-

ners; prompt, courteous, and agreeable in all business transactions; and delights in relating his varied adventures, especially to the young. He married, the second time, September 1, 1859, Mrs. Eleanor J. Champion, of Ypsilanti. She is still living.

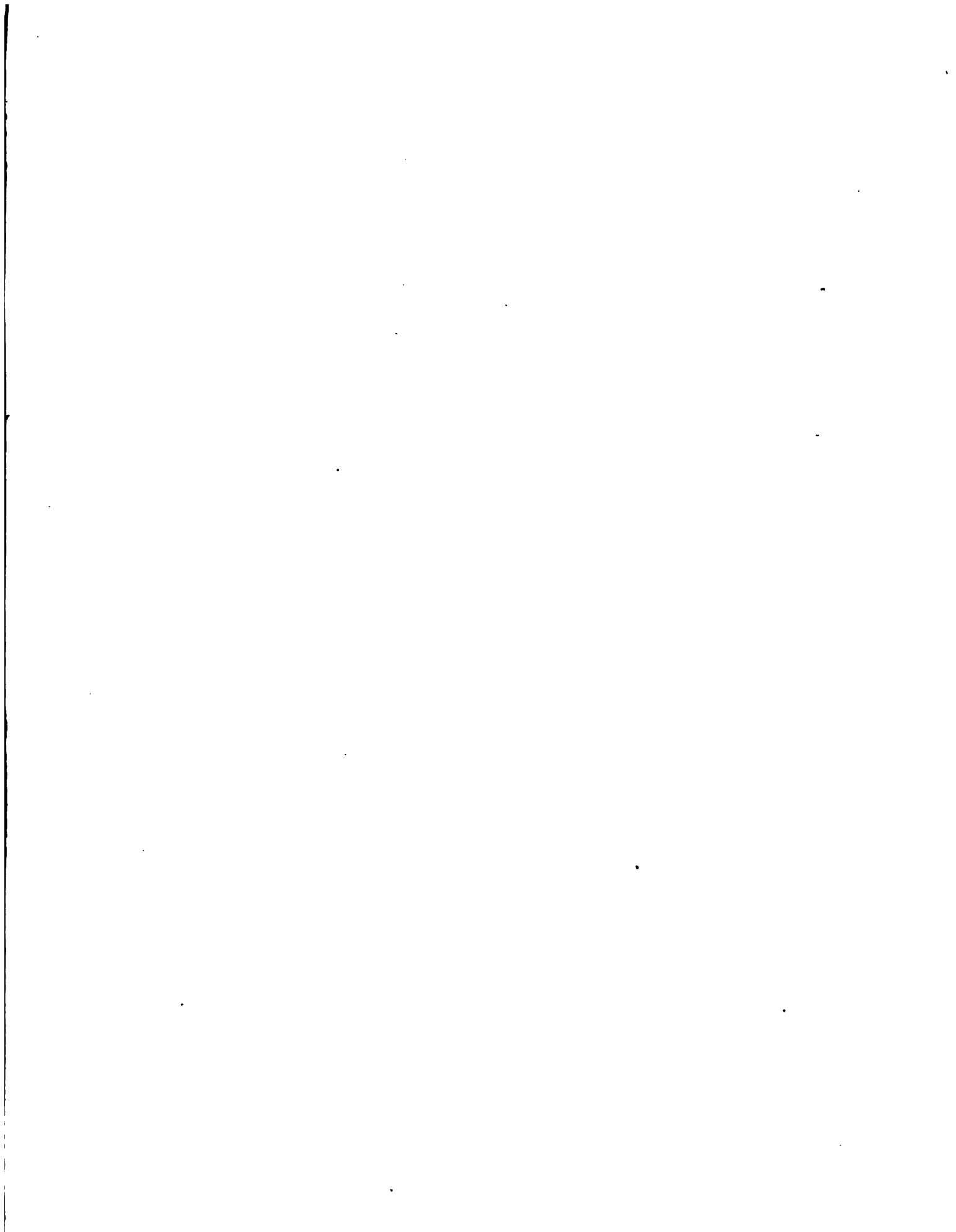
SWIFT, REV. MARCUS, of Detroit, was born in the township of Palmyra, Wayne County, New York, June 23, 1793. His father, General John Swift, was originally from Connecticut, but was the first landed proprietor of the township of Palmyra and the adjoining township of Macedon, and located the village of Palmyra. He was commissioned a Brigadier-General in the War of 1812, and was killed, July 13, 1814, at the capture of Fort George. He was a man of strong powers, which were inherited by his son. Mr. Marcus Swift passed his youth in the occupations of farming and milling. He married, at the age of eighteen, Anna Osband, whose father, Weaver Osband, was a soldier in the Revolution. Mr. Swift's mind was of a religious and philanthropic type; and, when twenty years of age, he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His early educational advantages having been somewhat above the average of the pioneers of the time, he was soon after licensed to preach the Gospel. About the same time, a sudden reverse of fortune caused him to seek a new home in the wilds of Michigan; and, in 1825, he located a tract of land in the present township of Nankin, Wayne County, reaching Detroit October 9, of that year. At this time, but two teams of horses were employed in moving emigrants to the interior, and neither team was just then available. A row-boat conveyed the emigrants, by way of the Detroit and Rouge rivers, to a point near the present village of Dearborn, and the remainder of the journey was made by the aid of three Indian ponies. Mr. Swift, with his wife and four children, and the family of Luther Reeve, who accompanied him, found quarters at the house of Benjamin Williams, some three miles from their location. His cabin, consisting of but one room, accommodated all the party until the following spring. Without money, team, or human aid, except his two boys, aged respectively eight and twelve years, Mr. Swift got out the timber and all the accessories for building a log house. The house was completed and occupied the following March, having been erected with no other help than that of the few settlers, who lent willing hands to roll up the logs for the body of the house. Before the building possessed door or window, it was dedicated to Almighty God by prayer and singing. Mr. Swift's was emphatically a life of faith; and, as he undertook no enterprise upon which he could not ask

the divine blessing, he trusted implicitly to God. His moral standard was high, and he would brook no deviation from it. This is illustrated by his refusing to shoot a fine buck which strayed into his enclosure on Sunday, during a time of great scarcity of food. The fact that the next day the buck returned, bringing with him two of his fellows, and that Mr. Swift shot the three, may be regarded as a reward for his faith, or a happy accident, according as one's belief inclines him. Mr. Swift believes the animals were mercifully sent. The same attribute of trust led him, during a time of threatening want, in the summer of 1826, to ask credit of an acquaintance and trader in Detroit, for supplies to the amount of twelve dollars, upon a full statement of his circumstances. Pay day came, but no money; trembling and disconsolate, Mr. Swift resolved to see his creditor and tell him his extremity, when he unexpectedly received a letter from his native place with an inclosure of thirteen dollars. The townships of Redford, Livonia, Nankin, and Dearborn, were, at this time, embraced in one, under the name of the township of Bucklin; and settlers were coming in rapidly. In 1827 Mr. Swift was elected Supervisor, then a most important office. He was elected for nine successive years, and then declined to serve longer, wishing to give his attention wholly to the sacred ministry, which was the main purpose of his life. He also served as Justice of the Peace, under appointment by President Jackson, until the admission of Michigan as a State. Mr. Swift was, from the first, a preacher and missionary among the settlers, holding services regularly on Sundays, at convenient points. The Methodist Episcopal Church having organized a conference, in 1833, he took charge of the Oakland circuit, involving a ride of one hundred and twenty-five miles. This he made every four weeks, preaching thirty-one times each month, and receiving, in payment for two years' services, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and almost every known article except money. The pleasures and trials of the pioneer preacher need not be here detailed. After a year's subsequent labor on Plymouth circuit, Mr. Swift withdrew from further conference supervision, and performed voluntary labor, preaching every Sabbath, and sometimes on week days, with no compensation except occasional contributions from the indigent people whom he served. He always responded with alacrity to calls for pastoral service, often taking a horse from the plow to go and preach one of the funeral sermons for which he was famous. Mr. Swift dissolved his connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1841, uniting with others in a written communication to the conference, in which the reasons for withdrawal were fully stated. In May, 1841, an organization of seceding ministers was effected, under the name of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, according to a book of doctrines and discipline chiefly compiled by Mr. Swift. In May, 1843, a large convention of Methodists was held in Utica, New York, to which Mr. Swift was a delegate, and at which nine States were represented. This convention organized the Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America, with about one hundred and seventy preachers, representing eight thousand members. This organization absorbed that formed in Michigan two years before. It is needless to say that this schism grew out of the agitation of the slavery question in the church, Mr. Swift having been among the first to take antislavery grounds. As seen above, he was substantially the father of Wesleyan Methodism, his agitation of the slavery question beginning as early as 1835. In the conference, with none to second him, he insisted that the church should take such action as would show to the world that, in its councils, the higher law governed. While regarding with the amplest charity those who differed with him, "his heart burned in him like a fire," and the wrongs and sufferings of the slaves stung every fiber of his sympathetic nature with pain. When such a man feels, he works, regardless of consequences. Though Mr. Swift had filled all the requirements and passed a complete and satisfactory examination, the Bishop and conference refused to ordain him an elder, except upon the condition that he cease the agitation of the slavery question. The spirit of his manhood arose in rebellion at the infamous proposal; he threw his whole soul into the warfare, and his withdrawal from the church became a necessity. Nothing could separate him from the love of liberty; and all cries of "peace, peace," were answered with "first pure, then peaceable." He became the subject of mob violence, his house was burned over his head, and property he had gained by patient industry was destroyed by ruthless hands. Though not a Garrisonian abolitionist, Mr. Swift acted with most of the antislavery organizations, prior to their being merged into the Republican party, in 1856. The antislavery agitation, and its effect upon both parties and churches, is matter of history, as is also the self-sacrifice of its devotees. Mr. Swift's work increased in its earnestness and intensity until the final overthrow of the "sum of all villainies." In 1865, while preaching in the Baptist Church at Northville, then his residence, he was taken with a chill; and, being removed to the home of his youngest son, Dr. J. M. Swift, expired, February 19, after an illness of six days. His last words were, "Now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy words, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation," referring to the near close of the war and fall of slavery. He also said, "The great principles for which I labored and fought, amid reverses and persecutions, are now the ruling sentiment of the nation. I have lived in a glorious age, and my eyes have seen the

powers of darkness give way before the reign of liberty and equality." Socially, Mr. Swift was kind, benevolent, and hospitable, of a cheerful, sanguine temperament, and possessed of a considerable fund of humor. In person, he was six feet three inches in height, gaunt and muscular; physically designed by nature to endure the hardships of pioneer life, and protect the brave spirit fighting the long battle of reform.

SWIFT, HON. JOHN MARCUS, of Northville, Michigan, was born in Nankin, Wayne County, February 11, 1832. He is the grandson of General John Swift, a prominent citizen of Palmyra, New York, and the youngest son of the Rev. Marcus Swift, one of the early settlers in Michigan. His mother was Anna Osband, a daughter of Weaver Osband, a soldier of the Revolution. His parents emigrated to Michigan in 1826, and settled on a farm in Nankin. Here Doctor Swift's youth was passed with such limited educational advantages as the pioneer days afforded, and here his mother died when he was but ten years old. His father afterwards married Huldah C. Peck, who became the boy's teacher during the hours when he was released from farm work. His additional school facilities consisted of one year in the common school at Plymouth, and three terms at Griffin Academy, Ypsilanti, previous to his thirteenth year; and one term—shortened by illness induced by overwork—at college in his nineteenth year. Often he studied with his book fastened to the plough-handle, as he drove his team; and acquired much in the long winter evenings in his father's farm-house kitchen. A retentive memory and a taste for reading enabled him, in a great measure, to overcome the lack of early tuition. In 1851 he commenced the study of medicine. He received his diploma, in 1854, from the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio. Rush Medical College, Chicago, conferred a degree upon him in 1864, on recommendations from Z. Pitcher, M. D., of Detroit, Prof. Moses Gunn, and other medical men of note, in consideration of his valuable contributions to current medical literature, and original treatment of diseases, particularly diphtheria. Doctor Swift established himself in Wayne County in 1853; and entered upon the practice of his profession in connection with an older brother, Dr. Orson R. Swift, which connection continued about three years. Doctor Swift, in his medical course as a student, exhibited, in the different departments of study, unusual powers of application, quick discernment, and ready analysis. He brought these requisites, so essential to success in medicine, into his profession, with a determination ever to be abreast of the times. These qualifications, coupled

with his *esprit de corps*, insured him an extensive and lucrative practice, and gave him a wide reputation. In 1867 he was thrown from a carriage, and so severely injured as to be forced to retire from the more arduous duties of a country physician, and turn his attention to mercantile pursuits. He is still a leading physician in his section, being frequently called to consult with the Faculty of the University, and medical men of Detroit and the surrounding country. He is a member of the Wayne County Medical Society. He aided in the organization of the Union Medical Society of Oakland, Wayne, and Washtenaw counties, which he served as presiding officer. He has been elected a member of various other medical societies, both in this country and in England. In 1875 he was a delegate to the American Medical Association. In 1864 he was elected to the Legislature from the Fourth District. He has been an earnest and active Republican from the birth of that party. Previous to its existence, he was an old-time abolitionist, and an ardent advocate of the rights of the slave. The outspoken defense of his principles gained for him in childhood the contemptuous title of the "little nigger preacher." A well-read man, not only in his profession, but also in much of the science, literature, and politics of the day, and ever reading and thinking, he is ready on all suitable occasions to give utterance to his views, and defend them with earnestness and ability. He speaks easily and with emphasis on subjects in which he is interested, particularly on those having a moral bearing. At the age of ten years, he united with the Wesleyan Methodist Church. He disagreed, however, with that body on the subject of secret societies, and, in maturer years, allowed his connection with it to lapse. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows. In 1876, with his wife and daughter, he joined the Presbyterian Church, with the understanding that he was not required to assent to any doctrines but those held by all Evangelical Churches. He is the beloved teacher of the large and flourishing Bible-class connected with that church, and is actively interested in Sunday-school work. He gives time, money, and influence to aid the various churches in his village; and they are indebted to his freedom from sectarian bias for services in Sunday-schools, business and religious meetings, and in the choirs which have been successfully instructed by him. He has a good knowledge of music, and a fine tenor voice. He has made great sacrifice in the interests of sacred and secular music; and to him is largely due the wide-spread reputation of Northville as a musical town. He has always been an advocate of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors, and has given his support to the temperance cause in its various phases of action. As a Christian physician, he has ever felt it his duty in all cases of serious sickness, to know the relations of his





1875

J. H. Thurston

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John Smith



patients toward their Maker; and is often heard directing them to Jesus Christ, and encouraging them with the hopes and consolations of the Gospel. In 1876 a commission was appointed by Governor Bagley to locate the State House of Correction. The commissioners were: Hon. H. Rich, of Ionia; Charles T. Hills, of Muskegon; and Hon. J. M. Swift. The work of the commission was satisfactorily performed by the location of the house at Ionia. Doctor Swift married, February 11, 1852, Emily B. Barker, daughter of Captain George J. Barker, of Grand Rapids. They have one child,—Mrs. George A. Milne,—who inherits musical talents from both her parents. The orphan children of his brother, Dr. Orson R. Swift, of whom he was guardian during their minority, hold places side by side with his own daughter in their uncle's heart and home. Marcus G. B. Swift, the nephew, resides in Fall River, Massachusetts; the niece is Mrs. James A. Dubnar, of Detroit. Doctor Swift is a member of the School Board, and is active in all matters pertaining to the moral and material growth of Northville. He occupies various places of public and private trust, and his advice and judgment are highly esteemed. He is in the prime of life, and, with his experience, varied acquisitions, and continued habits of study, may still anticipate many years of happy usefulness.

SMITH, EUGENE, M. D., Detroit, was born in Albany, New York, June 4, 1845, and is the son of John S. and Elizabeth Smith. His father was a banker at Albany, and his paternal grandfather was, for sixty years, a medical practitioner in Wales, Warren County, Massachusetts. When Doctor Smith was quite young, his parents removed to Buffalo, New York, where he attended the public school, and also the Jesuit College of St. Joseph, at Black Rock. On leaving school, at the age of eighteen, he began the study of medicine, under Dr. Julius F. Miner, and continued with him for three years, attending three courses of lectures. He graduated at Buffalo College, in 1866, receiving the degree of M. D., and delivering the valedictory address. About this time, a physician of twenty years' experience, in Mansfield, Tioga County, Pennsylvania, requested Doctor Eastman, Professor of Anatomy at the college, to send some one to take his place, as he had retired from practice. A physician well versed in operative surgery was required, and Doctor Eastman selected Doctor Smith, whom he considered best fitted to fill the position, as he had enjoyed more than usual advantages during his connection with Dr. J. F. Miner. Doctor Smith remained at Mansfield two years, acquiring a large general practice, and doing considerable eye-surgery.

The field not being sufficiently large for that branch of the profession, which he preferred, he removed to Detroit; at which place, for the past ten years, he has made the treatment of the eye and ear a specialty. After a practice of five years here, he went abroad, and spent several months in the leading hospitals of Europe. Doctor Smith is a member of the American Medical Association; Vice-President of the State Medical Society of Michigan, and of the Detroit Medical Library Association. He was a delegate to the International Medical Congress held at Philadelphia, in 1876, representing the State Medical Society from the Tenth Congressional District. He was also a member of the International Ophthalmological Congress held in New York City, in 1876. He is ophthalmic and aural surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, and surgeon in charge of St. Mary's Free Eye and Ear Infirmary. He married, at Buffalo, New York, on the 25th of June, 1866, Miss Jennie A. Townsend, of that city. Doctor Smith ranks high in the regular profession and in his specialty, and has an extensive and lucrative practice.

STIMSON, HON. BENJAMIN GODFREY, Detroit, was born at Dedham, Massachusetts, March 19, 1816. He was the son of Dr. Jeremy Stimson and Hopestill Godfrey. Jeremy Stimson was a descendant of Andrew Stimeson, who came from Wales, and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1634. He was descended from the royal Stuarts and Llewellyns. Hopestill Godfrey was of Puritan descent. At the age of sixteen, Benjamin G. Stimson went to Boston, and remained two years in the employment of one of the leading mercantile establishments there. Becoming imbued with a desire for travel and adventure, and having a decided taste for the sea, he shipped, August 14, 1834, as a sailor on the brig "Pilgrim," which was bound for California. He had, for his intimate companion and shipmate on this cruise, Richard H. Dana, Jun., who gives, in his very interesting and well-known work, *Two Years Before the Mast*, an accurate and vivid description of their voyage. The now beautiful and populous city of San Francisco was then represented by a few log-cabins, and its magnificent harbor was an occasional refuge for storm-driven vessels. Gold, at that time, had not been discovered in California. The intimacy thus formed by the two boys, Dana and Stimson, as shipmates during their cruise of two years, was one of continued interest. No phase or condition affords such ample opportunity for the thorough study of character as life on shipboard. On Mr. Stimson's death, which resulted from heart disease, December 13, 1871, a very feeling autograph letter was addressed to his

ber of the Democratic party; and was known as a War Democrat during the late war. Since that time, he has acted independently in politics. At the beginning of the civil war, in 1861, and during its entire existence, he gave his utmost influence to the loyal support of the National Government. When the darkest days came, and the willingness of the Government to receive aid from private citizens had been expressed, he and his wife sold property, and deposited with the United States Treasurer, in New York City, eight thousand dollars. This sum was afterwards repaid by the United States, in currency, with interest, at four per cent. per annum. When the First Presbyterian Church, of Detroit, divided into three sections, in 1853, and sold this property, on the north-east corner of Larned street and Woodward avenue, Mr. Taylor was one of forty-three persons who organized the Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian Church, and erected, in 1854 or 1855, the beautiful church edifice on Jefferson avenue. Soon after the organization of the church, he was elected one of its elders; and was active in establishing "rotary elder-ship" in that church, before it was finally sanctioned by the General Assembly. He has continued an elder for more than twenty years, and has devoted much attention to the interests of the office. He was a member of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, which met at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1868; and participated in the discussions in reference to the union of the old and new school branches. This union was consummated the next year at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Early in life, Mr. Taylor formed the habit of promising no more than he could perform; in every position he has occupied, he has been faithful to his trusts, and has maintained untarnished a character for integrity and efficiency. His family consists of his wife and one surviving child, De Witt H. Taylor, a member of the Detroit bar. They occupy a beautiful house on Alfred street, and command the esteem of all who know them. They are surrounded by many comforts and luxuries, the fruits of forty years spent in faithful work in the city of Detroit.

TRUAX, ABRAHAM CALEB, formerly of Detroit, Michigan, was born in Schenectady, New York, in 1778. While a mere boy, he left his uncle, with whom he resided in the East, and came into what was then a wilderness, first stopping at Delaware, Canada, and thence coming to Detroit about the year 1800. He was a volunteer in the United States army at the time of Hull's surrender, but escaped through the lines and went to Schenectady. He returned to Detroit and resumed the mercantile business, in which he was

engaged from 1809 to 1817,—except the short time above mentioned,—on Jefferson avenue, just below where the Michigan Exchange now stands; in a building which he erected himself, then considered the best in the city, and known as the Truax Building, in the sketch made in 1820 by George H. Whistler. In 1817, to the regret of General Cass, who had long been his friend, he moved to the present site of the village of Trenton, which was originally called Truaxton, and which he surveyed and laid out about the year 1834. Mr. Truax's subsequent history is mainly local, but he held many positions of honor and trust in his township. Of four children, Mrs. Giles B. Slocum is the only survivor,—a son, George B. Truax, a highly respected business man and merchant of Trenton for many years, died in Detroit. Mrs. Slocum retains in her possession a number of commissions issued to her father. Among them is one from Governor Cass, making him Captain of militia in 1818; another from the same Governor, commissioning him Supervisor of Roads, in 1820; an appointment as Postmaster at Monguagon, by Postmaster General John McLean in 1828; and as Justice of the Peace, by Governor Cass, 1830; similar commissions by Governor Porter, 1833-34; and as Colonel of militia, by Governor Mason, in 1838. These documents all bear the signatures of the persons issuing them, with other well-known names attending them, and are interesting as relics of early days in Michigan. Mr. Truax met his death by the explosion of the steamer "Vance," on the Detroit River, at Windsor, in 1844. He was a man universally loved and respected; and left his family a comfortable fortune in real estate.

THOMPSON, REV. OREN C., of Detroit, Michigan, was born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in 1806. Eight years after this, the family removed to Northern Ohio, and settled in Ravenna. In 1830 Mr. Thompson graduated at the Western Reserve College, in the first class that passed through that institution. About this time, he suffered a severe fit of sickness, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. After spending a year at Princeton Theological Seminary, his health failed, and he was obliged to leave. He took an agency for the American Tract Society in Michigan. The winter following, he returned to Ohio, married Miss Alice L. Thompson, of Hudson, and again went to Michigan, as agent of the American Sunday-school Union. In these agencies, he visited every settlement, and almost every house then occupied. The condition of these settlements will be indicated by the fact, that there was then but one house in either Battle Creek, Marshall, or Kalamazoo; and that in the last-named

the 1990s, the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, the National Academy of Sciences, and the National Institute of Mental Health have all produced reports that have been widely cited. The National Academy of Sciences' report, *Violence and the American Mind*, published in 1996, is a good example of the type of report that has been widely cited. The report, which was co-authored by a number of prominent scholars, concluded that "the evidence indicates that exposure to violent media is a significant risk factor for the development of violent behavior." The report also found that "the effects of exposure to violent media are not limited to children and adolescents, but also extend to adults." The report's findings have been widely cited in the media and by policymakers, and have helped to shape public opinion and policy on violence and media.

of study. He returned home, and remained there during the summer and fall. In the winter of 1856-57, he commenced the study of law in the office of Sidney D. Miller, at Detroit, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. In 1859 he formed a law partnership with the late Hon. A. W. Buel, which was continued until September, 1862, when he entered the army, as Major of the 5th Michigan Cavalry. He served with this regiment, in the Army of the Potomac, until the fall of 1863. General Trowbridge took part in the battle of Gettysburg, in which, while leading a charge of his battalion, his horse was killed under him. At the close of the Gettysburg campaign, he was seized with a low fever, which continued for six weeks. During his illness, he was promoted from Major of the 5th Michigan Cavalry, to Lieutenant-Colonel of the 10th Michigan Cavalry, which promotion dated from August 25, 1863. He went, with his regiment, to Kentucky and East Tennessee; and, on the 25th of July, 1864, was promoted to the rank of Colonel. During the summer of 1864, he was stationed at Strawberry Plains, East Tennessee. While here, he was ordered to build a fort for the protection of the large railroad bridge located at this point; the work was successfully accomplished, and the fort proved to be of great value on two occasions during the fall of that year. On the 20th of January, 1865, he was appointed Provost-Marshal General of East Tennessee, to relieve General S. P. Carter. After occupying this position two months, he asked to be relieved, in order to join a cavalry expedition which was then being organized by General Stoneman, for operations in Virginia and South Carolina. General Trowbridge took an active part in that expedition, and in the pursuit of Jefferson Davis. While in the enemy's country,—cut off from all supplies for a period of sixty-five days,—he marched nearly two thousand miles. It can truthfully be said that, during the entire war, no enterprise of equal importance, and which accomplished so much, attracted so little attention as the Stoneman raid of 1865. The pen of the future historian, in recording the events of the late civil war, will surely accord to that expedition the degree of eminence which it justly deserves. By this raid, one railroad was thoroughly disabled for a distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles; another broken in several places; millions of dollars worth of army supplies and other property captured and destroyed; the large depot of supplies, at Salisbury, captured; one thousand and one hundred prisoners of war, and nineteen pieces of artillery taken; and many prisoners paroled who had been under the command of General Lee. Upon the return of General Trowbridge, he was assigned to the command of a brigade in the Cavalry Division of East Tennessee, which position he held until he was mustered out of service, at the expiration of his term,—September 1, 1865. Previous to this, however, he was brevetted

Brigadier-General, and Major-General, for gallant and meritorious conduct. At the close of the war, General Trowbridge settled at Knoxville, Tennessee, and remained there until the spring of 1868. He then returned to Detroit, where he has since continued to reside. In 1866 he received the degree of A. M., from the trustees of Yale College. In 1873 he was appointed, by Governor Bagley, Inspector-General of the Michigan State troops, which position he held for four years. In August, 1875, without any previous intimation, he was appointed to the responsible office of Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Michigan District; which position he still occupies. For twenty-four years, he has been a member of the Congregational and Presbyterian churches. In politics, he is a Republican. He married, April 8, 1862, a daughter of the late Hon. A. W. Buel, of Detroit. Mrs. Trowbridge is a lady of rare accomplishments, taking rank among the best performers on the organ and violin.

TROWBRIDGE, CHARLES C., Detroit, was born in Albany, New York, December 29, 1800, and is the son of Luther Trowbridge, of Massachusetts, who served with credit as an officer in the Revolutionary War, and who subsequently settled in the State of New York. At the age of twelve years, he became a clerk with Horatio Ross, of Owego, New York, and remained there until 1819, when he removed to the Territory of Michigan, settling in the city of Detroit, with which he has ever since been intimately identified. From 1819 to 1825, he held various positions of trust under Thomas Rowland and Governor Lewis Cass. With the latter he was on the most intimate terms of friendship; and, in many negotiations with the Indians, he was invested by Governor Cass with large discretion. Having acquired a knowledge of various Indian dialects, he was enabled to render considerable service to the Government. When General Cass became Secretary of War, he invited Mr. Trowbridge to take a leading position in that department; but his disinclination for office compelled him to decline the offer. In 1825 he was appointed Cashier of the Bank of Michigan, which, at that time, was the only bank north of Cincinnati and west of Rochester, New York, and held this position for ten years. In 1834 he was Mayor of Detroit, during which time the city suffered severely from cholera, and the duties of the office were performed with great danger and discomfort. In 1837 he was the Whig candidate for Governor of Michigan, but was defeated by a small majority by Stevens T. Mason, who had previously held the office of Governor of the Territory by appointment of the President. In 1839 he became President of the Bank of Michigan, and so continued during its existence; from 1844 to

1854, he was President of the Michigan State Bank. In 1853 he became the Secretary, Treasurer, and resident Director of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company; and was elected President of the company in 1863. He retained this office until 1875, when, the company having passed into the hands of a receiver, he was appointed by the Wayne Circuit Court to that office, which he continues (1878) to hold. Mr. Trowbridge has been a member of the Episcopal Church from his youth; and has been a member of the standing committee of the diocese since 1833, having been elected to this position at every successive annual meeting of the diocese. He has also been chosen lay delegate to every general convention of the church since 1835, and is the oldest lay delegate of that body.

VOIGT, EDWARD, W., of Detroit, Michigan, was born in Dobein, Saxony, Germany, April 5, 1844. His father, C. W. Voigt, came to America in 1854, and settled in Madison, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in the manufacture of lager beer for some time, meeting with considerable success. He afterwards moved to Milwaukee and engaged in shipping on the lakes, having purchased several vessels. Edward W. Voigt, his son, received a good German education before he came to this country; but, being fond of books and quick to learn, he completed the course of study in the Madison public schools, attended the University of Wisconsin, and took a full course of instruction at a commercial college. He was of an adventurous disposition, and, on his father's removal to Milwaukee, went by sea to California, and spent a year on the Pacific coast, sailing between Vancouver's Island and Mexico. Returning home in 1864, he was second mate in his father's schooner, "Columbian." The following winter he studied navigation at Boston, Massachusetts, and during the next season was master of the "Columbian," which sailed between Buffalo and Chicago, being then the youngest captain on the lakes. In the meantime, his father, having found the shipping business unprofitable, sold out, and established a brewery in Detroit for the manufacture of lager beer. In 1871 Mr. Voigt, having acquired a knowledge of the details of the business during boyhood, succeeded his father, and is now the sole proprietor of the brewery. By enterprise, thorough system, and careful supervision of his extensive business, he has, in the course of a few years, become the largest and best-known brewer in the State. The first year two thousand barrels were manufactured; but the demand has steadily increased, and now he makes and sells eighteen thousand barrels of beer every year in Mich-

igan and the adjoining States. Mr. Voigt is a member of the National Brewers' Association, and also of various local societies. He has a genial, generous, social nature which has won him many friends. He married, in 1871, Miss Bertha Dramburg, of Detroit. They have four children.

VERNOR, BENJAMIN, Insurance Agent, of Detroit, was born in Albany, New York, October 23, 1820. His father was John T. Vernor, whose ancestors came from Ireland about the year 1700, and settled in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. His mother's father, Jeremiah Smith, was a native of Claverack, New York, and was born, January 1, 1761. Mr. Vernor's education was received at the Albany Academy. In 1839 he went to Oswego, New York, and engaged in mercantile business; and, in 1840, removed to Detroit. Remaining there a few months, he went to Marshall, Michigan, as manager of De Graff & Townsend's hardware store. In 1843 he went to Jackson, Michigan, to take charge of the contract for the same firm, at the State-prison, in the manufacture of stone and hollow-ware. Upon the death of Mr. Townsend, the junior partner of the firm, in 1846, he returned to Detroit as the chief clerk of Mr. H. De Graff, the surviving partner. He soon after entered into partnership with his employer and Silas N. Kendrick, in the hardware and machinery business, which was continued until it was merged into the Detroit Locomotive Works, of which Mr. Vernor was Secretary and Treasurer until 1852. In that year, he retired from this business, and, in partnership with E. A. Lansing, engaged in the insurance agency. The latter left the firm at the end of the year; and, since that time, Mr. Vernor has acted, not only as local, but as general agent of Michigan, for various insurance companies, having built up an extensive business. Mr. Vernor was connected with the volunteer fire department from the time he first came from Detroit, and, before the era of steam fire-engines, held the offices of Secretary and President of the department. In April, 1870, he became a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners of the city of Detroit, which appointment he still holds. He has given much of his time and labor towards making the department one of the best in the country; and its excellence is due, in no small degree, to the zeal of the Commissioners in their work. He has been, for a number of years, a member of the Board of Directors of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, of Detroit; also a Director in the Eureka Iron Company. During the civil war, he interested himself greatly in the welfare and comfort of the soldiers in the field, and was appointed, by Governor Blair, as Relief

Agent. He established a supply depot in Detroit, for the reception of articles of comfort and luxury for the soldiers, which were forwarded by Mr. Vernor to the different Michigan regiments in the field. In his early years, Mr. Vernor affiliated with the Whig party; and, of late, has been an active Republican, though he has been in no sense a politician.

VAN DYKE, PHILIP J. D., of Detroit, was born in Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, on the 28th of June, 1843. He is the second son of Hon. James A. and Elizabeth (Desnoyer) Van Dyke. His father was a leading member of the Detroit bar, whose reputation extended not only through Michigan, but to the adjoining States. He died at Detroit in 1855. Mr. Van Dyke entered St. John's College, at Fordham, Westchester County, New York, in 1857, and graduated in June, 1863, receiving a gold medal, given for the best essay, the subject being Daniel O'Connell. After his graduation, he returned to Detroit, and entered, as a student, the law office of Hon. George V. N. Lothrop, where he remained three years. After an examination before a full bench of the Supreme Court, he was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor at law. In 1868 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the county of Wayne, and was re-elected in 1870. He filled the position, not only with great credit to himself, but also with entire satisfaction to the people. Mr. Van Dyke has been President of the St. Anthony's Orphan Asylum, of Detroit, and of the Lafayette Societe de Bienfaisance. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He was married, September 4, 1867, to Marion King, daughter of Daniel King, of Green Bay, Wisconsin. She died on the 24th of July, 1868. November 15, 1870, he married Sarah Beeson, daughter of Hon. Jacob Beeson, of Detroit. Four sons have been born to them, three of whom are living. Mr. Van Dyke is now actively engaged in the practice of law, and is associated with Mr. H. F. Brownson. Although still young, he has attained to some eminence at the bar, and is an attorney of considerable prominence.

WALKER, HON. EDWARD CAREY, Lawyer, of Detroit, was born at Butternuts, Otsego County, New York, July 4, 1820. His father was Stephen Walker, of Providence, Rhode Island; and his mother was Lydia (Gardner) Walker, of Nantucket, Massachusetts. Mr. Walker is the youngest in a family of thirteen children, eight of whom are now

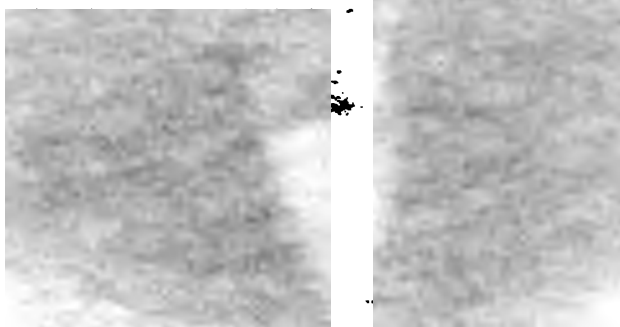
living. When eleven years of age, he went to Hamilton, Madison County, New York, to live with an older brother, Ferdinand Walker, now of Brooklyn. He received fine educational advantages at Hamilton Academy, under the instruction of Prof. Zenas Morse and Nathan Bishop, the latter of whom is now a distinguished citizen of New York City. Upon his fifteenth birthday, he accepted an offer from William J. McAlpine, then resident engineer on the Chenango Canal, to enter his corps as a rodman. He became greatly interested in engineering, and pursued it faithfully for two years. As he was about to be transferred to the Black River Canal, he was thrown from a buggy, receiving injuries which prevented a return to the field. In 1837 he went to Detroit, Michigan, to visit his sister, Mrs. Alexander C. McGraw. His brother-in-law, seeing that he was unable to continue the practice of engineering, offered to educate him for a profession. Mr. Walker studied three years at Detroit, most of the time under the instruction of C. W. Fitch, D. D., Principal of the Branch University. No pains were spared in fitting him for Yale College, which he entered, as a Junior, in 1840. He graduated in 1842, in the class with the late Prof. James Hadley and Prof. Z. A. Porter, and at once began the study of law, which he continued for three years. During the first and third years, he studied with the distinguished firm of Joy & Porter; he spent the second year at the Cambridge Law School, under the tutorage of Judge Story and Professor Greenleaf. Among his classmates were Anson Burlingame and Rutherford B. Hayes. In 1845 he was admitted to the bar at Detroit, and has ever since been engaged in the practice of his profession. After a legal practice of five years, during which time he was alone, he solicited his next older brother, Charles I. Walker,—now Judge Walker, of Detroit,—to become his partner. They carried on a successful business for several years, under the firm name of C. I. & E. C. Walker, when Alfred Russell united with the firm, which was then changed to Walkers & Russell. C. I. Walker afterwards withdrew, to become professor in the law school; and Mr. Russell retired from the firm on his election as United States District Attorney. Mr. Walker then received Charles A. Kent as partner, and the present firm of Walker & Kent was formed in 1862. In 1863 Mr. Walker was elected a Regent of the University for a term of two years. In 1865 he was re-elected for eight years; and, in 1873, he was again elected, having been Chairman of the Executive Committee during the whole period. In 1867 he was elected a member of the Legislature, and became Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House. Mr. Walker's parents were members of the Society of Friends, but he became a Presbyterian in early youth, and has been an elder in the Fort Street Presbyterian Church since 1854. He

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C. J. Walker

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present. The second part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the world. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present. The third part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present. The fourth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the world. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present. The fifth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present. The sixth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the world. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present. The seventh part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present. The eighth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the world. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present. The ninth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present. The tenth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the world. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present.



was formerly a Whig, and afterwards became a Republican. He was present at a meeting in Detroit, in 1854, of a dozen persons, who planned to organize a new party, which was soon afterwards christened "Republican," at the Jackson convention. Mr. Walker married, June 16, 1852, Miss Lucy Bryant, only daughter of Deacon Abner Bryant, of Buffalo, New York. They have two children,—a son and a daughter,—the former of whom, Bryant Walker, is a graduate of the Michigan University, in the class of 1876.

WALKER, HON. CHARLES I., of Detroit, Michigan, was born at Butternuts, Otsego County, New York, April 25, 1814. His grandfather, Ephraim Walker, was born in 1735; and married Priscilla Rawson, a lineal descendant of Edward Rawson, who graduated from Harvard College in 1653; for nearly forty years, was Secretary of the Colony of Massachusetts; and was especially noted for his effective opposition to the usurpations of Dudley. Ephraim Walker built a family mansion on the corner of Westminster and Walker streets, Providence, Rhode Island, where the father of the subject of this sketch was born, in 1765; and married Polly Campbell, in 1790. She died in 1795, leaving two children. In 1796 he married Lydia Gardner, a Quakeress, of Nantucket, by whom he had eleven children, one of whom is Charles I. Walker. The youngest of these thirteen children lived to be more than twenty-one years of age before a death occurred among them. In 1812 his father, who was a housewright, emigrated from Providence, Rhode Island, to Butternuts, New York. The *Book of Walkers* says, "He was a man of fair abilities, sterling good sense; honest, temperate, and remarkably industrious. He labored for the education of his family; and his ambition was to train them in paths of honor, usefulness, and piety." The same book records of his mother that she "was strong in person and character; a woman of inexhaustible energy and resources; and the care of thirteen children sat lightly upon her." Charles Walker's education was acquired in the district school of his native village, with the exception of one term spent at a select school in Utica. When sixteen years of age he began teaching, and, a few months later, entered a store which was connected with a cotton factory, near Coopers-town, where he remained four years. In the fall of 1834, he made his first trip to Michigan, passing through the State on his way to St. Joseph. In the spring of 1835, he engaged in the mercantile business, at Coopers-town, but sold out the following year to try his fortune in the West, having been appointed as agent to look after Western lands, and aid in making further invest-

ments. After visiting Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, he made Grand Rapids his place of residence, it being a village of five or six hundred inhabitants. He made investments for other parties, in some of which he was interested, and spent much time in the woods "land looking." In the fall of 1836, he was elected a member of the convention called to consent to the terms proposed by Congress for the admission of Michigan into the Union. The convention met at Ann Arbor in the following December. The suspension of specie payments in the spring of 1837, and the financial crash that followed, put an end to further investments in real estate, and proved most disastrous to those already made. He then turned his attention to other business, becoming editor and proprietor of the *Grand River Times*, but sold out after two years' experience, finding it unprofitable. In 1838 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and, as such, tried a large number of cases. During the same year, he began the study of law under the direction of the late Chief-Justice Martin, his fellow students being Judges Withey and Holmes, of Grand Rapids. In 1840, he was elected a Representative to the Legislature from the district comprising the counties of Kent, Ionia, and Ottawa, and the territory north of them. That term of the Legislature contained many of the leading men of the State; among whom were John S. Barry, John J. Adams, Warner Wing, Kinsley S. Bingham, and John S. Biddle. The session was one of great interest and importance. Early in the fall of 1841, he removed to Springfield, Massachusetts,—his object being to complete his law studies. He entered the office of Hon. Henry Morris, who afterwards became Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in that State. In the Spring of 1842, he entered the office of Hon. Don Bradley, of Brattleboro, Vermont, who was a lawyer of distinguished ability. In the following September, Mr. Walker was admitted to the bar, and at once entered into partnership with Mr. Bradley. In 1845, Hon. Daniel Kellogg, of Rockingham, Vermont, was elected Judge of the Supreme Court; and Mr. Walker took his practice and business, remaining there three years. Upon the completion of the railroad to Bellows' Falls, Vermont, he removed to that point. By this time he had acquired a large practice, which extended into the adjacent counties. In June, 1851, he returned to Michigan, and entered into partnership with his brother, E. C. Walker, at Detroit. In July, 1853, Alfred Russell was admitted to the firm, which was changed to Walkers & Russell. The firm was engaged in collections and commercial business, as well as in litigation, and Mr. Walker desired to devote himself principally to the examination and argument of law questions; hence he withdrew from the firm in January, 1857, since which time he has practiced his profession alone. Soon after coming to Detroit, he became interested in the

study of its early history. In 1854, while President of the Young Men's Society, he delivered the opening lecture of the course, taking for his subject, "The Early History of Detroit," in the preparation of which he received valuable information from General Cass. In 1857 he united, with others, in the reorganization of the Historical Society of Michigan, and became its Corresponding Secretary. He read before the society many interesting papers relating to the early history of Detroit and Michigan. In July, 1858, on the one hundred and fifty-seventh anniversary of the founding of Detroit, he delivered an elaborate address on "De La Motte Cadillac and the First Ten Years of Detroit." This was followed by papers on "The Early Jesuits in Michigan;" "Michigan from 1796 to 1805;" "The Civil Administration of General Hull;" and several minor papers. In 1871 he read before the Historical Society of Wisconsin a paper on "The North-west During the Revolution," which contained many interesting facts not found in print elsewhere. Mr. Walker's taste for historical research has led to the collection of a choice library of books and manuscripts relating to the early history of Detroit and the North-west. He became a member of the Board of Education in 1853, and has been actively connected with it for several years. In the spring of 1859, he was appointed one of the professors of the law department in the Michigan University. After having held this position for fifteen years, his constantly increasing practice compelled him to resign. On the death of Judge Witherell, in 1867, Mr. Walker was appointed, by Governor Crapo, as Judge of the Wayne Circuit Court, to fill the vacancy. A proposition to increase the salaries of Circuit Judges, was pending in the Constitutional Convention, which was then in session, but, upon its rejection by the people the following spring, Mr. Walker resigned, having held the office about ten months. Under a provision of a joint resolution of the Legislature, in 1869, he was appointed, by Governor Baldwin, one of the commissioners to examine the penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions in Michigan; visit such institutions in other States, and report the results to the Governor. The commissioners, after making extensive examinations, submitted an elaborate report, containing many suggestions, which led to the passage of a law creating a Board of State Charities, of which Mr. Walker was appointed a member. He has been its chairman from the first. He has twice represented this Board in National Prison Reform Congresses; at Baltimore, in 1872; and at St. Louis, in 1874. He was a member and assistant moderator of the somewhat famous "Brooklyn Council." Owing to the influences of his Quaker home, Mr. Walker was an earnest opponent of slavery. When twenty-one years of age, he was a member of the antislavery convention at Utica, New York, which was broken up by a mob,

but re-assembled at Peterboro, by the invitation of Gerrit Smith. Upon removing to Michigan, he became identified with the Democratic party, and has been connected with it ever since. He sympathizes with the principles of that party favoring free trade, and opposing the centralization of power in the General Government, but was not satisfied with its position on the slavery question. He acted with the Free-soil party in 1848, supporting Martin Van Buren against General Cass. In 1854 he openly and actively opposed the reelection of David Stuart to Congress, on account of his course on the slavery question. During the Rebellion, he gave his hearty support to aid in its suppression. He was educated in the faith of the Quakers, but, upon leaving home when sixteen years of age, he was thrown among Presbyterians, and became a member of that church. He gave his aid in organizing an Episcopal Church, at Grand Rapids, became one of its officers, and a regular attendant while he was a resident of the place. He attended the Congregational Church during his residence in Vermont; and, on removing to Detroit, he became a member of the First Congregational Church of that place. He has no strong denominational feelings, his church relationships having been principally determined by circumstances. April 12, 1838, he married Mary A. Hinsdale, sister of Judge Mitchell Hinsdale, an early and prominent settler of Kalamazoo County. She died in February, 1864. In May, 1865, he married Ella Fletcher, daughter of Rev. Dr. Fletcher of Townshend, Vermont.

WITHERELL, HON. JAMES, late of Detroit, Michigan, was born in Mansfield, Massachusetts, June 16, 1759. His ancestors emigrated from England soon after the arrival of the "Mayflower." In June, 1775, after the battle of Bunker Hill, he volunteered, with his townsmen, to go to the siege of Boston. After the British had been compelled to evacuate Boston, he served, during the war, with the grand army, until it disbanded at Newburg, New York, in 1783. He was at the battles of White Plains, Long Island, Stillwater, Bemis Heights, and at the surrender of Burgoyne, at Saratoga. He was in camp at Valley Forge during the terrible winter of starvation and suffering; and, in the following summer, was at the battle of Monmouth. He also bore a part in many actions of lesser note. In the battle of White Plains, he was severely wounded. He entered the army as a private soldier, and rose to the rank of Adjutant of the 11th Massachusetts Regiment. On being mustered out of service, in 1783, he found himself in possession of seventy dollars in Continental money. He then settled in



1874



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Witherell

Connecticut, and studied medicine. About the year 1788, he removed to Vermont, where he practiced his profession. In 1789 he married Miss Amy Hawkins, youngest daughter of Charles Hawkins, a lineal descendant of Roger Williams. Judge Witherell, in early life, held many offices. He was Associate and Chief Justice of the County Court of Rutland County, member of the Governor's Council, and of the Legislature. In 1807 he was elected to Congress, from the Rutland district, and had the pleasure of voting for the act abolishing the slave trade, which was passed in 1808. While in Congress, he was appointed, by President Jefferson, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Michigan. Soon after, resigning his seat in Congress, he started for his new field of labor, which was then a vast wilderness, containing about three thousand white inhabitants, scattered along the margins of the lakes and the mouths of the rivers. The duties of the office were arduous; the Governor and Judges constituted the Legislature of the Territory, and were also required to act as a land Board in adjusting old land claims, and in laying out the new city, Detroit. In 1810 Judge Witherell removed his family, consisting of his wife and six children, from Fair Haven to Detroit; but the hostilities of the Indians, who were hovering around Detroit in vast numbers, induced Mrs. Witherell to return, with the younger children, to Vermont, where they remained from the autumn of 1811 until 1817. In 1812, when war was declared with England, Judge Witherell, who, in the absence of Governor Hull, was the only Revolutionary officer in the Territory, was appointed to command the "Legion" ordered out to defend the Territory. He was soon after appointed to command a battalion of volunteers. He remained in the defense of Detroit until its surrender. He felt so keenly the humiliating position in which he and his followers were placed, that he broke his sword to save himself the mortification of surrendering it. His son, James C. C. Witherell, an officer in the volunteer service, and his son-in-law, Colonel Joseph Watson, were made prisoners of war with him; and as such they were sent to Kingston, Canada West. They were there paroled, and rejoined their family in West Poultney, Vermont. After having been Territorial Judge for a period of twenty years, he exchanged the office for that of Secretary of the Territory. At one time he was also acting Governor. In 1815 he bought what is now known as the Witherell farm, where he resided until 1836,—his house standing among the pear trees, near the bank of the river, at the foot of Dequindre street. For a year or two previous to his death, his residence was on the Campius Martius, the present site of the Detroit Opera-house. Judge Witherell died at his home in Detroit, January 9, 1838. Both Houses of the Legislature, then in session, and the bar of the Supreme Court of Michigan, presided

over by Hon. Henry Chipman, passed resolutions of mourning and respect. In Lauman's *Congressional Dictionary*, Judge Witherell is spoken of as a man of strong native powers of mind. He possessed a positive character, as his career indicates; genial humor, warm friendship, unquestioned integrity, and much literary taste. Three children survived him: Judge B. F. H. Witherell, Mrs. E. Hurd, and Mrs. Thomas Palmer; all have since died. One son, James B. Witherell, died while a midshipman on board the United States ship "Peacock," on a trip from Havana to Hampton Roads. Another son and one daughter, Mrs. Joseph Watson, died in Vermont.

WAYNE, JAMES B., Engine-Builder, of Detroit, Michigan, was born in Nottingham, England, April 29, 1825. He attended the schools of Nottingham and Birmingham; and, at the latter place, learned the trade of iron-worker and machinist. At the age of twenty-two, he emigrated to America, landing at Boston, where he remained one year. At the end of that time, he removed to Detroit, and engaged in the manufacture of steam-engines, with the firm of Johnston, Wayne & Co. Later, he became half owner and general manager of the Fulton Iron and Engine Works, in the same city. This firm has engaged largely in the manufacture of steam-engines and mill and railroad machinery. Mr. Wayne has constantly employed from fifty to two hundred men. He is a master of his trade; hundreds who have learned the business from him, now command the highest wages given in any shops in the country. Mr. Wayne is a Republican, but has never sought nor held any public office. He is a disciple of the teachings of Emanuel Swedenborg, and is an active member of the New Church.

WILKINSON, ALBERT HAMILTON, Detroit, was born at Novi, Oakland County, Michigan, November 19, 1834. He is the second son of James and Elizabeth (Yerkes) Wilkinson, both of whom are now deceased. In his father's family were seven children, of whom three, besides Albert, are now living. Mr. Wilkinson attended the common schools; and afterwards, for a time, the State Normal School, at Ypsilanti. In 1855 he entered the Michigan University, graduating from the classical course of that institution in 1859. While pursuing his studies, he spent some time in teaching in the public schools at Lodi, Centreville, and Ann Arbor, Michigan. He married, on the

4th day of July, 1859. Elvira M. Allen, who is still living. The winter of 1859-60 he spent as a student in the law school at the Michigan University; and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He commenced practice in Pontiac. In the fall of 1861, he removed to Detroit, where he has since continued to reside. He at once opened a law office in Detroit, and soon acquired a successful and lucrative practice, which he has since retained. In the fall of 1872, Mr. Wilkinson was elected Judge of Probate for Wayne County on the Republican ticket; and held the position until January 1, 1877, when he resumed the practice of law. He has always been a Republican, taking an active interest in the political affairs of his city, county, and State, though never seeking office for himself. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson are members of the First Baptist Church of Detroit, and bear a prominent part in the maintenance of that body. Mr. Wilkinson has specially interested himself in the Sabbath-school, having held the position of Superintendent for several years. His reputation in the community is that of an upright, consistent, Christian gentleman; an honest, plain-speaking, conscientious lawyer; a good neighbor, and a firm friend. He has received many important trusts, especially those relating to the management of estates; and has filled these faithfully and honorably.

WETMORE, FREDERICK, Merchant, of Detroit, was born at Whitestown, Oneida County, New York, August 7, 1813. He is the son of Amos Wetmore and Lucy Olmstead, who were both natives of Connecticut, whence they removed, soon after the close of the war of the Revolution, in company with the family of Judge White. Mr. Wetmore was the eighth child of a family of nine,—six boys and three girls. His father was a farmer and mill-owner, carrying on both grist and saw mill. Mr. Wetmore was brought up on his father's homestead, doing valuable service in summer, and attending school during the winter. He went through the preparatory course for college, but ill health prevented him from pursuing his studies further. At the age of seventeen, he went to Pittsburg, and acted as clerk for his older brother, who was engaged in the crockery business there. In 1836 he entered the transportation business at Pittsburg, on his own account, continuing in that line until the fall of 1841. About this time, in traveling to New York, he formed the acquaintance of two English gentlemen, manufacturers of crockery in England. They proposed to join him in business in Detroit; and an arrangement was made by which they shipped their goods to him for sale. In 1844 he bought out the interests of his English partners,

and conducted the business alone for ten years, when his nephew and present partner, Mr. C. H. Wetmore, joined him, and became one of the firm of F. Wetmore & Co. For a period of thirty-seven years, the name of Mr. Wetmore has been familiar to the people of Michigan, both in business circles, and in social and moral enterprises. He has, however, never sought nor held any political office. He was an old-line Whig, and has been a Republican since the formation of that party. His name is associated with some of the leading insurance companies as a Director. Mr. Wetmore is a Presbyterian, and a regular attendant upon that form of worship. He has been twice married. His first wife was Cornelia P. Willard, a niece of Judge Platt, a former resident of Detroit. They were married at Albany, New York, in 1845; Mrs. Wetmore died in 1848, leaving one son, Edward W. Wetmore, who is at present Professor of Chemistry and Philosophy in the Detroit High School. His second marriage was in 1850, to Anna Mary Curtenius, of Lockport, New York; she is a lineal descendant of Peter B. Curtenius, of Revolutionary fame, who led the assault on the monument of George IV., in Bowling Green, in the city of New York. They have had six children, one of whom, Catherine Bruce, died in August, 1876. Mr. Wetmore, during early life, traveled extensively in the United States; and, some years ago, made an extended tour in Europe. He came to Detroit a perfect stranger; but relatives, friends, and a fair proportion of this world's goods, have come to him as the fruits of a life of industry and integrity. Aside from his mercantile business, he has dealt largely in real estate, at present owning property in Detroit and Chicago, and a farm five miles from the former city. Now, at the age of sixty-five, Mr. Wetmore is a fair representative of a gentleman of the old school.

WINDER, JOHN, of Detroit, was born at Uniontown, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in 1805. His father, James Winder, was a native of Virginia; and his mother was a native of Hunterdon County, New Jersey. He received a thorough English education in his native town. In 1824 he left home, for Detroit, in the employment of Major Thomas Rowland, who was then United States Marshal for the Territory of Michigan, United States Pension Agent, County Clerk, and Justice of the Peace. Mr. Winder succeeded K. C. Trowbridge as Clerk in Major Rowland's office. In 1826 he was appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Michigan, and held the office until 1840. In 1837 he was appointed Clerk of the United States Circuit and United States District Courts for Michigan. He held both offices until 1848, when he

resigned the clerkship of the District Court, and retained that of the Circuit Court until April, 1870, in which year he retired. He held the office of City Clerk of Detroit, from 1832 to 1836. In his early life, he was prominently identified with the militia of the State, and held the office of Aid-de-camp, with the rank of Colonel, on the staffs of Governors Mason, Horner, and Porter. He was a member of the celebrated "Brady Guards," of Detroit, from their organization until they were disbanded. In his public life he has been diligent and faithful. He is a man of robust constitution; is social and genial in nature; and has a host of friends.

WHEATON, HON. WILLIAM W., of Detroit, Michigan, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, in April, 1833. He was the son of John and Orit C. (Johnson) Watson, both of whom were natives of Connecticut; and is a direct descendant of Captain William Wheaton, of Revolutionary celebrity. By the death of his father, in 1844, he was left to the care and training of his mother, who is still living, at a very advanced age, and has for years realized his high love and appreciation. Her advice and moral instruction, with his inherited traits of character, have made Mr. Wheaton prominent as a merchant and politician. His education was acquired in the common schools of Hartford and New Haven. At the age of sixteen, he entered the wholesale house of Charles H. Northam & Co., of Hartford. In the succeeding four years he rose, through all the grades, to book-keeper and confidential clerk; acquired a complete and accurate business education, and the entire respect of his employers. In 1853 he moved to Detroit and entered the employ of Moore, Foote & Co., large wholesale grocers. In 1855 he became the junior partner of Farrand & Wheaton, in the same line of business. On the dissolution of that firm, he became the head of the firm of Wheaton, Leonard & Burr, and afterwards of that of William W. Wheaton & Co. In all of these enterprises, he was successful and realized a handsome property. Mr. Wheaton became a prominent Democratic politician in 1867, and was, in the fall of that year, nominated and elected to the position of Mayor. This election was a flattering recognition of his ability and services. He held the office four years, being re-elected by a largely increased majority in 1869. In his administration were inaugurated checks and reforms in municipal expense and Government abuses. His measures have since received the hearty praise and support of even his political opponents, and have made Detroit to-day the envy of the cities of the United States for the excellence of its government in all its departments, and its comparative

freedom from debt. During this period, Mr. Wheaton also served, for two years, as Chairman of the Democratic State Convention, and did good service, although he worked under most discouraging circumstances. The political control of the State was in the hands of his opponents by a majority of from thirty to sixty thousand. Many of the prominent members of his own party believed that almost any measure was justifiable which would place the power in their hands, because of the good use they intended to make of that power. This policy and feeling led to the nomination of Horace Greeley for President. In this action and the pretexts under which it was engineered Mr. Wheaton had no sympathy or confidence, and separated himself prominently from it. This for a time drove him from politics, although subsequent events fully showed the wisdom of his course. Although he is still a warm Democrat, and keeps alive his interest in his party, he has, for the past few years, devoted himself to business. During the last four years, he has had the management of large mining and manufacturing interests in the iron district of Michigan, and has displayed in this, as in every other position in which he has been placed, the rare abilities which have made his name distinguished, not only in the city, but in the whole State.

WISNER, GEORGE W., Lawyer, of Detroit, was born in Cayuga County, New York, in 1812. His father, Colonel Moses Wisner, settled in the township of Springport, four miles from Auburn. On the breaking out of the War of 1812, he left his family and gave his services to the country. He had ten children, of whom seven were boys. To them he gave as good an education as the district schools of that day afforded. When George Wisner was fifteen years old, he was apprenticed to Mr. Doubleday, printer, of Auburn, New York; but, being dissatisfied, he left without permission at the expiration of one year. He was advertised, and a reward was offered for his return. He wrote to Mr. Doubleday, informing him of his whereabouts, but added that it would not be safe to force him to return. He also wrote to his parents that he had acquired a knowledge of his trade, and had obtained employment, as compositor, in a printing-office at Batavia, New York. About this time, the Masonic excitement was raised; Morgan disappeared. In the printing-office where young Wisner was employed, a paper was published denouncing Masonry as an invention of the evil one. The office was attacked by a mob, but the hands were prepared to defend the establishment; they fired on the assailants and scattered them. Mr. Wisner and one of the others

belonging to the office were arrested, on a charge of attempting to murder, and were thrown into prison. William H. Seward volunteered to defend them, and did so successfully. The members of Mr. Wisner's family considered themselves disgraced by his conduct; and, feeling that this was an injustice, he left home, determined to live independently. He went to the city of New York, and obtained employment in the office of the *Journal of Commerce*, in which he remained for over two years. He was strictly moral and studious in his habits, saved his surplus money, and prepared himself for a higher sphere in life. In the spring of 1833, he joined William H. Day in the establishment of the New York *Sun*,—the first cheap daily paper published in the city. Mr. Day had started the paper; but, his means being exhausted, he could not go on alone. Mr. Wisner had a few hundred dollars which he put into the business, and assumed the editorial work. He was at this time twenty-one years of age, and full of ambition and energy. He attended the Court of Sessions every morning, and reported the proceedings in a humorous style. The firm employed only one person, William M. Swain, who afterwards became distinguished as the proprietor and publisher of the *Daily Ledger*, of Philadelphia. The three men did all the work during the first six months. At the end of this time, Mr. Wisner was satisfied that the paper had become a success, and that more help was needed. Instead of the small hand-press, one of Hoe & Co.'s steam presses was set up in the office, and two thousand copies per day worked off. Mr. Wisner suggested that boys be employed to sell the papers. The newsboys first came into notice at this time, and a great number were enabled to earn their living. Previous to this, papers had only been sold to subscribers; those published daily costing ten dollars per year, which placed them beyond the reach of the majority. A new era was now opened for the masses; and, during the noon hour, workmen might be seen grouped together listening to one of their number reading the news. In the summer of 1833, James Gordon Bennett offered to invest his fortune of five hundred dollars if the firm would admit him as an equal partner. This they declined. During the following year, the *Herald* made its appearance; and, soon afterwards, the *Tribune*, *Evening Star*, *Transcript*, and several other penny papers. The mental and physical strain proved too great for Mr. Wisner, and he was forced to discontinue his editorial labors. In the summer of 1835, he visited Michigan, and was so favorably impressed with the country that he returned to New York at once, disposed of his interest in the paper, and removed to Michigan in September. He settled in Pontiac, and immediately began the study of law, in the office of William Draper. He was admitted to the bar in 1837, opened a law office in partnership with Alfred

Neadway, and soon rose to distinction in the legal profession. Mr. Wisner was one of the chosen leaders of the Whig party, and devoted his talents and energy to its interests. In 1837 he was elected to the Legislature. In 1838 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Oakland County. In the fall of 1847, General Williams, editor and proprietor of the *Detroit Daily Advertiser*, accepted an army appointment for the Mexican War, and Mr. Wisner was strongly urged by the leading Whigs in the State to accept the position which was left vacant. He complied with their wishes, and, in November, removed to Detroit, and took charge of the *Daily Advertiser*. In the spring of 1848, the Whigs of Detroit triumphed for the first time, giving Mr. Wisner the credit of the victory. As soon as the fact was known, a party of Whigs assembled in front of his residence, and gave vent to expressions of joy. Mr. Wisner was in the act of speaking, when he was drenched by a heavy shower; a severe cold was the result; and, after suffering for nearly two years, he died of consumption, in September, 1849, at the early age of thirty-seven. He was sincerely mourned by all who knew him; all felt that a noble man was thus cut off in his prime. Mr. Wisner married, in the fall of 1834, Miss Katharine H. Langan, only daughter of Daniel Langan, of New York City. They had four children,—three sons and one daughter,—of whom but two—O. F. Wisner, lawyer, of East Saginaw; and H. C. Wisner, lawyer, of Detroit, are now living.

WILCOX, ORLANDO B., of Detroit, was born in that city about the year 1826; and graduated at West Point Academy, in 1846. He took an active part in the Mexican War, as a Lieutenant of Artillery, and remained in the United States service until 1854. In that year, he resigned, and entered upon the practice of law, to the study of which, in a quiet way, he had previously devoted some attention. Prior to the civil war, he took a lively interest in organizing the militia of Michigan; and, when hostilities commenced, he offered his sword to the State, and was appointed Colonel of the 1st Infantry. His regiment was the first from the West to report for service at Washington. He was in command at Alexandria just before the battle of Bull Run; and engaged in that battle, in which he was wounded and taken prisoner, and, as such, remained in Richmond about fifteen months. When General Lorenzo Thomas was negotiating with the Confederate officer, Robert Ould, for the exchange of prisoners, he made a special request in behalf of Colonel Wilcox, to which, in a short time, the Confederate assented. Colonel

Wilcox soon afterwards returned to the army, and participated in many of the engagements in Virginia. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of Brevet Brigadier and Brevet Major-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious service at Spottsylvania and Petersburg. He was mustered out in 1866, and appointed an Assessor of Internal Revenue at Detroit; but was again appointed to the army, as Colonel of the 12th Regiment of United States Infantry, and stationed on Angel Island, Bay of San Francisco, California. Colonel Wilcox published, in 1856, *Shoepack Recollections; a Wayside Glimpse of American Life*; and, in 1857, another work entitled *Toca; an Army Memoir*, by Major March.

WHITING JOHN L., M. D., Detroit, was born November 28, 1793, at Canaan, Columbus County, New York; and is the son of John Whiting and Lydia Leffingwell, both from Norwich, Connecticut. His father was a farmer and mill-owner. Mr. Whiting attended the Academy at Lenox, Massachusetts, and that at Lebanon Springs. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Samuel White, at Hudson, New York, when nineteen years of age, remaining with him three years. In 1816, after casting his first vote for De Witt Clinton for President, he turned his eyes Westward, and left Hudson. His destination was Detroit; he commenced journeying on horseback, stopping at Auburn by the way. From Buffalo to Cleveland, he traveled by cutter, driving two horses tandem, in company with Smith Knapp, who had previously lived a year in Detroit and was returning from a visit to the East. Cleveland, at that time, contained but one tavern, and a few rudely constructed houses. From Cleveland to Huron, Ohio, a distance of about forty miles, Doctor Whiting traveled on the ice, having constructed a rude jumper or sled, on which he carried himself and friend. At Huron, he was obliged to wait several days for the mail-carrier, on whose guidance he relied for finding his way through the terrible wilderness called the Black Swamp. During the time consumed in waiting the arrival of the guide, the snow disappeared; when they finally proceeded on horseback, the track through the snow had become obliterated, and they were lost, at a point near the end of their journey through the "Swamp." It appears that the mail-carrier relied too much on the snow, omitting the blazed trees, which it now became necessary to find. Doctor Whiting proposed that their guide should go due south in search of the lost track, himself going north, and Mr. Knapp remaining, as a rallying point, where they separated. Doctor Whiting, although a stranger, proved right in his conjectures, and found the road one half a mile north. Continuing their journey,

they finally arrived at Detroit, February 26, 1817. The entire city, at that time, was outlined by Brush and Cass streets on the east and west, and Congress street and the river on the north and south,—the river, east of Woodward avenue, extending along the present line of Atwater street and west of the avenue, spreading out in a kind of bay up towards Woodbridge street. Doctor Whiting entered upon the practice of his profession in Detroit, continuing in the work for fifteen years. He then went into the forwarding and commission business in company with John J. Deming, who was afterwards succeeded by Henry K. Avery, continuing the same from 1832 to 1843. He next turned his attention to the business of a land and tax agency, which he followed until 1871, when a severe and protracted illness compelled him to retire from active life. In 1823 Doctor Whiting went on horseback from Detroit to Saginaw, through the unbroken wilderness, with a single soldier as a guide, to perform, temporarily, the duties of Post Surgeon, at the latter place, during the illness of the late Dr. Zina Pitcher. On account of the malarial fever then raging at Saginaw, the post was soon after discontinued, and the troops transferred to the garrison at Detroit. Doctor Whiting was a Whig up to the time of the formation of the Republican party, since which he has acted with that party. The only political office he ever held was that of Clerk of the city, to which he was elected in 1830, and re-elected in 1832. He resigned on being chosen Chairman of the Board of Health. He organized the first medical society in the Territory of Michigan, in 1819, called the "Medical Society of Michigan," himself drawing up the constitution and by-laws. Among those engaging in the organization were Dr. R. S. Rice, of Monroe; Drs. J. B. Chamberlain and Olmstead Chamberlain, of Pontiac; and five or six physicians from Mt. Clemens, and other places. He was a leading member of the Masonic Fraternity up to the time of the Morgan excitement, in 1826, having been Worshipful Master of Zion Lodge, No. 1, of Detroit; Secretary of Monroe Chapter; and Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Michigan. In earlier times, the "First Protestant Society of Detroit" was the leading religious organization, outside of the Catholic Church, the several Protestant denominations not being sufficiently strong to maintain separate societies. Doctor Whiting became a member of this society in 1832, but on the organization of the Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian Church, he united with it, and has since remained a member. Doctor Whiting has been married three times. His first wife was Harriet C. Talman, whom he married at Hudson, New York, in 1821. She died in May, 1829, having been the mother of four children, two of whom died in infancy; the other two, Elizabeth H. and John Talman Whiting, still survive. His second wife was Harriet Rees, of Detroit, who was married in November, 1830,

and died in April, 1852. She had eight children, three of whom are living,—George Loring, Henry Rees, and Shubael Conant. George Loring and Shubael Conant reside in Detroit, and are both married. The oldest child of this marriage, De Garmo Jones Whiting, entered the army as Lieutenant in the civil war; was promoted to a Captaincy; and died in Washington, in 1864. Henry Rees Whiting also served in the war; and was, for a period of eight months, confined in Libby prison. Mr. Whiting's third wife was Rebecca Rees, sister of Harriet, whom he married in 1854. She is still living, without children. Doctor Whiting has traveled extensively, during his sixty-two years of Western life, in the States and Territories of the North-west, and in Kentucky and Virginia. He is a man of remarkably vigorous mind and retentive memory, and speaks of the occurrences of sixty and seventy years ago as if they were but yesterday. A very complete description of the town of Detroit, as it existed in 1817, was published in the *Detroit Tribune* of March 21, 1876, based upon the personal recollections of Doctor Whiting. He is one of the few of the early settlers who remain; and, though he has of late been attacked with severe illness, he has withstood its more threatening symptoms, and at the age of eighty-five is still able to enjoy his walk on pleasant days.

WITHERELL, HON. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HAWKINS, of Detroit, Michigan, was born at Fair Haven, Vermont, August 4, 1797. He was the second son and fifth child of the Hon. James Witherell, who came to Detroit as one of the Territorial Judges of Michigan, in 1807. From 1812 to 1817, Mr. Witherell studied under the tuition of Dr. Beaman, of Troy, New York. He returned to Detroit, in 1817, with the other members of his father's family; making the journey, by carriage, to Buffalo, and traveling the remainder of the distance, through Canada, on horseback. On his return, he commenced the study of law, in the office of Governor Woodbridge; and, in 1819, was admitted to the bar of the Territorial Court before Judge Woodward. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, in what was then the village of Detroit. On the motion of Daniel Webster, Mr. Witherell was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. For the greater part of the time between 1830 and 1840, he filled the offices of Probate Judge and Prosecuting Attorney for Wayne County. In 1843 he became District Judge of the Criminal Court, the district consisting of the counties of Wayne, Washtenaw, and Jackson; and held the office until it was abolished by the adoption of the new Constitution of 1850. In 1848 he

was elected Regent of the State University; and, in 1855, he was appointed Historiographer of the city of Detroit. In 1857 he was chosen Circuit Judge of Wayne County, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Douglass. He was re-elected to this office for two succeeding terms. He also filled the offices of Justice of the Peace and Recorder of the city of Detroit; he was a member of the State Legislature, and also of the Convention for the revision of the State Constitution held in 1850. From 1818 to 1854, he held, successively, the military offices of Lieutenant, Judge-Advocate, General, Brigadier-General, and Major-General. He was President of the State Historical Society, and of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Association. As his last public act, on the evening previous to his death, he presided over a meeting of the directors of this association. In 1824 he married Mary A. Sprague, of Poultney, Vermont. They had one son and three daughters. His wife died, August, 1834. In 1837 he married Delia A. Ingersoll; they had one child,—Charles I. Witherell. Mrs. Witherell's death occurred in 1847; and, in 1848, he married Cassandra S. Brady, who died in 1863. Judge Witherell was better acquainted with the early history of Detroit than any other man in the State. His letters, which from time to time appeared in the *Free Press*, will attest this fact. He was an active and public-spirited citizen, whose hold upon the favor and confidence of the people never relaxed during a period of fifty years. His death occurred June 26, 1867.

WILLARD, LUTHER B., late Director of the City Poor of the city of Detroit, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 28, 1818. In 1832 his father's family removed to Rochester, New York, where he passed his boyhood; and, at the proper age, learned the printing trade in the office of the *Rochester Daily Advertiser*. At the age of seventeen, he went to Detroit; and, before he had been an hour in the city, was employed in the job room of the *Detroit Free Press*, shortly afterwards becoming foreman of the office. In 1837, with the kind assistance of friends, he established the *Toledo Blade*, at Toledo, Ohio. This paper has since taken a high rank in journalism, one of its editors being the well-known Petroleum V. Nasby. Difficulties with his partner led Mr. Willard to leave Toledo; and, during the same year, he returned to Detroit, and resumed his former position as foreman of the *Free Press*. In this capacity, he devoted himself to the interest of the paper for thirteen years. In 1850 he was nominated, by the Democratic party, as Director of the City Poor in Detroit, and elected over two opposing candidates. So faithfully were his duties discharged,





J. R. Williams

June 10, 1871





W. H. Jones
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that he was successively elected every two years until 1862. In that year, after being nominated by the regular Democratic Convention, he also accepted the nomination of the so-called Union party,—a sort of fusion made at that time by the conservatives of both parties,—and, consequently, lost the election. During the war, from 1862 to 1866, he was the State Agent of Michigan, his duty being to look after her wounded, and to attend to the interests of all her soldiers, wherever they might be. While serving in this capacity, he was captured and imprisoned by the enemy in Georgia. Two years of this time he worked gratuitously for the State. In 1865 he was nominated by the Republican party for Director of the Poor, and held that office until his death, with the exception of one term of two years, when he was defeated by the Democratic nominee. Mr. Willard married, October 10, 1848, Electa Losey, of Covert, Seneca County, New York. They had three daughters. Mr. Willard was, for forty years, a resident of Detroit; and more than twenty of these were spent in active public service. Such was his integrity, that even his political opponents could not detect a blemish in his character. As a printer, energetic and capable; as Michigan's State Agent, ever on the alert for the necessities of her wounded sons; as a Director of the Poor, sparing neither time nor strength in the discharge of his arduous duties,—Mr. Willard acquitted himself not only creditably to himself, but to his constituents. In his public life he enjoyed the confidence of the citizens of Detroit, who believed him to be, in the true meaning of the word, an honest man. His death occurred July 28, 1877.

WILLIAMS, GENERAL JOHN R., of Detroit, was born at Detroit, on the 4th of May, 1782. He was the only son of Thomas Williams, a native of Albany, New York, who came to Detroit in 1765, and married a sister of the late Joseph Campau. He had one sister, named Elizabeth. He was appointed a cornet in the American army in 1796, and joined the troops under General Wilkinson, at Fort Marsac, on the Cumberland River, in Tennessee. Among his young companions in arms, at this time, were Alexander Macomb—afterwards Commander-in-chief—and the future Generals Zebulon Price and Moses Porter. He remained in the army until 1799, when he resigned and returned to Detroit, making the journey from Fort Marsac on horseback, through what was then a wilderness, following the Indian trail, and swimming his horse across the rivers. His resignation was prompted by the strong solicitation of his uncle, the late Joseph Campau, who wished Mr. Williams to join him in the mercantile

business. On his return, a partnership for carrying on a trade with the Indians was formed, and Mr. Williams was dispatched to Montreal, whence all goods had to be brought, by way of the St. Lawrence and the lakes. It was on this journey that he met with an adventure, much less common now than in the year 1800, when this took place. While on board a small sloop at Queenstown, he became engaged in an altercation with a Frenchman named La Salle, a descendant of the renowned navigator and explorer. It resulted in their fighting a duel across a table, in which La Salle was shot and severely wounded. Mr. Williams was arrested, carried to Montreal, and was under bail for several months, awaiting his trial, in which he was honorably acquitted; the duello, in those days, being regarded as the only honorable way of settling disputes. In 1802 he returned to Detroit; and, on his own account, embarked in the fur trade and general mercantile business, in which he continued until 1832. He was married, October 25, 1804, at Claverack, near Hudson, New York, to Miss Mary Mott, daughter of Major Gershom Mott, of the Continental army, a comrade of Montgomery at Quebec, in 1775. On returning to Detroit, he wrote, in 1805, the memorial to Congress, which resulted in the completion of the Governor and Judges' plan of the city of Detroit. At the declaration of war with England, he was made Captain of an artillery company, and was included in the surrender of Hull, in 1812. He was paroled, and moved with his family to Albany, where he remained until 1816, when he again went to Detroit and resumed his business. He was the author of the first charter of the city of Detroit, and was elected its first Mayor, in 1824, being re-elected in 1825, again in 1830, and subsequently in 1844, 1845, and 1846. He was a delegate to the first Constitutional Convention, held at Ann Arbor, in 1835, and was President of that convention, and presented its action to Congress at Washington. He was naturally a soldier, and took a great interest in military affairs, both under the Territorial and State governments. He was senior Major-General of the militia, and continued so up to the time of his death. At the breaking out of the Black Hawk War, he marched in command of the Territorial troops to Chicago, for the defense of the Western settlements. He died at Detroit, October 20, 1854, in his seventy-third year. General Williams always predicted the future greatness of Detroit. He was possessed of a large landed estate in and about the city, which he had purchased with singular judgment and foresight. To the improvement of this he gave his chief attention, after his retirement from active business. In 1833 he built the first four-story brick building erected in Detroit. He was a strong advocate of wide and commodious streets and public parks, and in many ways showed a liberal public spirit. John R. street, extending east and turning north from Woodward ave-

nue, and Williams street, encircling the East Grand Circus Park, in Detroit, together commemorate the name of John R. Williams. He was hospitable, entertaining largely and generously. He was liberal and benevolent, always interested in the welfare of the older inhabitants of the city, and eminently courteous in his demeanor. General Williams' administration of the city government presented the rare spectacle of a thoroughly economical and watchful executive. He demanded and obtained strict integrity in his subordinates, and to the confidence which he inspired among taxpayers may be attributed his frequent election to the office of Mayor. Throughout his life, he ever aided those enterprises which had for their object the advancement and prosperity of the city of Detroit and the State of Michigan.

WILKINS, ROSS, Detroit, was born in Pennsylvania. He was educated for the bar in that State; and removed to the West at an early day, with a commission from President Jackson as a Federal Judge for the Territory of Michigan. In 1837, and on several subsequent occasions, he was appointed a Regent of the State University. Besides exerting much influence in his judicial capacity, he has always taken an interest in the public affairs of the State. He presided over the first war meeting held in Detroit after the opening of the civil war. He was many years ago appointed a Circuit Judge, and remained in office until the summer of 1870, when he voluntarily retired from the bench. He died in Detroit a few years afterwards.

WOODBRIDGE, WILLIAM, Detroit, Michigan, Governor and Senator, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, August 20, 1780; and died at Detroit, October 20, 1861. He was of a family of three brothers and two sisters. His father, Dudley Woodbridge, removed to Marietta, Ohio, about 1790. The *Life of William Woodbridge*, by Charles Lauman, from which this sketch is largely compiled, mentions nothing concerning his early education beyond the fact that it was such as was afforded by the average school of the time, except a year with the French colonists at Gallipolis, where he acquired a knowledge of the French language. It should be borne in mind, however, that home education was, at that time, an indispensable feature in the training of the young. To this, and to a few studies well mastered, is due that strong mental discipline which has served as a basis for many of the

grand intellects that have adorned, and helped to make, our national history. Mr. Woodbridge studied law at Marietta, having as a fellow-student and intimate personal friend, a young man subsequently distinguished, but known at that time simply as Lewis Cass. He graduated at the law school at Litchfield, Connecticut, after a course there of nearly three years; and began to practice at Marietta, in 1806. In June, 1806, he married, at Hartford, Connecticut, Juliana, daughter of John Trumbull, a distinguished lawyer and judge, and author of the poem "McFingal" which, during a dark period of the Revolution, wrought such a magic change upon the spirits of the colonists. He was happy in his domestic relations, until the death of Mrs. Woodbridge, February 19, 1860. Our written biographies necessarily speak more fully of men, because of their active participation in public affairs; but human actions are stamped upon the page of time, and, when the scroll shall be unrolled, the influence of good women upon the history of the world will be read side by side with the deeds of men.

How much success and renown in life many men owe to their wives is probably little known. Mrs. Woodbridge enjoyed the best means of early education that the country afforded, and her inherited intellectual genius enabled her to improve her advantages. During her entire life, side by side with the highest type of domestic and social graces, she manifested a keen intellectuality that formed the crown of a faultless character. She was a natural poet, and wrote during her life many fine verses, some of which are preserved in a printed memorial essay written on the occasion of her death. In this essay, it is said of her: "To contribute, even in matters of minor importance, to elevate the reputation and add to the well being of her husband in the various stations he was called upon to fill, gave her the highest satisfaction." She was an invalid during much of the latter portion of her life, but was patient and cheerful to the end. "The simple story of her life, from her marriage to her death, was one of love and devotion around the hearthstone of home," says Lauman. Some further reference to the family of this lady will be found in the biographical sketch of Mr. W. W. Backus, in this work. In 1807 Mr. Woodbridge, was chosen a Representative to the General Assembly of Ohio; and, in 1809, was elected to the Senate, continuing a member, by re-election, until his removal from the State. He also held, by appointment during the time, the office of Prosecuting Attorney for his county. He took a leading part in the Legislature; and, in 1812, drew up a declaration and resolutions,—which passed the two houses unanimously, and attracted great attention,—endorsing, in the strongest and most emphatic terms, the war measures of President Madison. During the period from 1804 to 1814, the two law students, Woodbridge and Cass, had become widely separated. The latter was Governor of the Ter-



And as I am
your friend



truly yr. friend
Wm. W. W. W. W. W.

$$(\log_2 \frac{1}{\epsilon}) \cdot H_2(p_2) \leq \log_2 \frac{1}{\epsilon} \cdot H_2(p_1) + \log_2 \frac{1}{\epsilon} \cdot H_2(p_2) \leq N$$


ritory of Michigan, under the historic "Governor and Judges" plan, with the indispensable requisite of a Secretary of the Territory. This latter position was, in 1814, without solicitation on his part, tendered to Mr. Woodbridge. He accepted the position with some hesitation, and entered upon its duties as soon as he could make the arrangements necessary for leaving Ohio. The office of Secretary involved also the duties of Collector of Customs at the port of Detroit, and, during the frequent absences of the Governor, the discharge of his duties also, including those of Superintendent of Indian affairs. Mr. Woodbridge officiated as Governor for about two out of the eight years that he held the office of Secretary. Under the administration of the Governor and Judges,—which the people of the Territory preferred, for economical reasons, to continue some time after their numbers entitled them to a more popular representative system,—they were allowed no delegate in Congress. Mr. Woodbridge, as a sort of informal agent of the people, by correspondence, and also by a visit to the national capital, so clearly set forth the demand for representation by a delegate, that an act was passed in Congress, in 1819, authorizing one to be chosen. Under this act, Mr. Woodbridge was elected, by the concurrence of all parties. His first action in Congress was to secure the passage of a bill recognizing and confirming the old French land titles in the Territory according to the terms of the treaty of peace with Great Britain, at the close of the Revolution; and another for the construction of a Government road through the "Black Swamp," from the Miami River to Detroit, thus opening a means of land transit between Ohio and Michigan. He was influential in securing the passage of bills for the construction of Government roads from Detroit to Chicago, and Detroit to Fort Gratiot, and for the improvement of La Plaisance Bay. The expedition for the exploration of the country around Lake Superior, and in the valley of the Upper Mississippi, projected by Governor Cass, was set on foot by means of representations made to the heads of the departments by Mr. Woodbridge. While in Congress, he strenuously maintained the right of Michigan to the strip of territory now forming the northern boundary of Ohio, which formed the subject of such grave dispute between Ohio and Michigan at the time of the admission of the latter into the Union. He served but one term as delegate, during the Fifteenth Congress, declining further service on account of personal and family considerations. Mr. Woodbridge continued to discharge the duties of Secretary of the Territory up to the time its government passed into the "Second Grade," in 1824. He was then appointed one of a Board of Commissioners for adjusting private land claims in the Territory; and was engaged also in the practice of his profession, having the best law library in the Territory. In 1828, upon the recommendation of the Governor, Judges, and others, he was appointed, by President J. Q. Adams, to succeed Hon. James Withereff, who had resigned, as a Judge of what is conventionally called the "Supreme Court" of the Territory. This court was apparently a continuation of the Territorial Court under the "First Grade" or, "Governor and Judges" system. Although it was supreme in its judicial functions within the Territory, its powers and duties were of a very general character. In 1832 the term of his appointment as judge expiring, President Jackson appointed a successor,—it is supposed on political grounds,—much to the disappointment of the public, and the bar of the Territory. The partisan feeling of the time extended into the Territory, and its people began to think of assuming the dignity of a State Government. Party lines becoming very sharply drawn, Judge Woodbridge identified himself with the Whigs. As a representative of that party, he was elected a member of the convention of 1835, which formed the first State Constitution; he was the only Whig elected from the district he represented. In 1837 he was elected a member of the State Senate, taking an active part in its proceedings. This sketch has purposely dealt somewhat in detail with what may be called Judge Woodbridge's earlier career, because it is closely identified with the early history of the State, and the development of its political system. Since the organization of the State Government, the history of Michigan is more familiar, and hence no review of Judge Woodbridge's career as Governor and Senator will be attempted. He was elected Governor, in 1839, under a popular impression that the affairs of the State had not been prudently administered by the Democrats. He served as Governor but little more than a year; he was inaugurated on the 1st of January, 1840, and was elected to the Senate of the United States, in the winter of 1841, for the full term of six years. His term in the Senate practically closed his political life, although he was strongly urged for the Whig nomination for Vice-President in 1848. Soon after his appointment as Judge, in 1828, Governor Woodbridge took up his residence on a tract of land which he owned in the township of Springwells, a short distance below what were then the corporate limits of the city of Detroit, where he resided during the remainder of his life. His last years were somewhat embittered by persistent and finally successful efforts on the part of the city to extend its corporate limits over his property, thereby subjecting it to city taxation and improvements, and tending to rob it of the rural beauty upon which he wished his closing eyes to rest undisturbed. Both in his public papers and private communications, Governor Woodbridge shows himself a master of language; he is fruitful in simile and illustration, logical in arrangement, happy in the choice and treatment of topics, and terse and vigorous in expression. Judge Woodbridge was a Con-

gregationalist. His opinions on all subjects were decided; he was earnest and energetic, courteous and dignified, and at times exhibited a vein of fine humor, that was the more attractive because not too often allowed to come to the surface. His letters and addresses show a deep and earnest affection, as well for his ancestral home, as for friends and family. Writing to a young man who had solicited his influence in obtaining an office, Mr. Woodbridge says: "I am very sorry you should have become discouraged in your former and most laudable project of obtaining a competency by your own individual efforts and systematic industry. He who is dependent upon office for support in our country, in my opinion, depends upon an employment of all others the most pitifully servile." And to another: "Absolute subordination among the officers of the departments at Washington; strict, unmitigated discipline; a blind and prompt obedience to orders,—are undoubtedly necessary in the proper and successful conduct of the affairs there; but, while I admit the probable necessity, I can not but deprecate the injurious influence of such despotism upon that generous spirit, and proud and manly independence of mind, which tend so much to give dignity and elevation to the character of man. Unreasoning obedience to our superiors in authority is the parent of adulation and fawning sycophancy; and it is fit to be remembered that, in all transactions of this life, habit, whether we will or not, almost invariably becomes our master."

WORMER, GENERAL GROVER S., of Detroit, Commission Merchant for Machinery, was born in the city of Auburn, Cayuga County, New York, August 9, 1821. His father, John V. Wormer, was a native of Leigh, Massachusetts; and was a soldier in the War of 1812, participating in the engagements of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane. At the age of twelve years, Mr. Wormer ran away from home to escape a punishment with which his father threatened him; and, without a cent of money, walked to Oswego, obtaining his meals at farm-houses on the way. Here he secured employment in a store as an errand boy, receiving only his board as compensation, while he was also permitted to attend school for two years. He remained in the store until 1838, when he was prevailed upon by the Captain of a Lake Ontario steamer to go with him for two trips as a cabin-boy. He then entered the service of the steamboat company at six dollars per month, and remained with them thirteen years. He served one or two seasons as steward, then as clerk, and then was appointed to oversee the fitting up of all the steamers belonging to the American Steamboat Line. In 1851 he left the employment of this company to superintend

the building of the steamers "Western World" and "Plymouth Rock," the two largest and most magnificent steamers that ever plied on the lakes. They were built by Isaac Newton, of New York, to run between Detroit and Buffalo, to connect the Michigan Central and New York Central railroads. Upon the completion of these boats, Mr. Wormer was appointed storekeeper at Detroit for the Michigan Central line of steamers, and occupied that position till the fall of 1857, when the line ceased running their boats, owing to the opening of the Great Western Railway. Mr. Wormer then established a machinery depot at Detroit,—an entirely new branch of business. His experience had shown him the difficulty and expense attending the buying of machinery by Western manufacturers, the purchasers being obliged to visit some half a dozen cities in the East in order to procure as many different machines. He consequently concluded to open a depot in Detroit where any machine needed by manufacturers could be obtained. This business he has continued to the present time, with the exception of the three or four years he spent in the army during the civil war. The business immediately became lucrative, and has, during the past ten years, reached large proportions. In 1870 he established a branch depot at Chicago, which is under the management of his oldest son, Henry G. Wormer, who, together with two other sons, Clarkson C. and Frederick F., are partners with him in the business. General Wormer has also engaged in various manufacturing enterprises; has been President of the Rochester Machine Manufacturing Company, of Rochester, since 1871; is a Director in several other manufacturing establishments, and in the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company. From his early youth, Mr. Wormer had a taste for military pursuits; and in 1842 joined the "Oswego Light Guards," of Oswego, an independent military company, in which he served until his removal from that city in 1852,—the last two and a half years acting as Second Lieutenant. In the fall of 1859, in the city of Detroit, he assisted in organizing an independent military company known as the "Lyon Guards," and was elected its Captain, holding that rank until May 1, 1862, when he resigned. At that time, he received authority from the War Department to raise an independent company for special service in guarding prisoners of war; and, having recruited a company, called it the "Stanton Guards." He received a Captain's commission, from Governor Austin Blair, dated May 10, 1862. He was at once ordered to proceed to Fort Mackinaw, to take command of the post and guard Confederate prisoners, where he remained until September 25, 1862. He was then ordered to Detroit, with his command, to be mustered out; the necessity for this service no longer existing. On the 2d of October following, he was commissioned, by Governor Austin Blair, as Lieutenant-Colonel of the



Richard Storr Willis.

$$f_{\text{eff}} = f_0 [F(\beta) H_2 / (A + H_2)] \quad (6)$$





John A. Smith

8th Regiment of Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and aided in recruiting and organizing that regiment. May 12, 1863, he was ordered to take command of the first two battalions of the regiment and report to Major-General A. E. Burnside, at Covington, Kentucky. There they went into camp; the third battalion joining the command May 26, 1863. The regiment was in active service, participating in numerous engagements and skirmishes. At Triplet's Bridge, Kentucky, Colonel Wormer, with his command, after a brisk fight, routed the Confederate General John Evarts, capturing him and nearly all of his command. At Salt River and Lebanon, Kentucky, he met General John H. Morgan, when he made his noted raid through Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio. After a short fight at Lebanon, on July 6, he routed and pursued Morgan for sixteen successive days and nights, overtaking him at Buffington's Island, in the Ohio River, July 19, having made a march of four hundred and seventy-three miles. Here Colonel Wormer's command led a vigorous attack on Morgan's forces; and, after a brisk fight of one and a half hours, routed them, driving them two miles into a wood, where his regiment surrounded and captured five hundred and seventy-three prisoners, with their horses and equipments. Twice on this march his regiment was without food for man or beast, except one meal in forty-eight hours. One march of seventy-two miles, from Lawrenceburg to West Point, Kentucky, was made in twenty-six hours, stopping only twice to rest. From Buffington's Island he returned with his command to Covington, Kentucky, July 26, and there took part in scouting, and routing out the Confederate raiders whom they had fought at Stamford. In August, 1863, the regiment crossed over the mountains into East Tennessee, with the Twenty-third Army Corps, Major-General Burnside commanding, being in the First Brigade and Fourth Division of that corps. In East Tennessee, Colonel Wormer's command participated in skirmishes and battles at Kingston, Cumberland Gap, Riceville, Clinker's Gap, Post Oak Springs, Washington Ford, Deer Creek, and Prindall's Farm. September 5, 1863, he was placed in command of the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Twenty-third Army Corps; and commanded the brigade in the battle at Cleveland, Tennessee; in the terrible fight at Calhoun and Charleston, September 25; and at Athens, September 27, with the cavalry forces of Generals Forrest and Wheeler, estimated at fifteen thousand men. On the 26th of October, 1863, Colonel Wormer, with his brigade, led the attack made by the fourth division against Longstreet's army at Sweetwater, Tennessee, which lasted four and a half hours, and in which his brigade lost heavily. October 28, his brigade had a severe fight at Loudon, losing nine men; and also a desperate battle with General Longstreet's command at Lenoir Station, and again at Knoxville. Colonel Wormer remained in command of

the brigade, participating in numerous engagements in East Tennessee, until April 24, 1864, when, in obedience to an order from the War Department, he went to Jackson, Michigan, and established a draft rendezvous. On the 8th of December, 1864, he was commissioned Colonel of the 8th Michigan Cavalry, and received orders to recruit and organize the 30th Regiment of Michigan Volunteer Infantry. He was transferred to this regiment and mustered in as Colonel, January 9, 1865. He was mustered out of the service, June 30, 1865, at the close of the war, having served three years and two months. March 30, 1867, he was commissioned, by the President of the United States, Brigadier-General, by brevet, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war." In the early part of 1869, he was appointed Aid-de-camp on the military staff of Governor Baldwin, and was re-appointed two years afterwards, serving four years. He also served in the same capacity on Governor Bagley's staff, during his two terms of service, and holds the same position under Governor Croswell. During the spring and summer of 1877, General Wormer made a tour of Europe, for the benefit of his health, visiting nearly every country and important city on that continent. He has been a Congregationalist since 1862, and for eleven years has been a trustee of the Woodward Avenue Congregational Church, and a director in the Sunday-school. In politics, he has acted with the Whig and Republican parties, but, beyond exercising the right of franchise, has taken no active part in political matters. He married, August 26, 1844, Maria C. Crolius, at Oswego, New York. They have four sons,—Henry G., Clarkson C., Frederick F., and Theodore K.,—all of whom partake of the military spirit of their father. The oldest, Henry G., entered the military service in the fall of 1864, as First Lieutenant in the 30th Regiment, and was mustered out as Captain. Clarkson C. is First Lieutenant of company A, Michigan State troops. Frederick is First Lieutenant in the Detroit Light Guards; and the youngest son, Theodore, is corporal in the Pelonge Cadets.

WILLIS, RICHARD STORRS, of Detroit, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 10, 1810. He is the son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Parker) Willis, and the youngest brother of N. P. Willis and "Fanny Fern." He came of a line of editors and authors, whose record extends back, in unbroken succession, over a hundred years. His grandfather, Nathaniel Willis, Sen., began the publication of the *Independent Chronicle* in June, 1776, on the corner of Court street and Franklin avenue, Boston, in the same building in which Benjamin Franklin worked as printer.

He continued to conduct the paper until 1784. A file of it is still in possession of the family; and the news of the various victories and defeats of the American army in the Revolutionary War, in leaded type, are read with as much interest now as were the telegrams during the late momentous struggle between the North and South. At the close of the Revolutionary War, Mr. Willis removed to Martinsville, Virginia; and, in 1790, founded the *Potomac Guardian*, which he edited until 1800. In that year, he removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he founded the *Scioto Gazette*, the first paper of the then North-western Territory. During the Revolutionary War, he was Adjutant of the Boston Regiment; and, at one time, was sent on an expedition to Rhode Island under General Sullivan, who presented him with a uniform. He was a fine horseman, and a spirited American; which latter was shown by his taking an active part in the famous Boston Tea Party. He was one of the committee appointed by the people of Boston to remonstrate with Malcolm, the British tax collector. An old picture, descriptive of Malcolm's punishment at the liberty tree, with a representation of the tea party in the background, contains an easily recognizable portrait of Mr. Willis. This picture was presented by his son to the Massachusetts Historical Society. The grandmother of Nathaniel Willis, Sen., was a Belknap, a cousin of Jeremy Belknap, D. D. His great-grandfather was Rev. John Bailey, a non-conformist of Lancashire, England, who was born in 1644, and was imprisoned for his religious views. He emigrated to America in 1683, and became associate pastor of the First Congregational Church in Boston, where he died in 1697. His funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Cotton Mather, and he was buried in the cemetery of Tremont street, Boston, where the names of Willis and Belknap mark a number of graves. His portrait descended to Nathaniel Willis' son, who gave it, as the only portrait extant of this eminent divine, to the Massachusetts Historical Society. Nathaniel Willis, second, was first introduced to types and journalism by his father, at Martinsville, Virginia, in the office of the *Potomac Guardian*. The old office was standing just before the late war, and a crayon sketch was made of it by Colonel Strother, "Porte Crayon," and presented to Mrs. R. S. Willis. One of the duties of young Nathaniel Willis consisted in "riding post," as it was called, with a tin horn and saddle-bags,—the primitive mode of delivering papers. After six years' service, he returned, at the age of fifteen, to Boston, and entered the office of the *Independent Chronicle*, with which his father had formerly been connected. Here, in the same room in which Benjamin Franklin had once worked, Mr. Willis was employed. His only recreation was his military drill with the "Fusileers," under Captain John Brazier, a company which has become historic in Boston.

After some years, he was solicited, by a Congressman from Maine, to go to Portland to establish a Republican newspaper, in opposition to the Federal party. He accordingly proceeded to that city; and, after a conference with leading Republicans, founded the *Eastern Argus*. A certain lawyer of ability at first undertook the editorial management; but, as he sought only his own political advancement, he became obnoxious, and was dismissed. Mr. Willis was then urged to take control. He modestly pleaded his lack of proper education and editorial experience; but was overpersuaded, and soon entered upon his new duties. The *Argus* was vigorously maintained by Mr. Willis until it had changed the political character of the State. Under the ministration of the celebrated divine, Doctor Payson, of Portland, Mr. Willis became interested in religious subjects. About this time, he sold the *Argus* for four thousand dollars; and shortly after conceived the idea of starting a religious newspaper. Such a thing had never been heard of; and the project was received with the greatest skepticism, even by the clergy. Finally, in 1816, after years of argument and effort, during which he supported himself by printing religious books and tracts, he founded the *Boston Recorder*, the first religious newspaper in the world. The *Argus* and *Recorder* are still published, and their history and influence are well known. Subsequently, Mr. Willis originated the plan of another paper, at that time equally novel,—a paper distinctively for youth. The idea found expression in the *Youths' Companion*, which also was the first paper of the kind in the world. It was published in connection with the *Recorder*, and was equally successful and remunerative. It also is still in existence. Mr. Willis lived to be ninety years old. Nathaniel Parker Willis, his eldest son, was the editor of three papers,—the *New York Mirror*, the *Corsair*, and the *Home Journal*. As a poet and author, his fame is too fresh and abiding to require special mention. Joseph Buckingham, the veteran editor and fastidious critic of the *Boston Courier*, once wrote of him: "Whom merely to mention, is sufficient to awaken a sentiment of esteem and admiration for one of the most agreeable prose writers that our country has produced; and a poet whose numbers will live to delight a future age, and place him in the foremost rank of those who have invested wit with modesty and decorum, and added grace and innocence to the refinements of fashion." Sarah Payson Willis, "Fanny Fern," was the fourth daughter of Nathaniel Willis; and, like her eldest brother, became famous by her writings. Her style was new and entirely distinctive, and her wit, freshness, and strong common sense procured admirers in both hemispheres. She was buried with her father and brother at Mount Auburn. Richard Storrs Willis was a student of Chauncey Hall, and later, of the Boston Latin School, under the neighbor-

ing shelter of which, at its old site on School street, he was born. He entered Yale College in 1837. His early love of the art of music was interwoven, during his college course, with the study of the classics. In his Sophomore year, he was chosen President of the Beethoven Society, which was composed of all the vocal and instrumental talent of the college. The members did service as the chapel choir, and furnished the music at the annual commencements, in place of the expensive orchestra usually hired from New York. Mr. Willis composed industriously for the college orchestra and choir. He arranged and harmonized many German part-songs, the words of which were translated for the purpose by the poet Percival. Among other instrumental pieces, he wrote the "Glen Mary Waltzes," which were afterwards published by Ditson, and, for twenty or twenty-five years, brought handsome returns both to author and publisher. A friendship was naturally formed between Mr. Willis and the poet just mentioned, and he probably saw as much as any one, during his college life, of that gifted and eccentric man. He was also a friend of Fitz-Greene Halleck, who lived in the neighboring Guilford. After graduating in 1841, he went to Germany, and devoted himself to the study of musical science in Frankfort-on-the-Main. He completed an elaborate course in harmony and musical form, under the direction of the venerable Schnyder Von Wartensee; and, in Leipzig, a course on counterpoint and instrumentation with Hauptmann, Professor in the Conservatory, and Cantor of the "Thomas Schule." (The latter position was in early times occupied by Sebastian Bach.) The following men, eminent in music, were at that time in Leipzig: Mendelssohn, Gade, Moscheles (already advanced in years), David, Joaquin, and others, whose taste and genius seemed to pervade the very air, and inspire all who breathed it. Mr. Willis had subsequently the good fortune to pass a summer in the Taunus Mountains in company with Mendelssohn; the poet Freiligrath; Gutzkow, the dramatic author; and the Professor-poet, Hoffman von Fallersleben. Mendelssohn reviewed some of the work Mr. Willis had done with Schnyder, and corrected his compositions, leaving his own pencil marks upon them. These manuscripts, together with a Canon which he wrote in Mr. Willis' album at parting, form a very pleasant and valuable souvenir. While passing a winter in Hamburg, Mr. Willis' familiarity with German enabled him to do some literary work for Gustav, the reigning Landgrave of Hesse-Hamburg, who sent him a diploma with the honorary title of Professor. Returning to America after six years of absence, he visited Yale College, and, for a time, occupied himself with a class of tutors and professors who desired to practice colloquial German. He afterwards went to New York, where he became connected with the press, and wrote

on the *Albion*, the *Tribune*, the *Musical Times*, and the *Catholic World*. He subsequently bought and edited the *Musical Times*, which was later consolidated with the *Musical World*. After some years, he started the *Once a Month*, a magazine devoted to the fine arts. He also wrote a book, entitled *Our Church Music*, which met with high commendation from the London *Athenaeum*; the more creditable from the fact that most American books were severely criticised by that magazine. He next brought out a volume of "Church Chorals" and numerous "Student Songs" and "Miscellaneous Lyrics." During the war, he competed for a prize offered for the best national song, and his "Anthem of Liberty," to which he also composed the music, was pronounced best by the committee. Richard Grant White, in his subsequent collection of these songs, gave it first place and enthusiastic praise. Mr. Willis afterwards wrote the song, "Why, Northmen, Why?" and others of a patriotic type, which were rehearsed in schools and sung at public gatherings. In 1851 Mr. Willis married Miss Jessie Cairns, of Roslyn, Long Island. The beautiful home of her parents adjoined those of Bryant and Parke Godwin, on Roslyn Bay. Mrs. Willis died in 1858. Her pure and lovely nature is tenderly delineated in her husband's "Memorial," whose pages also bear lines from Bryant, Fanny Fern, and many other friends eminent in New York society and the world of letters. In 1861 Mr. Willis married Mrs. Alexandrine Macomb Campau, of Detroit, Michigan. They spent many summers in their beautiful island home, named "Inselruhe," until property and family considerations withdrew them entirely to Michigan. Mr. Willis has recently returned to Detroit after four years' residence in Europe, where he went for the education of his children. While residing in Nice, he collected his national songs and miscellaneous lyrics into a volume entitled *Waif of Song*, which was published by Galignani, of Paris. The first volumes of the book were sold during the Nice Carnival of 1876, by Mrs. Willis, who presided over the American *Kiosque* in the public square. The proceeds of all the various *kiosques* representing the foreign colonies of that gay winter resort, enured to the poor of the city. Younger branches of the Willis family are keeping fresh the literary record of their ancestors,—most prominent of whom, in a scientific direction, is Dr. F. J. Bumstead, of New York, a nephew of Mr. Willis, who is the author of medical works which have made him conspicuous at home and abroad. These works have been translated into other languages; and, on the occasion of his visit to Paris, achieved for their author the high compliment of a public dinner from the medical faculty of that city. One of Mr. Willis' nieces is a sparkling contributor to the Boston journals; and another, late a school-girl, has a poetic gift of charming promise. A grand-niece, who is but eight years of age,

has already written a parlor play of singular precocity, in which, when performed in Cambridge, Massachusetts, she acted the principal part. The following is a summary of singular literary coincidences in the history of the Willis family: From 1776 to 1800, Nathaniel Willis, Sen., edited three newspapers,—the *Independent Chronicle*, the *Potomac Guardian*, the *Scioto Gazette*. From 1803 to 1860, Nathaniel Willis, Jun., edited three newspapers,—the *Eastern Argus*, the *Boston Recorder*, the *Youths' Companion*. From 1830 to 1866, Nathaniel Parker Willis edited three papers,—the *New York Mirror*, the *Corsair*, the *Home Journal*. From 1851 to 1863, Richard Storrs Willis edited three papers,—the *Musical Times*, the *Musical World*, and *Once a Month*.

WOODWARD, AUGUSTUS B., of Detroit, was a native of Virginia. He emigrated to Michigan in 1805, and was appointed a Judge of the Territory, which honorable position he held until 1824. He was the author of a code of laws which bears his name. He was appointed a Judge for the Territory of Florida; and died there after a service of three years.

WILSON, JOHN B., Founder and Engine Builder, of Detroit, was born on the banks of the Clyde River, in Scotland, October, 1823. His father, Daniel Wilson, was a farmer. John Wilson's start in life, after leaving school at an early age, was as a shepherd boy, on the heathery hills of his native country. His natural tastes, which were towards mechanical work, rendered him unfit for this business. While pursuing the (to him) irksome task of watching the flock, he constructed miniature wind-mills and water-wheels; he also made gins for the capture of wild fowls and other game, which was then considered a heinous offense in that country. One of his traps being found and carried to Lord Douglass, of Douglass Castle, the arrest of the offender was ordered. "It was no pretence hand that constructed such a machine," said his lordship; "he must be arrested." But the boy was out of reach,—a fugitive at the age of fourteen. He found his way to the home of a friend, in a distant part of the country, where he obtained more congenial employment than herding. Becoming engaged as a carpenter and mill-wright, he continued in this occupation for a term of years; and ultimately obtained a position in the foundry and machine works of Messrs. Craig & Co., of Glasgow, in 1843. He remained until 1848, when the Revolution in France—during which Louis Philippe

abdicated his throne—prostrated trade all over Europe, causing many thousands of workmen to be thrown out of employment. At the same time, the Irish famine, occasioned by the failure of the potato crop, necessitated the erection of mills in that country for grinding corn, which was then, for the first time, shipped in large quantities from the United States. Mr. Wilson was selected, in preference to many older and more experienced hands, to go to Ireland for the purpose of erecting mill machinery. While there, Mr. Kelly, of Sligo, formed an attachment for the young man, and offered to supply the means to establish a foundry and machine shop. At that time there was no foundry nearer, or, at least, more available, than either Glasgow or Liverpool. Having determined on America as his future home, no persuasion could change Mr. Wilson's purpose. He sailed from the Clyde, in the good bark "Margaret," March 15, 1849, after having been in Ireland over six months, during the stormy revolutionary times of Smith O'Brien, Mitchell, Meagher, and others. Landing in New York in April, he found business much depressed, and no work to be obtained. Even at that date, the cry was "Go West." So, turning towards the setting sun, and making an occasional detour, to take in the principal cities of the States and Canada, Mr. Wilson reached the city of Detroit, one fine Sunday morning, in the latter part of May, 1849. The church bells seemed ringing him a welcome; and, partly owing to a fancy for the place, and partly to his weariness, he acted upon the advice of Mr. Hugh Moffat, afterwards Mayor of Detroit, and decided to cast his lot in the metropolis of the Peninsular State. By persistent application from May until August, he succeeded in obtaining employment in the works of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, under Mr. Pettis, and afterwards under Mr. Newhall, where he remained for four years. He then engaged in business with Mr. Young, on Brush street, under the firm name of Young & Co., which subsequently became Young & Sons. The partnership was dissolved in 1856, and Mr. Wilson started in business for himself, at the foot of Randolph street. The panic of 1857, and the consequent business depression, made it a hard struggle, especially for those commencing, as Mr. Wilson did, with but small capital. Twice during this year, the sheriff had possession of his shop and all that he owned; but, by indomitable pluck, and that obstinate perseverance characteristic of his race, he tided over that memorable season. He increased his facilities for manufacturing from time to time, and made his own drawings and plans for the extensive shop which he afterwards built, and now owns and occupies. He has had no partners associated with him since 1856. His manufactures consist principally in steamboat engines and mill machinery, together with castings for building



Rep. of the University of Michigan

C. A. Williams



Willingworth, Connecticut;
Vernon, in East Guilford,
He entered Yale Col-
lege in 1831. In
and to out-door
furnished him
After his
Yale Law
Judge
his
and



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purposes, of which those used in the construction of both Whitney's and the Detroit Opera House were from his foundry. He also makes brass castings, blacksmiths' work, steam hammers, forgings, etc. Mr. Wilson has never busied himself with patents, preferring to perfect that which he knows to be practical. He has never turned aside from the routine of business to engage in political enterprises; he has never sought political office, but has been prominently connected with various societies. He is a member of the oldest Masonic Lodge in the Western country,—Zion Lodge, No. 1,—first chartered from Montreal. He has been President of St. Andrew's Society, Chief of the Caledonian Club, and President of the Detroit Curling Club. He is also a member of the Old Mechanics' Society. Mr. Wilson married, in 1852, Miss Euphemia Young, who died in 1854. He married again, in 1864, Miss Caroline Matilda Stokes, of Sarnia, Canada. They have four children. He has been, and is still, largely interested in Detroit, as a property holder; the plans for buildings, which have been constructed on his improved property, were of his own design. Mr. Wilson is a fair example of that type of business man with whom activity, enterprise, and persistent industry are second nature. To-day he puts his shoulder to the wheel with all the energy of his younger days, and is entirely in his element when bustling amidst the ponderous machinery of his work-shop, personally directing the varied details of his immense business. He is popular with his employes, a genial companion among friends, and a useful and esteemed citizen. His obligations are always fulfilled to the letter; and his well-known integrity proceeds, not from the proverbial motive of policy, but from a settled principle, that makes itself felt in every thing he says and does.

WILLIAMS, HON. ALPHIEUS STARKEY, of Detroit, Michigan, was born at Saybrook, Connecticut, September 20, 1810. His father, Ezra Williams, who was one of the earliest large manufacturers of New England, died when the subject of this sketch was eight years old. His mother, Hepzibah Starkey, died when he was in his eighteenth year. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Williams, had much of the care and training of his youth. His grandmother Williams, nee Irene Pratt, was a woman of remarkable strength of character. She was a descendant of Captain John Pratt, who was one of the earliest settlers of Saybrook, and was famous in the Pequot and other New England Indian wars. General Williams is of Welsh and English parentage. His early education was obtained under the instructions of Rev. Doctor King, a Congrega-

tional clergyman, of North Kellingworth, Connecticut; and, subsequently, at Lee's Academy, in East Guilford, where he prepared for college. He entered Yale College in September, 1827, and graduated in 1831. In early life, his tastes inclined to travel and to outdoor sports, such as hunting and fishing, which furnished him ample recreation during his school days. After his graduation from college, he entered the Yale Law School, which was then under the charge of Judge Daggett, and remained there three years. During his vacations, he visited every State in the Union, and extended his ramblings to the then Mexican province of Texas, as far as Matamoras, on the Rio Grande. In October, 1834, he went to Europe, where he remained until the summer of 1836. In August, 1836, he came to Detroit, and was admitted to the bar of Ann Arbor Circuit in the spring of 1837. Detroit has been his place of residence since that time. He practiced law several years, but with strong dislike of the profession. In 1839 General Williams was elected Judge of Probate of Wayne County, and served in that capacity four years. In 1843 he was elected as one of the Aldermen of the city of Detroit. In 1844, having been an unsuccessful candidate for Mayor against General John R. Williams, he was elected by the Common Council as Recorder of Detroit for the period of one year. In 1843 he purchased the *Detroit Advertiser*, (now *Daily Tribune and Advertiser*), which he disposed of in 1847, upon going to the Mexican War. In 1849 he was appointed, by President Taylor, Postmaster of Detroit, which office he held until July, 1853. From 1853 to 1857, he was President of the Michigan Oil Company, in which he met with severe losses by the revulsions in trade of 1857. In 1858-59 he was a member of the Board of Education. At the close of the civil war, in 1866, he was nominated by a Convention of Soldiers and Sailors, and, subsequently, by the Democratic State Convention, as a candidate for Governor of Michigan, against Hon. Henry Crapo, who was elected. During the summer of 1866, he was appointed, by President Andrew Johnson, as a member of a commission to examine the military claims of Missouri. Before the gubernatorial election took place, he was appointed, by President Johnson, as Minister Resident of the United States at the Republic of Salvador, in Central America, where he went in December, 1866, and remained until December, 1869. During those three years, he traveled much in Central America. In November, 1874, he was elected to Congress from the First (Wayne County) Congressional District; and, in 1876, he was renominated for the position, and was elected by an increased majority over his Republican opponent. Since his return from Central America, he has traveled over the greater part of Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, California, and other portions of the far West. He began his military experience as a private in the

famous "Brady Guards," of Detroit. He became Captain of the Guards, and was in the United States service in the winters of both 1838 and 1839, during what is known as the "Canadian Patriot War." In October, 1847, he was commissioned as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Michigan Volunteer Infantry, for the Mexican War; but his regiment was too late in getting to that country to take any part in the operations around the City of Mexico. They were sent to Cordova, and into the valley between the Orizaba Mountains on the way from Vera Cruz, to clear the country of guerrillas, who obstructed and nearly closed the route to that city. This regiment was mustered out of the service at the end of the war, in July, 1848. In the late civil war, General Williams' first military services were as President of the State Military Board, and commander of the military camp of instruction at Fort Wayne, near Detroit, for the officers and non-commissioned officers of the 5th, 6th, and 7th Michigan Volunteer Infantry regiments. While in this capacity, he was appointed, by President Lincoln, Brigadier-General of Volunteers, to rank as such from April 17, 1861. He was ordered to report to General McClellan, but by him was sent to General N. P. Banks, who was commanding a division on the Potomac, near Darnestown, Maryland. General Banks assigned him to command the Third Brigade of his division. Shortly after General Williams assumed this command occurred the unfortunate battle of Ball's Bluff, in which fell the gallant Colonel Baker, of California. General Williams was ordered to his support. He made a night march in rain and over muddy roads, encountering on the way the dead body of General Baker, and a long train of the wounded from that disastrous field. He reached Edward's Ferry about daylight, and was preparing to take his brigade across, when he was ordered into camp on the north side of the Potomac. Further attempts to occupy Leesburg were abandoned, and Banks' division took position some ten miles below, at Muddy Branch; and, subsequently, in December, marched to Frederick City, for winter quarters. Early in January, 1862, it was ascertained that Stonewall Jackson had suddenly marched with his command from Winchester for the Upper Potomac. General Williams was ordered with his brigade to Hancock, Maryland,—the supposed objective point of Jackson,—to reinforce and take command of troops already at that place. He made a midwinter march across the Alleghanies, with the mercury below zero, and reached Hancock just in time to find excellent shelter for his frost-bitten men in the buildings from which Jackson had shelled his Confederate friends a day or two before. Jackson made no serious attempt to cross the river, and General Williams remained in command there the rest of the winter. Early in the spring of 1862, General Banks, reinforced at Harper's Ferry by Sedgwick's division and other

troops, began his campaign of the Shenandoah. When Banks crossed with the main army at Harper's Ferry, and moved by Charlestown and Berryville, General Williams was ordered to cross with his brigade, strengthened by three additional regiments, at Williamsport, and march *via* Martinsburg and Bunker Hill. His destination was Winchester, held by Stonewall Jackson. General Williams crossed the Potomac March 2, moved rapidly through Martinsburg to Bunker Hill, where he came upon the enemy's advance posts, routed them and captured some prisoners. After some delay at this point, with daily skirmishes and battles, General Williams was ordered, in co-operation with Hamilton's brigade, to reconnoiter in force towards Winchester. Just before sunset of March 11, the two brigades came in sight of the Winchester earthworks, and of Jackson's forces drawn up in line of battle, along the elevations north and west of that place. Upon consultation, it was decided to give them battle the next morning; but, when morning came, Jackson's line was not visible, and our troops, with considerable display of the pomp of war, moved into the Confederate works without opposition. The civil authorities came out and formally surrendered the city. Upon the reorganization of the army preparatory to McClellan's campaign, March 26, 1862, General Williams was placed in command of Bank's division,—then designated as the First Division, Fifth Army Corps. On March 24, while at Snickersville, on the Shenandoah, on the march to Manassas Junction, he heard rumors that Jackson had countermarched on Winchester, and attacked Shields' division, which had been left to cover the line of the Shenandoah Valley. His division was separated by a broken bridge over the swollen river; one brigade—Abercrombie's—being on the east side, and the other two on the west side, of the stream. Leaving Abercrombie to continue his march, General Williams returned with his other brigade to Berryville; and, receiving confirmation of the battle before daylight, he pursued his way through Winchester, overtaking Jackson's rear guard a few miles below the battle-field of Kernstown. The pursuit was kept up, with battles and captures of men and material, the command bivouacking after dark, at the close of a most tiresome day, on the banks of Cedar Creek,—the scene, later in the war, of Sheridan's remarkable victory, after his famous long ride from Winchester. General Williams occupied Strasburg the following day; and subsequently followed Jackson as far as Harrisonburg, ninety miles up the valley. The enemy, crossing the Shenandoah, took refuge in the hills at Swift Run Gap; and was soon afterwards reinforced by Ewell's division, and two brigades of General Edward Johnson,—in all twenty thousand strong. About the middle of May, Shields' strong division was detached from Banks', and sent to McDowell, raising his force to more than forty thousand effec-

live men. This detachment left Banks with only two brigades—eight regiments—of infantry, under General Williams, and a small brigade of cavalry, under General I. T. Hatch. His whole force—cavalry, infantry, and artillery—did not exceed five thousand men. With this small number, Banks fell back to Strasburg; posting his cavalry in advance up the valley, and sending a single infantry regiment with a section of artillery to hold the *debut* of Surry Valley, near Front Royal. Jackson, having united his own division to that of Ewell and the two brigades of Johnson, making a force of at least twenty thousand men, (see Cooke's *Biography of Jackson*, page 641), moved through the Surry Valley; and, on the afternoon of May 23, fell upon and crushed the single regiment—1st Maryland, Colonel Kenly—at Front Royal; crossed the Shenandoah Valley, and took a position on the Winchester road, where he supposed he could effectually cut Banks' line of retreat upon that town. The condition of Banks was indeed very critical, and required prompt action. During the night, General Williams concentrated his seven remaining regiments,—an effective force of not over thirty-five hundred men,—and by daylight began the movement towards Winchester of the supply train, the supernumerary artillery, and sick and wounded, to the number of several hundred, left at Strasburg from Shields' division. The road from Front Royal and that from Strasburg form a junction at Winchester. Jackson, having moved forward on the former road, halted for the night many miles nearer Winchester than was General Williams at Strasburg. He had an unobstructed turnpike to Winchester, which was held only by a single Union regiment, and a few Maryland cavalymen. He could avail himself of several good cross-roads which led directly upon the flank of General Williams' line of march, and he had a force that outnumbered General Williams' seven regiments at least as six to one. He could have formed six columns, either of which would have been superior in number to Williams' united command. But, according to his biographer, Cooke, his tactical plan was this: Ewell, with Trimble's infantry brigade, a regiment of cavalry and two batteries, was sent towards Winchester. General George H. Stewart was dispatched with his cavalry regiments towards Newtown, and Jackson, "in personal command of the main body of the army" (Cooke, page 144), proceeded towards Middletown; both latter places being on the Strasburg pike. Mr. Cooke further says, that Jackson's column was in motion at early dawn. If so, his movement was very slow; for it was at least five hours after dawn when Jackson opened with artillery upon the rear portion of General Williams' train, and followed up with his infantry and Ashby's cavalry. A small force from the cavalry brigade, which was covering these wagons, was unable to withstand this attack; and the train, just at this point, was thrown into great confusion. Two infantry regiments, forming the rear guard, threw aside knapsacks, came up on the run, and repulsed Jackson's main body; holding it in check until order was restored, and the train, with the loss of a dozen or so of wagons from disabled mules and broken wheels, passed beyond the point of attack. Jackson followed on the pike, but, General Williams' rear guard being reinforced, he was unable further to seriously molest the train. From Newtown, General Williams sent forward a detachment of Broadhead's 1st Michigan Cavalry, and ascertained that the road to Winchester was clear. A battery of artillery was put in position, strongly supported by a large portion of Gordon's brigade; and Jackson's main body of his army, and Stewart's cavalry were held in check until the whole of the train had safely passed through Winchester, seven or eight miles away. In the language of Jackson's biographer, who gives a most fanciful account of the disorganization of the Union troops: "At nightfall, the Federal artillery, which had held the Confederate advance in check at Newtown, retired from the field, and Jackson determined to push on after General Banks to Winchester." This "push on" was a slow process, for Gordon, at every favorable point, with those superb regiments,—the 2d Massachusetts and 3d Wisconsin,—opened with fearful volleys upon Jackson's advance, so that he was from twilight till after midnight gaining five miles towards Winchester. It was far into the night before Gordon went into bivouac on the ridge near Winchester which commands the Strasburg pike. Ewell, whose separate column was ordered to move towards Winchester at the first dawn, did not arrive near that town until late in the day. His advance was driven back by a strong picket of several companies of the 10th Maine, which composed the garrison at Winchester, and he went into camp for the night. Hours before this, however, Donnelly coming up with the train, with his three regiments, had gone into position along some broken ridges which commanded the Front Royal road. During this day of intense excitement and almost constant fighting on flank and rear, preceded by a sleepless night for most of the officers and men, General Williams' comparatively small command had succeeded in covering its huge trains; in beating off Jackson's attacking columns; and, at night, with unbroken ranks and undismayed spirits, stood facing the enemy in front of Winchester. But the danger was not entirely over. General Banks decided, as stated in his report, "to test the substance and strength of the enemy by an actual collision." It was a bold decision. The trains, before daylight, were far on the road to the Potomac; General Williams had not been reinforced at Winchester; the single regiment—10th Maine—in garrison at Winchester, was not put into line, but remained in town during the fight, and marched off on the retreat from

necessity without superior orders; and Hatch's cavalry, cut off by Jackson's main body when it struck the valley pike, had not reported at Winchester. On the other hand, Jackson had it in his power, under the cover of night, to place a force superior to that of General Williams on both his flanks and in his rear, completely hedging him in. Fortunately, no attempt of this kind was made; but, some hours after daylight, after apparently much marching and counter-marching, an attack was made on Donnelly's position. He repulsed it with great loss to the enemy and very little to himself, as he was for the most part under cover of stone walls. No further attempt was made on Donnelly; but, as the mist rose, more than thirty battle-flags of the enemy's regiments could be seen moving to turn both flanks, but mainly around Gordon's and on the right, which movement the topography of the country greatly favored. Gordon moved two regiments to meet the emergency; but the 27th Indiana, while deploying from column, on the extreme right, was unexpectedly struck by Taylor's brigade, and forced down the hill, carrying with it the 29th Pennsylvania. General Williams, who had just arrived in the rear of these regiments, from Donnelly's position, was satisfied that further attempts "to test the substance and strength" of a force so vastly superior in numbers would result in irreparable disaster. After dispatching Captain Wilkins, acting Adjutant-General, to rally the two regiments at a fence near the foot of the hill, he ordered Gordon to withdraw his brigade through the town, and sent Lieutenant S. E. Pittman, Aid-de-camp, with orders to Donnelly to retire through the fields on the east side. These movements were made in perfect order, mostly in column, excepting some stragglers from the two broken regiments. The only cavalry on the field was a battalion of the 1st Michigan, under Major Town, standing calmly in column half way up the slope on the right of Gordon's regiments. It was important that, to extricate an exposed battery, some immediate demonstration should be made to check a rapid advance of the enemy. Major Town undertook the perilous duty with characteristic alacrity, and his little cavalry command of two squadrons was at once put in movement up the hill; while on his immediate left, an infantry regiment was hurriedly going down, broken by a superior force. Upon reaching the crest, the officers in advance saw an approaching line of battle extending right and left beyond the reach of sight; and, in its rear, undeployed masses covering the broad plateau. Astonished by what must have struck them as an unlooked-for charge in force, the enemy's line halted, and, apparently without orders, opened a furious, but ill-directed fusillade. It was an honest occasion of *saute qui peut*. Town, with his little command, went down the hill without standing particularly "upon the order of his going;" General Williams and the only

staff officer with him at the moment, Captain Beman, acting Commissary of Subsistence, put their horses towards what seemed the most favorable point of passage in a very heavy stone wall on the right. The General's horse carried him safely over. Captain Beman's failed, but he contrived to get off unharmed at another place in the fence, and rejoined the General. Anxious to know how far the enemy's movements jeopardized the line of retreat, another attempt was made, further on, to reach the crest of the hill through a narrow lane. A rattling volley from the hill-top put an end to all efforts at reconnoissance in that direction, and gave satisfactory proof that the enemy was moving along the ridge which commands the Martinsburg road on the north side of the town. When they reached the plain on the north side, which spreads out for about a half mile to a skirting of heavy timber, a scene of confusion presented itself. Hundreds of fugitives, mostly colored people, with vehicles of all kinds, from hay-racks to mule-carts, crowded the road; and groups of men and women, of all ages, weighed down with all kinds of household effects, from feather beds to frying pans, were hurrying across the unfenced fields as if flying from the wrath of a threatening volcano. Amid these confused and frightened masses, columns of infantry and lines of batteries were moving to the rear with apparent coolness and deliberation. In the edge of the woods, where a brief halt was made, the stragglers had formed in a well-ordered line of battle. A battery was put into position, and opened upon the eminences occupied by the enemy, but no persistent attack was attempted. There were yet thirty-five miles of wearisome marching to reach the Potomac, for troops, most of whom had been under arms, with much fighting, for nearly thirty-six hours; and the morning sun was already at least five hours above the horizon. The retreat was therefore continued, with short halts at Bunker Hill and other favorable positions for repelling cavalry. Cooke, Jackson's biographer, asserts that the infantry halted through exhaustion, five miles from Winchester; and that, for some improbable reason, "the cavalry did not at first press the Federal troops;" but that Ashby and Stewart, having joined forces at Bunker Hill, "the Federal forces were followed hotly through Martinsburg, and driven across the Potomac with the loss of many prisoners and the capture of immense stores." The river was reached long after dark; and the crossing to Williamsport was not completed until after noon of the following day, as the stream was unfordable. There was neither hot pursuit nor serious molestation after leaving Winchester. Many men, wholly exhausted by long vigils, marching and fighting, fell out of the ranks and were captured; but not one was taken in battle. A considerable quantity of military supplies, stored mainly at Winchester for the Department of the Shenandoah,

were destroyed or fell into the hands of the enemy; but the long train of five hundred wagons, filled with military supplies, and all the artillery, with General Williams' command, were brought off with little loss. General Williams' loss in killed and wounded did not exceed one hundred and fifty men. Jackson's biographers state the enemy's loss to have been about four hundred in killed and wounded. Banks' retreat, derisively called "Banks' skedaddle," has been a subject of much glorification with Southern historians and biographers, and of no little misrepresentation, as to comparative forces and actual losses, by Northern writers. When the facts shall be fully known, the wonder will be how Banks' little command, with its huge *impedimenta*, escaped at all from the overwhelming force of the vigilant and tireless Stonewall Jackson. Jackson, after Banks' retreat, slowly pursued his march to the vicinity of Harper's Ferry. McDowell at Fredericksburg, and Fremont in Western Virginia, were ordered to make forced marches to intercept his retreat; but, fully advised by the Northern press of the intended trap, Jackson managed, June 1, to escape both Generals. Two weeks afterwards, having cunningly convinced our military authorities that he was preparing for another campaign down the valley, Jackson had transferred his whole force to Lee's army, near Richmond; and was stoutly engaged in the seven days' fight which forced McClellan to the James River. In the meantime, to cover Washington, McDowell's command was deployed through Central Virginia, and Banks and Fremont had joined flanks at Middletown, on the main valley road, which separated the two military departments. General Williams' division, having recrossed the Potomac early in June, now formed the left flank of Banks' newly organized corps, near Front Royal. Movements for concentration began early in July. On the 6th, General Williams crossed the Blue Ridge by Chester's Gap, and, after temporary halts at Annsville and Warrenton, and marches and counter-marches, went into camp on the 16th of July, at Little Washington, sending one brigade (Crawford's) to Culpepper Court House. Early in August, it was known that Jackson had been sent in command of a large force to resist the advance of Pope. Banks' corps was concentrated near Culpepper; and, on the 9th of August, Jackson having crossed the Rapidan, both of his divisions took up position seven or eight miles south of that place, near Cedar Run. General C. C. Augur commanded the Second Division, and General Williams the First Division, of Banks' newly organized corps,—the Second Corps, Army of Virginia. On the morning of that day, Pope's forces, that were or might have been within supporting distance of Banks', were posted as follows: One division (Rickett's) of McDowell's corps in advance of Culpepper; Sigel's corps, superior in numbers to Banks', at Sperryville, or on the road, at least fifteen miles away. The other divisions of McDowell were beyond supporting distance. Neither Rickett's division nor Sigel's corps reached the field till dark, and after the battle was over. Banks had present in battle of his whole corps, infantry and artillery, as appears from the reports now in existence of regimental and battery commanders, just six thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven officers and men. Over four thousand men were absent in detachments of single companies, batteries, and routine details; and five whole regiments at different passes and cross-roads. The Union force, therefore, in the battle of Cedar Mountain, did not exceed seven thousand men, exclusive of Bayard's cavalry, which took no part in the main battle. Southern writers claim that McDowell, Banks, and Sigel were united in a force of thirty thousand men. Jackson brought into the field his own and Ewell's divisions (his old valley command, less losses), and A. P. Hill's division,—an aggregate of not less than from twenty to twenty-five thousand officers and men, with numerous batteries, and General Robertson's cavalry command. The enemy had opened with a single battery before noon. After a cessation, it re-opened about three o'clock, and soon developed into a broad circle of artillery fire. In the absence of special instructions, General Williams deployed his division on the right of the main road, near a margin of wood, resting his right—two regiments and four companies, 3d Wisconsin, of Gordon's brigade, with a battery—upon a favorable elevation, which projected beyond the general line, commanding an opening to the right front as well as to the immediate front. Its whole length was traversed by deep gullies, and the little rivulet known as Cedar Run. Six companies of the 3d Wisconsin were sent into the woods, a few hundred yards in front, as skirmishers. Observing, from time to time, that single regiments were withdrawn from the line by staff officers, and sent to the woods in front, without orders passing through the intermediate commanders, General Williams at length sent the whole of Crawford's brigade to that position; keeping Gordon's two regiments in their original place to observe and check any flank movement towards the right, which the evident superior force of the enemy rendered probable. At length, about five o'clock, P. M., after an artillery battle of at least two hours, a sharp rattle of musketry on the extreme left and considerably in the rear of General Williams' advance brigade showed that a portion of Augur's division was engaged. This fire by degrees extended itself towards the center. General Williams, recognizing the probably disastrous and fruitless results of advancing Crawford's brigade from its sheltered position, across open wheat fields in the face of woods held by the enemy, had procured a modification of two or three orders for that movement. It was evident that the enemy's left must soon under-

take the disadvantages of an offensive attack. It is now well known that Jackson was only waiting for A. P. Hill's division to begin an advance on that flank. But the annoyances of several batteries along the road, thought to be in position to capture, and an apparent necessity of relieving a heavy pressure upon Augur's division, carried the day with the commanding General. Under urgent directions to hasten Crawford's movements, Captain W. D. Wilkins, Acting Adjutant-General, was sent with conditional orders to make the charge. The following is an extract, relative to this movement, from General Jackson's official report (See *Reports of the Army of Northern Virginia*, volume 20, page 15): "While the Federal attack upon Early was in progress, the main body of the Federal infantry moved down from the woods, through the corn and wheat-fields, and fell with great vigor on our extreme left; and, by the force of superior numbers, bearing down all opposition, turned it and poured a destructive fire into its rear. Campbell's brigade fell back in disorder. The enemy pushing forward, the left flank of A. G. Taliaferro's brigade, being by these movements exposed to a flank fire, fell back, as did also the left of Early's line. General W. B. Taliaferro's division (Jackson's old brigade) becoming exposed, they were withdrawn." This general stampede of brigades and batteries was checked, at length, by the two brigades of Branch and Winder, supported by Archer's and Pender's brigades, in reserve in the open fields; "where," says Jackson, "the fight was still maintained with obstinacy, when, Archer and Pender coming up, a general charge — by four brigades — was made, which drove the enemy across the fields into the opposite woods, strewing the narrow valley with their dead." It seems hardly creditable that this attacking force, which Jackson calls "the main body of the Federal army," consisted of only three regiments — the 10th Maine, supporting a battery, not going in — of General Williams' first brigade. These three regiments — 46th Pennsylvania, 5th Connecticut, and 28th New York — took into battle just one thousand three hundred and six officers and men. The six companies of 3d Wisconsin, about three hundred men in the outset, joined in the charge on the extreme right. They were shortly driven back by a superior force in the woods. These three regiments, taking the double-quick across the wheat-field, exposed for several hundred yards to an unobstructed fire, struck Campbell's brigade, not in flank, but squarely in front. This command being routed, brigade after brigade was in turn thrown into confusion; and, for over a mile, this heroic band drove before them the best troops of Jackson's gallant army. At length, emerging from the woods, themselves broken in ranks, badly disorganized, and greatly exhausted by the rapidity of the chase, they encountered Jackson's reserves in the open field; four brigades, — Branch's,

Winder's, Archer's, and Pender's, — two in line, and two in support. Even here, with such vast odds against them, Jackson reports, "the fight was still maintained with obstinacy." Jackson, in person, rallied his confused and flying brigades, and, uniting them to the four brigades which had arrested the stampede, hurled the whole in a general charge upon this little body of exhausted assailants. They had outrun all possible support. They had no directing head; for their brigade commander, Crawford, had not gone forward with them, and most of their field-officers were already disabled. Their only alternative was capture or retreat; and back they came, pursued on flank and rear by at least ten times their number, burning to avenge their recent disasters. But the enemy's advance was arrested, and the scattered remnants of the gallant retreating regiments, bringing off in safety all their regimental colors, were collected in the rear. Their loss was terrible. Every field-officer and every regimental Adjutant was killed or wounded. In the 28th New York, every company officer in the charge was killed or wounded; in the 46th Pennsylvania, all but five; in the 5th Connecticut, all but eight. The aggregate of casualties, of officers and men, was six hundred and ninety-one, more than one-half of the command. Probably, the whole history of the late war can not present an instance of more heroic and persistent valor; but, in view of the improbabilities of ultimate success, and the almost certain great and useless sacrifice of men, General Bosquet's well-known criticism of the charge of the six hundred at Balaklava may fitly be repeated: "It was splendid, but it was not war." Early in the night following the battle, a body of the enemy's infantry moved silently into the woods, strangely left unguarded, in front of one of Rickett's brigades; and, at the same time, a battery was brought up along the shaded road. Both opened a rattling fire over the fields, apparently at random, and with no results corresponding to the noise and confusion that followed. A large group of dismounted Generals, staff officers, and orderlies had gathered around a rocky knoll, where General Pope had temporarily established himself, and became mixed up with rearing and plunging wounded horses. General Banks was badly injured by the kick of a horse. On the night of September 2, General Banks, still quite an invalid, left at once for Washington, accompanied by his staff, personal and administrative. The severe losses had left the corps reduced in numbers and efficiency. On September 4, pursuant to orders of General McClellan, who had been restored to his old command, General Williams crossed the corps into Maryland and encamped above Georgetown. In the meantime, he had sharply reported to General Banks, still unrelieved of command of the corps, the continued absence of all the executive corps officers. At length a reply came, as follows:

"WILLARD'S, WASHINGTON, Sept. 7—1:40 P. M.
*"General A. S. Williams, Commanding First Division,
 Second Corps:*

"GENERAL—Major Perkins left here yesterday morning with instructions to report to you, and to assign to you the command of the corps. If he has not done so, it has been a most dishonorable violation of his duty. You will assume command of the corps, on receipt of this dispatch, and give such instructions as may be necessary. I will order all my officers to report to you, and join you myself to-morrow or to-night, if possible. Send me reports of what occurs by my orderlies. I am very anxious to know all.

"Very truly yours,

[Signed.] "N. P. BANKS, *Major-General.*"

But General Banks did not join General Williams. He was soon afterwards assigned to command the defenses of Washington, and was subsequently sent to relieve General Butler at New Orleans. General Williams remained in command of the corps thereafter designated the Twelfth Corps, Army of the Potomac, during the march through Maryland, and until the day succeeding the battle of South Mountain, September 15, when he was relieved by the veteran General Mansfield, appointed permanent corps commander by the President. General Williams returned to the command of his old division, but held it for the brief period of two days only. Early in the morning of the battle of Antietam, September 17, at the moment the leading columns struck the enemy's line of musketry fire, the brave and venerable Mansfield fell, mortally wounded, and the command of the corps again devolved on General Williams. In this battle, the corps captured many prisoners and about one-third of all the colors reported by General McClellan as taken on this occasion. Nearly one-third of the command present was killed or wounded. General Williams was engaged more or less in all the three days' operations about Chancellorsville. The severity of this contest can be best understood by the casualties of the battle: Williams' division, not numbering at this time five thousand men, lost sixteen hundred and eleven in killed and wounded. Fourteen of the thirty regimental field-officers were killed or wounded. From this battle, May 3, to that of Gettysburg, General Williams remained in command of the division, moving with the Army of the Potomac in observation of Lee's movement into Pennsylvania. On the 1st of July, at the small village of Two Taverns, reports were received of the engagement of the First Corps with the enemy near Gettysburg. General Slocum turned the command of the corps over to General Williams, and rode to that place. General Williams retained the command of the corps during the subsequent days of the battle; General T. H. Ruger commanding the division, and General Slocum the right wing of the army. The corps reached the vicinity of Gettysburg before dark, but the operations of the day were over. On the following morning, it took

position on the extreme right of the army from Culps' Hill to Rock Creek. On the afternoon of the same day, July 2, General Williams marched with the First Division and Lockport's brigade to reinforce the Third (Sickles') Corps, desperately engaged with Longstreet's command on the left. During the night, General Williams attended, by summons, the council of war at General Meade's head-quarters which decided the succeeding military operations. Returning from this council at midnight, he found the enemy—Ewell's, originally Jackson's, corps—had got possession, during his absence in support of the left wing, of the greater portion of his original intrenched line. Preparations were made during the night to retake this important position. The combat began at daylight, and was kept up without cessation and with great fury until about ten o'clock A. M., when the enemy gave way and the original line was regained. The enemy's loss was fearful; that of Williams' command, one thousand and eighty-eight killed and wounded. General Williams recrossed the Potomac with his division, July 19; and, during the summer, held the advance posts of Meade's army on the Rapidan. During this time, several of his regiments were selected to be sent to New York to quell the anticipated draft riots, remaining there a month or more. September 24, 1863, under orders to form a part of General Hooker's command to reinforce the Army of the Cumberland, after the unsuccessful battle of Chickamauga, General Williams and his old division bade good-bye to the Army of the Potomac, and were transported by rail westward. The advance of his division reached Bridgeport, Alabama, in the vicinity of the enemy's posts, the 2d of October. General Williams' division passed the winter in covering and protecting the single-track railroad line from Nashville to Bridgeport. In the spring of 1864, Hooker's command was reorganized, and General Williams' old division, strengthened by a new brigade, became the First Division of the Twentieth Army Corps, General Hooker commanding, attached to the Army of the Cumberland, General George H. Thomas commanding. On the 6th of May, General Williams entered upon that famous campaign which ended in the capture of Atlanta, and which has been aptly designated as the "campaign of a hundred days under fire." May 14, Williams' division had its first serious conflict with the enemy in this campaign, having come up on the double-quick, for four or five miles, to support Stanley's division of the Fourth Corps (Howard's), which had unexpectedly fallen upon a very superior force of the enemy. On the following day occurred the battle of Resaca. General Williams' division held the extreme left of the Union line, which Hood, with his reinforced corps, was ordered to attack. The assaults began early in the afternoon, and were repeated until nearly twilight. In the final attack, Hood's columns were driven

back with great discomfiture, leaving their dead and many wounded in our hands. Besides prisoners from two divisions, one entire regiment (38th Alabama), with its colors and Colonel, was captured. Williams' division lost four hundred and seventeen officers and men, killed and wounded. The division crossed the Conasauga and Coosawattee the following day. After three days' pursuit over a very rough country, they occupied Cassville, the enemy having fallen back to Allatoona Pass. May 23, under General Sherman's order, the army moved forward to Allatoona, with twelve days' supplies, and compelled the enemy to evacuate the place three days afterwards. But General Johnston had taken up a strong position directly across Sherman's line of advance,—his center (Hood's corps) being at New Hope Church. Geary's and Williams' divisions had crossed, in the morning, Pumpkin-vine Creek, taking diverging routes. Williams had nearly reached Dallas, when he was recalled, with information that Geary had been seriously attacked. A hurried march of six or seven miles brought him to Geary's position, in thick woods, two or three miles in front of New Hope Church. Williams was ordered to lead the assault on the enemy's intrenched line along the ridge. The urgency of orders hardly gave time for the exhausted men to recover breath. The division was formed in three lines of brigade front, and, taking the quick-step, drove in the enemy's outposts without halt; but, in ascending the open slope of the ridge, the whole division came under a tremendous fire of musketry and artillery. The leading brigade was terribly cut up, and the cross-fire of canister swept through the entire column. Nearly eight hundred officers and men were killed or wounded, among them seven field-officers. A terrific storm of lightning, thunder, and rain, coming on almost at the instant of the attack, caused a temporary lull in the battle, and somewhat sheltered the division, which obstinately held its ground near the enemy's intrenchments until relieved by other troops about midnight. Following this assault was nearly a month of daily skirmishes and severe combats, attended with much loss of life and limb. July 22, Williams, in lead of the right wing, while pressing the enemy's left towards Marietta, encountered a strongly intrenched line of pickets occupying the edge of thick woods, with broad, open grounds in front. Placing his two batteries on an irregular ridge, from which he had dislodged the enemy, and which overlooked this open ground, he massed his three brigades, under cover, just in the rear of his guns,—throwing forward a strong line of skirmishers. Hood's corps, which had moved out of the intrenched lines to observe the movements of the Union army, came in sight of these seemingly unsupported guns. The bait was too tempting for Hood's resistance, and he ordered Stevenson's and Hindman's divisions to capture the guns.

Before they were half across the open fields, Williams' brigade was deployed in line of battle with the batteries, and infantry and artillery opened with fearful volleys upon the unsheltered masses of the attacking columns. The enemy's forces were broken into a disorganized mob. They repeated the attacks, but every time with great loss and signal failure. This engagement is known as the battle of Culp's Farm. July 3, the enemy suddenly fell back rapidly through Marietta, to previously prepared entrenchments, near Smyrna camp grounds, six miles distant. General Williams pursued closely with his division, driving the enemy to his last stand, north of the Chattahoochee. For two weeks the hostile armies confronted one another across the narrow channel of the river. On the 18th of July, Williams' division, with the rest of the Twentieth Corps, broke camp and crossed the Chattahoochee, at Price's Ferry, above the railroad bridge. The indications of an attack were slight, but the enemy's outpost kept up a rattling fire. Taking a section of artillery and a strong reinforcement to his skirmish line, General Williams was in the act of moving up to destroy the outpost, when he heard, to the far left, the peculiar sound of infantry volleys. As it rapidly approached, it swelled in volume and intensity, like the gathering of a tornado. There was no mistaking the cause. General Hood, who, it had just been announced, had superseded General Joe Johnston, was putting in practice his new tactics, by a general assault along our exposed front. Without going into a detail of the movements of this battle, it is sufficient to say that the attacks, which were kept up with fresh troops until twilight, were repulsed at all points. The enemy left several hundred dead and many wounded on the field. Williams' division captured prisoners from two different corps of the enemy, but its loss was severe,—five hundred and eighty officers and men killed and wounded, among them eight field-officers, two of the division staff. July 28, General Hooker was relieved, at his own request, of command of the Twentieth Corps, and General Williams was placed in command by order of General Thomas. On the 28th of August, General Williams was relieved by Major-General H. W. Slocum, who had been appointed, by the President, permanent commander of the corps. General Williams returned to his division. Before daylight of September 2, the whole corps was aroused by what seemed the noise of a great battle near Atlanta. Williams' division, which lay on the Atlanta side of the Chattahoochee, was soon under arms, and hurried forward in the direction of these sounds. They soon found that Atlanta had been abandoned: the workshops, magazines, and ordnance-trains blown up, and that Hood's army was in rapid retreat. The Twentieth Corps at once took possession of Atlanta, and occupied it for more than two months. Early in November, General Sherman returned to Atlanta, from his pursuit

of Hood, and quickly organized his forces for the "March to the Sea." General Slocum was put in command of the left wing, composed of the Fourteenth and Twentieth corps; Williams being in command of the latter. The corps entered Milledgeville on the afternoon of the 22d, having marched, without opposition, through Social Circle and Madison, tearing up the railroads, and burning bridges on the Oconee. On the 24th, the whole army moved again, Williams' corps taking the direct road to Sandersville. From Sandersville, two divisions marched to Tennille Station, on the Georgia Central Railroad, to destroy that road eastward; the third division took the direct road to Davisboro and Louisville. They re-united at the latter place, after the total destruction of the railroad, and the bridge over the Ogeechee. This campaign was a sort of military picnic. Supplies of all kinds, especially of beef, fowl, sweet-potatoes, honey, and peanuts, were found in large quantities. The average daily marches were about fifteen miles; the roads, for the most part, were good, and the weather generally delightful. The enemy's cavalry kept just near enough to give the foraging parties an occasional brush, and kept up a kind of fox-chase excitement in the main column. On the 9th of December, Williams' corps reached the vicinity of the outer works of Savannah, having struck the river road some miles above, and encountered some small earth-works and barricaded approaches. Reconnoissance showed that along the whole front of the corps a broad lake had been formed by overflowing old rice plantations. This artificial pond was crossed by two narrow causeways commanded by many earth-works with heavy guns. The two weeks around Savannah were busily occupied by Williams' corps, in preparing gabions, fascines, and portable bridges for an intended assault on the defenses of the city. On the night of December 20, our posts on Argyle Island and the mainland heard sounds which indicated the withdrawal of the enemy from the city; and, near morning, General H. A. Barnum, one of Geary's brigade commanders, reported that the nearest intrenched post was abandoned. Orders were issued that Geary's division move immediately in reconnoissance. It entered the city without opposition, finding all the large guns in position, and much other material of war abandoned by the enemy in his sudden flight across the river. Williams' corps, being the first to enter, was placed in possession of the city; Geary's division was made the provost guard, and the commander was appointed Military Governor. Early in January, one (Ward's) division of Williams' corps crossed the river by ferrying,—the first movement of the campaign of the Carolinas. About the middle of the month, the first (Jackson's) division crossed on a pontoon bridge to Hutchinson's Island and the main shore; and then by the rice-field dykes, carefully corduroyed to the causeway road. General Williams transferred his head-quarters to the north shore, but an extraordinary and sudden freshet covered all the low ground, even to the top of the dykes, cutting off the transit of the Third (then Geary's) Division, and the main trains. Williams moved forward with his two divisions, over, for the most part, an overflowed road, to Hardeeville, Perrysburg and Robertsville, when he met the first opposition. After some delay, Williams received an order to move up and join the right wing; and, after floundering through a quagmire for an hour or more, found General Sherman's camp about midnight. General Williams, with the whole army, marched the next morning, tearing up the Charleston and Augusta Railroad, from Graham Station west for fifty miles; and burning immense piles of Confederate Government cotton. On the 16th, the several corps, marching on different routes, reached the south side of the Saluda, opposite Columbia, almost simultaneously. Williams' corps, crossing the Saluda and Broad rivers, above Columbia, did not enter that city, but marched directly to Winnsboro. The campaign, from this on to Goldsboro, was in strong contrast to the "march to the sea;" rain fell so continuously that every creek became a broad river, and was so bottomless that, for days, every foot of the way was corduroyed for the passage of the trains and artillery. The first infantry opposition with which Williams' corps met was at Chesterfield in advance of the Pedee River. The Confederates had prepared the bridges over Thompson's Creek with combustibles for rapid burning, and occupied the town. Without halt, the vanguard of two regiments was deployed as skirmishers, and they drove the enemy so quickly out of the town that the bridges were saved but slightly injured. All the army concentrated at Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 11; and, after blowing up the arsenal and other Confederate buildings, crossed the Cape Fear River; each corps then taking a different route for Goldsboro. Williams' corps moved up the Cape Fear River, and soon encountered the enemy, who sullenly gave back to an intrenched line extending from the Cape Fear to Black Creek, near Averysboro. The first line was assaulted on the morning of March 16, by two divisions of Williams' corps, and put to sudden flight. Their guns and a large part of Rhett's brigade, fresh from the defense of Charleston, were captured; one hundred and seventy-eight dead and many wounded were left on the field; and a large number of prisoners taken, among whom was Rhett himself. "The glory of South Carolina's proud corps was badly shorn." General Williams lost, in this fight, about eighty killed and nearly five hundred wounded. The enemy, abandoning his second line, fell back on the road towards Smithfield, leaving, it was supposed, an uninterrupted course to Goldsboro. About noon of March 18, General Williams halted the head of his column at a cross-road, under orders to send his

division trains and ambulances down that road and cover the rear with his whole command. The Fourteenth Corps was leading, and had proceeded towards Bentonville. Artillery firing, occasionally heard in the morning, increased so much in rapidity and volume as to excite General Williams' suspicion that something more than cavalry was opposing the Fourteenth Corps. He moved up the road towards the sounds, and met a staff officer coming in hot haste for reinforcements. His division was urged forward over the very muddy road, and reached some open fields just in time to meet the enemy emerging from the woods in which they had fallen, in greatly superior force, upon Carlin's division of the Fourteenth Corps, and put it to rout. With the fire of artillery opportunely posted upon an elevation in the center, and a converging infantry fire, the Confederates were quickly repulsed; though several new attempts were made, they grew weaker and weaker until about twilight, when the fight was given up. It was subsequently ascertained that the old opponent, General Joe Johnston, had been placed in command of an army, made up of the remnants of Hood's army, the garrisons of Augusta, Savannah, Charleston, and Wilmington, and all the scattered detachments of the South,—numbering between forty and fifty thousand men. This attempt to crush the left wing of Sherman's army, when isolated and reduced to four divisions, was a signal failure. General Johnston acknowledges a loss of two thousand three hundred and forty-three men. This was the last battle of the Twentieth Corps. On the 24th of March, they reached Goldsboro. Here the left wing was reorganized into the "Army of Georgia," and General Slocum was made commander. This left a vacancy in the permanent command of the Twentieth Corps, which was filled by the appointment, by the President, of Major-General I. A. Mower, a very gallant officer, who, notwithstanding his superior rank, had hitherto commanded only a division. General Williams was merely a brevet Major-General, made so at Savannah. The brigade officers of his old division waited upon General Williams, in person, soliciting him to resume his former command, which he cheerfully did. March northward was resumed April 10; and, on the 12th, the first tidings were received of the surrender of Lee's army. On the 11th of May the corps marched through Richmond; on the 19th, went into camp, near Alexandria; and, on the morning of the 24th, passed, with all of Sherman's army, in grand review before the President. General Williams, subsequently, was sent in command of a division of Western troops, to Louisville, Kentucky. By the middle of July the troops were all mustered out, and General Williams was sent home. He there received orders to report to General Sherman at St. Louis, Missouri, and was by him sent to command a military district in Arkansas. In January, 1866,

while at home on leave, he received his honorable discharge from military service. In the summer of 1866, he was appointed, by President Johnson, one of the Commissioners to examine the military claims of Missouri. In the autumn of that year, he was appointed Minister resident to Salvador, Central America. He went to that Republic in December, and resided there, traveling much through the other States of Central America, until December, 1869. Returning home, upon being relieved by his successor, General Torbert, he became interested in the mines of Colorado and Utah, where, at different times, he spent some months. General Williams was elected to Congress from the First District of Michigan, in 1874, by a majority of more than seventeen hundred over Hon. Moses W. Field; and, again, in 1876, by a majority of above two thousand over Colonel Henry M. Duffield. In the present Congress he is Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia. He has been twice married,—first, in January, 1838, to Jane Larned, daughter of General Charles Larned, of Detroit. By this marriage, there are surviving two daughters and one son. He married a second time, in September, 1873, Martha C. Tillman, *nee* Conant, widow of James W. Tillman, of Detroit.

LABADIE, GREGOIRE, Farmer and Landed Proprietor, of Kalamazoo, was born in Sandwich, Ontario, Canada, in the year 1813. His father, Louis Labadie, was born in Sandwich, Ontario, Canada, September 17, 1788. His mother, Victoire Bertheapme, was born in the year 1795 in the same place, and is still living. His grandfather, Antoine Descompt Labadie, was born in France, and emigrated to Canada about the year 1750, with his family, including his father and mother, brother and sisters. They decided to make the neighborhood of Detroit, Michigan, their future home; and, settling there permanently, lived and died in the immediate neighborhood of the beautiful Detroit River. At the time of his settlement, Antoine Labadie commenced farming in the vicinity of Detroit, and pursued that vocation with his father until he married Miss Angelique Compeau, daughter of Nicholas Compeau, in 1759. He then moved across the river, and established himself in the parish of L'Assumption, Essex County, Ontario, still carrying on farming and milling, on the property now occupied and owned by Mr. Hiram Walker, distiller. At the same time, he conducted a horse grist-mill in the old wind-mill, which was a well-known landmark of the Labadie estate up to the year 1874. He was also largely engaged in trading with the Indians, dealing extensively in furs and other com-

modities. About this period, his first wife died, leaving seven children. Having been successful in trading with the Indians, and particularly kind in his treatment of them, he married a daughter of the chief of the Sioux tribe. The issue of this marriage was seventeen children, who followed their father's occupation, and located in the same place. In the year —, he married Miss Charlotte Barthe, daughter of Doctor Barthe, formerly surgeon in the French army; they had nine children. He lived happily on his farm up to the time of his death, which occurred in the year 1806. His widow outlived him fifty years, continuing the business with the exception of the old wind-mill, which was sold to Mr. Lapaline, according to the terms of the will. After the death of Antoine Descompt Labadie, the greater portion of his family settled in Michigan, many of them in Detroit, where they have since resided, pursuing the same callings in life, and being identified with the growth of that beautiful city. Miss Cecile Labadie, the oldest daughter of Antoine Descompt Labadie, was married to Augustin Lagrave in 1803; and, about that time, built a very substantial hotel, which is still a prominent landmark in the village of Walkerville, Essex, Ontario. During the War of 1812, Mrs. Lagrave displayed great courage. Being left alone with her young children, the English army having compelled all the male inhabitants to join the service and follow them in their retreat to Chatham, and seeing the American forces approach from Detroit and land opposite her house, she met them on the bank of the river with a flag of truce, and demanded protection of the General in command, which he very willingly granted. Mrs. Lagrave's children, at an early age, emigrated to Michigan; some of them resided in Detroit for a number of years, and many of her grandchildren became identified with that State. Her oldest son, Anthony Lagrave, stands among the leading men of St. Louis, Missouri, and the other members of her family are settled in California and different parts of the United States. Dr. Nicholas D. Labadie, the youngest and latest survivor of the thirty-three children of Antoine Labadie, emigrated to Texas, joined the American army as Surgeon in the Mexican War, and died in Galveston in 1866. He became widely known for his extended charities among the poor. In periods of epidemics, his services and medicine were given to those in want without charge.

He was greatly beloved by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance. Lewis Labadie, the oldest son of Charlotte Barthe and Antoine D. Labadie, remained in the old homestead with his mother, and married Victoire Bertheaume. They had eleven children. Three of their sons were the earliest settlers in Yuba County, California, and are, at the present time, very successful in farming and milling. The eldest son, the subject of this sketch, emigrated to Kalamazoo, Michigan, with his uncle, Thomas C. Sheldon, of Detroit, in 1837. They were among the earliest settlers of the town, and cleared a considerable portion of the present site of the city. They continue to this day identified with its growth. C. F. Labadie remained in the homestead, and still owns a portion of the old estate. In 1844 he was appointed, by William G. Hall, Deputy Inspector and Collector of Inland Revenues, and retained the position until 1846, filling it with great satisfaction to the Canadian Government. In 1845 he married Miss Susan Janisse, daughter of Cyrille Janisse, one of the earliest settlers on the Detroit River. Since the age of fifteen, he has been occupied in mercantile pursuits and farming. He is the father of C. L. Labadie, of the well-known firm of Labadie & Parent, in the clothing business in Windsor; and still resides in the immediate neighborhood of the old settlers, on the Detroit River. In 1837-38 C. F. Labadie took an active part in the defense of this frontier against the rebels, as private in Colonel Prince's battalion, and was promoted, for valorous conduct, to the rank of Captain; he holds that commission at the present day. He also occupied, for a period of four years, a very prominent office under the Government as Collector of Inland Revenue for Essex and Kent, Windsor District, and on his retirement was handsomely rewarded. He is now following his old occupation of farming. Gregoire Labadie, the subject of this sketch, was educated in Essex County, Ontario, Canada, and resides in Kalamazoo, where he is engaged in farming. In 1836 he married Miss Bennette, of Montreal, Lower Canada. They have had twelve children. In his religious belief, he has always been a Catholic, as are all the members of the Labadie family. In business, he has always been a man of the strictest integrity, having a high sense of honor. He is of a generous nature, kind, benevolent, and ever willing to lend a helping hand to a friend.

